



Official Year Book

NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 59
1966

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OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 59 1966

R. G. WALKER

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AND

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES

By Authority:

V. C. N. Blight, Government Printer, New South Wales
(Wholly set up and printed in Australia)

Registered in Australia for transmission by post as a book

CORRIGENDA

Page

- 245 : Art Unions, fourth line - For "prices of 10 cents or less"
read "prices of 1 dollar or less".
- 467 : Third paragraph, fourth line - For "0.27^d. per ton - mile"
read "0.27^c. per ton - mile".
- 493 : Table 388, heading - For "£ thousand" read "\$ thousand".
- 543 : Last paragraph, first line - For "Of the premium income
(excluding consideration for annuities)" read "Of the
premium income (including consideration for annuities)".
- 652 : Table 526 - The rates shown for Auckland, N.Z. and Norfolk
Island should be as follows :-

[illegible]

PREFACE

THIS is the 59th edition of the *Official Year Book of New South Wales*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The Year Book presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. It describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State, and illustrates the part played by governmental authorities and private organizations in the life of the community. Although the various statistical series and the descriptive material are presented from a historical standpoint, the main emphasis in the Year Book is on developments in the more recent years.

The various chapters of the Year Book (groups of which were published separately as soon as possible after their preparation) contain the latest statistics available at the time of preparation. Delays which had for some years prevented the annual issue of the Year Book have been virtually overcome, and annual issues are expected in the future.

Every care has been taken to ensure that the statistical and other material in the Year Book is free from error. I would, however, appreciate readers pointing out any defects or suggesting improvements.

More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various parts of the *Statistical Register*, published annually by the Bureau. More recent statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* and the quarterly *Statistical Bulletin* (which contain the latest figures in the principal statistical series) and in the range of annual, quarterly, and monthly mimeographed publications issued by the Bureau. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually, contains a wide range of statistical and other material in a compact form, and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State governmental authorities and to others who have kindly supplied information for this Year Book, often at considerable trouble. Special thanks are due to the Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities, private organizations, farmers and graziers, and others who have supplied the basic data from which the statistics of the State have been compiled. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Editor of Publications and those other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved. I should like to give special thanks to the Government Printer and his staff for their efforts in the printing of the Year Book.

R. G. WALKER,

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and

Government Statistician of New South Wales

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Sydney, April, 1967.

DECIMAL CURRENCY

In the Australian decimal currency system, which was introduced on 14th February, 1966, the monetary unit is the dollar (\$), divided into 100 cents. Two dollars are equal in value to £1, the monetary unit in the former currency system. All values in this publication have been converted to the equivalent amounts in decimal currency.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Where figures in this publication have been rounded, any discrepancies between the totals shown and the sums of the component items are due to rounding.

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GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of the 135th meridian of east longitude was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to the 129th east meridian. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

Table 1. Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788

Date	Nature of Territorial Adjustment	Area Involved in Adjustment	Area of New South Wales after Adjustment *	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of Year
		Sq. miles	Sq. miles	
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of 135th meridian of east longitude †	....	1,584,389	1,035 (26th Jan.)
1825	Tasmania constituted a separate colony	26,215	1,558,174	} 38,300‡
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to 129th east meridian	518,134	2,076,308	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony	309,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between 129th and 132nd east meridians separated	710,040	310,372	377,084
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth	911	309,461	1,699,376
1915	Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory	28	309,433	1,893,449

* Includes area of New Zealand until 1841, but excludes area of Pacific Islands (except Lord Howe Island). Figures for 1788 to 1841 are approximate.

† Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.

‡ Approximate.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows—on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and

thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the South, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

The total area of New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Australian Capital Territory) is 309,433 square miles, or about one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles of the total surface of the State are covered by water, including 176 square miles by the principal harbours.

The areas of the various Australian States and Territories are shown in the following table. The table also shows the areas of the States within the temperate and tropical zones (i.e. below or above the Tropic of Capricorn).

Table 2. Areas of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Area	Proportion of Total Area of Australia	Ratio of Area to Area of N.S.W.	Area within—	
				Temperate Zone	Tropical Zone
	Sq. miles	Per cent.		Sq. miles	Sq. miles
New South Wales	309,433	10.42	1.00	309,433	...
Victoria	87,884	2.96	0.28	87,884	...
Queensland	667,000	22.45	2.16	306,358	360,642
South Australia	380,070	12.79	1.23	380,070	...
Western Australia	975,920	32.85	3.15	611,920	364,000
Tasmania	26,383	0.88	0.09	26,383	...
Australian Capital Territory	939	0.03	...	939	...
Northern Territory	520,280	17.62	1.69	97,300	422,980
Total, Australia	2,967,909	100.00	9.60	1,820,287	1,147,622

LORD HOWE ISLAND

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 436 miles north-east of Sydney and about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (2,840 feet) and Mount Lidgbird (2,504 feet) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 5 square miles. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 300 acres are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of Kentia palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a flying-boat service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

The island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included, for purposes of parliamentary representation, in a metropolitan electorate. A Board at Sydney, assisted by an elected Island Advisory Committee, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. The land is vested in the Crown, and is leased at nominal rentals.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to chapters "Rural Industries" and "Factories".

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 8. Another map, on page 9, indicates the principal agricultural, pastoral, dairying, and mining regions of the State.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four main zones extending from north to south—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The Coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets, and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

The Tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 30 to 100 miles and forming the main watershed. The average height of the Northern Tableland is 2,500 feet, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 7,328 feet. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward, the Tablelands slope gradually to the great Western Plains. The Western Slopes are, in the main, a fertile, undulating region, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The Western Plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but, particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The Plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular. The Darling River and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins, they overflow the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. Storage reservoirs on the Murray and South Darling and regulation of the flow of the Darling River help to maintain water supplies in periods of scarce rainfall.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The Tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups—the coastal rivers, which are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, and the inland rivers, which belong to the Murray-Darling

system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray, which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling, which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west.

The characteristics of the principal rivers in the State are illustrated in the next table, which shows the length of the rivers, the catchment area above a selected gauging station on each river, and the average annual flow of water at the station. Dams and other storage works have been constructed on many of the rivers, in most cases upstream from the selected gauging stations, and the average flows shown in the table have been affected to some extent by the regulation of water releases for irrigation and flood mitigation purposes.

Table 3. Principal Rivers of N.S.W.

River	Length of River	Gauging Station	Distance of Station from Source of River	Catchment Area above Gauging Station	Average Annual Water Flow at Station	Period of Records*
	Miles		Miles	Thous. acres	Thous. acre-feet	
<i>Coastal Rivers—</i>						
Richmond	163	Casino	105	442	618	1944 to 1960
Clarence	245	Newbold Crossing	163	4,125	2,901	1922 to 1960
Macleay	250	Turner's Flat	205	2,432	1,260	1946 to 1960
Hastings	108	Kindee Bridge	60	388	666	1946 to 1958
Manning	139	Killawarra	100	1,626	2,005	1946 to 1959
Hunter	287	Singleton	198	4,064	636	1898 to 1960
Hawkesbury (incl. Nepean)	293	Penrith	194	2,714	1,098	1892 to 1960
Shoalhaven	206	Welcome Reef	90	685	406	1910 to 1960
Snowy	278†	Jindabyne	38	458	961	1903 to 1960
<i>Inland Rivers—</i>						
Gwydir	415	Boolooroo Bridge	246	3,187	661	1938 to 1960
Namoi	526	Gunnedah	216	4,224	571	1892 to 1960
Castlereagh	341	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Macquarie	590	Narromine	318	6,458	945	1902 to 1960
Bogan	451	Gongolgon	380	6,912	223	1946 to 1960
Darling	1,702†	Menindee	1,383	141,888	2,880	1881 to 1960
Lachlan	922	Forbes	253	4,704	783	1893 to 1960
Murrumbidgee	981	Wagga Wagga	396	6,848	2,960	1885 to 1960
Murray	1,609†	Yarrowonga Weir	369	6,746	5,131	1905 to 1960

* For many of the stations, satisfactory records are not available for particular years within the period of record.

Length within N.S.W.: Snowy, 168 miles; Darling, 1,626 miles; Murray, 1,203 miles.

‡ Satisfactory records are not yet available.

TOURIST FEATURES

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales, there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Many tourist features are to be found close to Sydney. Sydney Harbour has great natural beauty, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge spanning an arm of the harbour is an imposing structure. The National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase, near the city, are extensive recreation reserves in which the natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay (into

which it discharges) are most beautiful waterways less than 50 miles to the north of Sydney. Within 50 miles to the south of Sydney, the coastal panoramas from Sublime Point and Mount Keira are striking.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, and the beach and foreshores are often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain, and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea (such as Tuggerah Lake and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle) are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the deep valleys, largely in their natural state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the Central Tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which are also situated in the Tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the Southern Tableland, about 200 miles from Sydney. The site of the city was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911, and it has been developed on spacious lines, in a setting of parklands and gardens, and with a lake as a unifying feature, in close accord with a design accepted after a world-wide competition.

The Government Tourist Bureau circulates literature and provides detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State.

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

The seasons are not as well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows—spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological services throughout Australia are administered by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. A Divisional Office of the Bureau in Sydney directs observations throughout New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations from many stations in New South Wales are telegraphed daily to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and governmental authorities.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the *Rural Industries and Settlement and Meteorology* Part of the *Statistical Register*.

WINDS

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

New South Wales is subject to occasional cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Divide, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages of quantity of rain, because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 30 inches in the south to about 75 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 8 inches.

An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 40 per cent. of the area of the State receives less than 15 inches of rain per year.

Table 4. Area of N.S.W.* Classified by Annual Rainfall

Average Annual Rainfall	Area	Proportion of Total Area	Average Annual Rainfall	Area	Proportion of Total Area
Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.	Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.
Under 10	61,143	19.7	40 and under 50	11,240	3.6
10 and under 15	72,937	23.5	50 " " 60	5,046	1.6
15 " " 20	54,315	17.5	60 " " 70	2,098	0.7
20 " " 30	72,317	23.3	70 or more	549	0.2
30 " " 40	30,727	9.9	Total	310,372	100.0

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales are illustrated in the diagrammatic map on page 8.

The following table shows, for each meteorological division in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1911 to 1940. The figures for each division are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the division. In the case of a few stations, rainfall records are not available for the full 30-year period from 1911 to 1940, and due allowance for this has been made in computing the averages. The meteorological divisions, which approximate the statistical divisions into which the State is divided for statistical purposes (see frontispiece map), are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N, S, E, W.

Table 5. Annual Rainfall, N.S.W.

Division		Average Rainfall *	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
			Inches									
Coast—												
North	N	55.44 55.63	65.70 69.21	67.22 73.23	38.71 37.54	60.31 60.57	78.40 87.76	34.25 42.52	60.95 55.46	83.21 92.29	79.07 94.15	52.62 49.79
Hunter and Manning	N S	53.50 34.63	67.21 47.61	70.28 43.18	36.84 22.06	50.27 32.31	76.85 42.88	43.22 35.25	52.80 34.92	72.84 42.95	97.25 54.79	34.40 29.29
Metropolis Balance of Cumberland South	N S	41.90 30.04	70.33 42.72	65.22 52.14	27.54 18.37	53.31 32.99	55.69 38.20	47.68 31.76	54.48 41.93	45.55 37.92	77.90 55.71	41.73 30.74
		42.96 36.28	47.32 33.75	65.42 58.46	26.39 27.72	46.15 31.90	65.45 52.95	47.96 40.44	73.12 62.62	48.94 36.32	74.36 57.33	36.10 32.72
Tablelands—												
North	E	40.19	48.65	57.50	22.71	33.83	58.88	24.97	39.89	51.56	49.60	36.75
Central	W N	30.45 23.10	34.96 37.86	42.66 39.13	23.01 15.38	33.00 30.29	41.01 28.82	27.27 24.14	30.99 26.49	38.43 24.64	34.89 33.58	32.05 24.24
	S	33.42	45.34	55.31	21.24	38.76	41.44	40.34	41.22	37.43	50.78	37.54
South	S	25.79	29.46	41.02	17.68	25.41	35.68	32.89	36.01	27.26	28.42	27.05
Kosciusko Plateau		33.38	32.66	46.15	26.05	32.71	35.72	42.19	36.08	28.41	31.93	33.23
Western Slope—												
North	N	26.06	32.71	39.18	16.95	28.42	34.09	21.13	26.06	31.41	28.30	30.20
Central	S N	24.28 22.85	39.11 40.24	36.45 36.97	18.40 14.69	28.10 27.80	27.03 29.71	25.03 22.08	26.21 28.43	29.88 23.11	33.38 34.60	29.06 24.44
	S	21.93	31.24	40.74	11.84	27.92	28.81	28.03	25.67	24.34	27.88	22.38
South	N	23.27	29.25	42.03	13.57	26.15	25.38	29.17	27.56	27.97	26.68	24.12
	S	33.37	43.17	53.83	24.30	36.93	28.88	42.04	31.42	31.68	31.59	35.95
Plains—												
North	E	21.81	30.86	33.65	13.74	27.07	29.46	18.77	27.12	28.11	30.56	24.70
Central	W N	18.38 17.13	28.64 31.75	34.07 34.59	11.77 9.76	23.25 21.52	30.08 23.87	16.70 15.90	23.20 17.77	26.39 20.51	26.49 23.45	21.80 16.35
	S	17.46	25.72	36.25	10.79	20.50	23.84	18.54	22.18	20.94	24.52	17.31
Riverina	E	18.46	25.27	35.21	13.70	19.36	16.59	23.77	18.07	18.70	22.71	18.96
	W	13.71	18.16	27.00	9.40	15.74	14.40	16.72	15.98	12.80	17.67	14.42
Western Division—												
Eastern half	N	12.82	22.47	26.83	6.41	14.02	16.75	11.74	13.61	19.15	18.07	13.26
Western half	S N	12.87 8.29	20.69 15.20	26.69 19.51	8.42 4.21	13.78 9.65	12.99 6.28	14.37 9.03	16.32 5.73	15.25 9.96	17.92 7.77	12.32 4.26
	S	9.67	14.65	15.93	8.39	12.51	6.18	10.41	9.22	12.30	11.08	8.91

* Average for 1911 to 1940.

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April

to June), to promote germination of the seed and steady growth, and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting (from November to January). Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The relationship between rainfall and the principal rural activities is indicated in the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9. Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts are shown in later chapters of the Year Book.

The average monthly rainfall in each of the meteorological divisions of the State is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall registered at recording stations during the 30 years from 1911 to 1940, or, in a few instances, during the years of this period for which records are available.

Table 6. Average Monthly Rainfall, N.S.W., 1911 to 1940

Division		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		Inches												
Coast—	North	N	6.44	5.90	7.18	5.94	5.74	4.02	3.93	2.14	2.43	2.97	4.07	4.68
		S	6.19	6.96	7.16	6.21	4.60	3.87	3.50	1.90	2.89	3.56	3.70	5.09
Hunter and Manning	S	N	4.99	5.50	5.67	6.50	5.13	4.37	4.47	2.43	3.39	3.30	3.33	4.42
		S	3.19	2.95	3.54	3.54	2.76	2.76	3.21	1.81	2.47	2.29	2.48	3.63
Metropolis			3.67	3.01	4.27	5.32	4.32	3.24	4.22	2.25	2.68	2.78	2.61	3.53
Balance of Cumberland			3.27	2.67	3.20	3.28	2.35	1.95	2.51	1.24	1.83	2.07	2.49	3.18
South	S	N	4.08	2.65	4.41	4.55	4.02	3.63	4.20	2.22	2.81	2.69	2.78	3.92
		S	3.81	3.19	3.79	3.51	3.54	2.94	2.69	1.96	2.43	2.60	2.63	3.19
Tableland—	North	E	5.26	4.94	4.70	3.30	2.57	2.60	2.33	1.43	2.04	2.74	3.56	4.72
		W	3.77	2.78	2.41	1.78	1.59	2.41	2.40	1.74	2.07	2.66	3.05	3.79
Central	N	S	2.13	1.87	2.04	1.75	1.46	1.94	2.03	1.55	1.61	1.81	2.43	2.48
		S	3.16	2.80	3.02	2.89	2.39	2.87	2.96	2.34	2.36	2.62	2.74	3.27
South	S	N	2.43	1.99	2.19	1.97	1.82	2.24	2.20	2.08	1.97	2.26	2.10	2.54
		S	2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.59	2.97
Kosciusko Plateau														
Western Slope—	North	N	3.17	2.41	2.41	1.57	1.59	2.05	2.01	1.45	1.59	2.21	2.55	3.05
		S	2.71	2.08	2.10	1.56	1.27	2.10	2.01	1.54	1.62	2.06	2.30	2.93
Central	N	S	2.29	2.02	2.07	1.72	1.41	2.05	2.17	1.44	1.54	1.59	2.08	2.47
		S	1.85	1.52	1.73	1.76	1.47	2.29	2.05	1.85	1.55	1.77	1.87	2.22
South	N	S	1.69	1.52	1.77	1.83	1.74	2.56	2.27	2.25	1.80	1.93	1.80	2.11
		S	1.86	2.00	2.43	2.44	2.72	4.05	3.50	3.90	2.82	2.98	2.17	2.50
Plains—	North	E	2.33	1.95	1.99	1.38	1.56	1.96	1.83	1.16	1.31	1.56	2.08	2.70
		W	2.09	1.73	1.75	1.18	1.33	1.75	1.50	0.88	1.02	1.22	1.71	2.22
Central	N	S	1.58	1.35	1.42	1.32	1.22	1.81	1.52	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.23	1.92
		S	1.49	1.46	1.31	1.38	1.28	1.92	1.43	1.38	1.19	1.37	1.40	1.85
Riverina	E	W	1.28	1.34	1.31	1.46	1.52	2.13	1.68	1.83	1.53	1.68	1.29	1.41
		W	1.00	0.95	0.86	1.07	1.18	1.49	1.25	1.26	1.08	1.28	1.05	1.24
Western Division—	Eastern half	N	1.26	1.30	1.13	0.84	0.99	1.26	0.98	0.63	0.72	0.87	1.19	1.65
		S	0.91	1.12	0.88	0.83	1.08	1.38	1.04	1.09	1.01	1.13	1.04	1.36
Western half	N	S	0.69	1.05	0.55	0.58	0.75	0.80	0.59	0.34	0.48	0.68	0.70	1.08
		S	0.62	0.97	0.58	0.60	1.00	0.99	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.92	0.90	0.79

EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 40 inches in the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

Table 7. Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Inches												
Walgett—													
Evaporation	8.09	7.10	6.44	4.32	3.04	2.05	2.00	2.71	4.08	6.03	7.23	8.58	61.67
Rainfall	1.85	1.41	1.42	1.12	1.36	1.74	1.54	0.76	0.96	1.14	1.37	1.96	16.63
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	9.46	7.89	7.15	4.94	2.95	1.90	1.95	2.89	4.46	6.37	7.56	8.95	66.47
Rainfall	0.71	1.16	0.57	0.66	0.87	0.85	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.83	0.80	1.28	9.43
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	12.71	10.62	9.21	5.95	4.13	2.84	2.92	3.97	5.86	8.48	10.14	12.01	88.84
Rainfall	0.45	0.70	0.52	0.41	0.80	0.78	0.54	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.88	0.56	7.34
Leeton—													
Evaporation	8.88	6.95	5.63	3.12	1.96	1.23	1.17	1.48	2.56	4.17	6.34	7.87	51.36
Rainfall	1.22	0.86	1.03	1.47	1.38	1.84	1.36	1.67	1.31	1.49	1.26	1.24	16.13
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	5.99	4.99	4.21	2.40	1.17	0.70	0.71	1.05	1.92	3.01	4.29	5.35	35.79
Rainfall	1.95	1.90	2.16	2.63	2.75	4.25	3.79	3.98	2.76	2.86	2.24	2.23	33.50
Canberra—													
Evaporation	9.01	7.03	5.62	3.44	2.07	1.34	1.34	1.90	3.11	4.80	6.22	8.00	53.88
Rainfall	2.05	1.78	1.89	2.14	1.57	1.69	1.59	1.99	1.54	2.33	1.82	1.75	22.14
Sydney—													
Evaporation	5.42	4.33	3.71	2.68	1.88	1.49	1.57	2.02	2.79	3.94	4.73	5.52	40.08
Rainfall	3.86	3.15	4.44	5.65	4.98	3.68	4.89	2.41	2.77	2.80	2.54	3.63	44.80

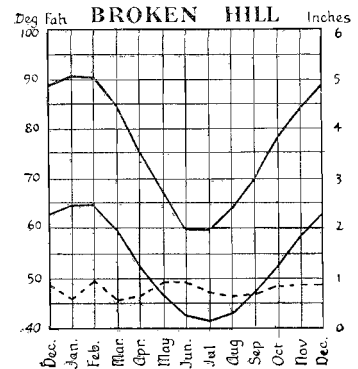
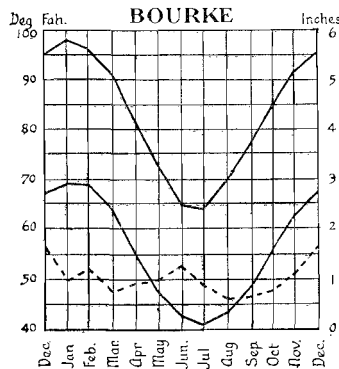
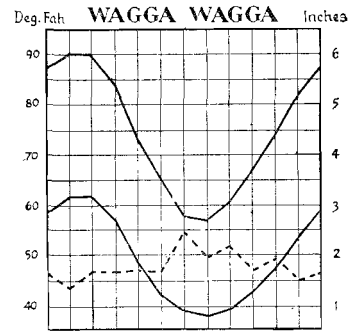
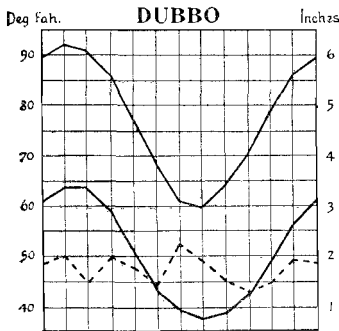
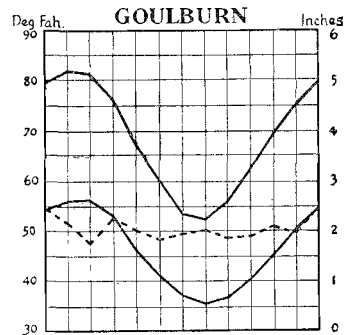
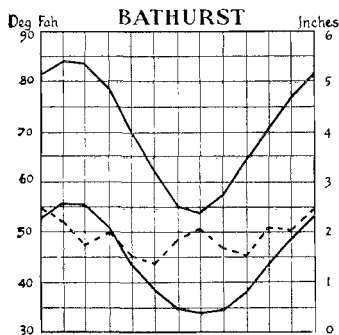
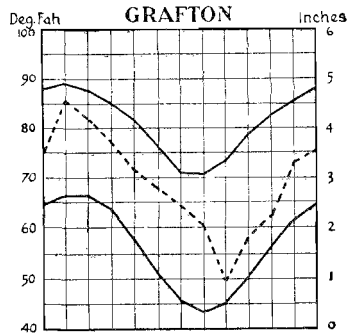
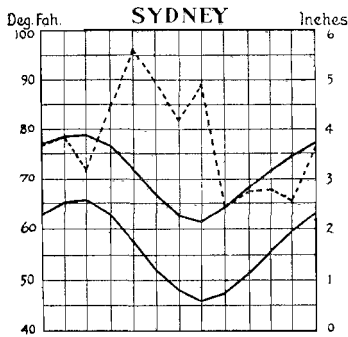
CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 7° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 55° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 14°.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911-1940), except for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1911-1940). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.



COASTAL DISTRICTS

In the Coastal districts, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The climatic conditions in the Coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 8. Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Districts

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Mean Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>North Coast—</i> Lismore	13	42	66·7	75·2	56·9	22·6	113·0	23·0	52·11
Grafton	22	21	68·6	77·3	58·4	24·3	114·0	24·0	34·68
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i> Jerry's Plains	53	150	64·6	75·8	52·3	28·5	120·5	19·0	24·84
West Maitland	18	40	64·6	74·7	53·5	21·7	115·0	28·0	33·35
Newcastle	1	106	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·4	112·0	37·0	41·36
<i>Cumberland—</i> Sydney	5	138	63·7	71·3	55·2	14·8	113·6	35·7	44·80
<i>South Coast—</i> Wollongong	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·2	15·9	115·2	33·6	48·49
Nowra	6	50	62·8	70·5	54·5	19·7	110·0	31·5	37·87
Moruya Heads	0	55	60·3	67·0	52·8	14·6	111·0	31·5	35·71
Bega	8	50	59·8	68·7	49·9	26·2	116·5	20·0	35·92

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 18°.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 35 to 75 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77° and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 64° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 15°, the mean summer temperature being 72° and the winter temperature 56°. On the average, rain occurs on only 143 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.3 hours in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows barometric observations and the temperature and rainfall experience during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the average hours of sunshine during the forty-four years from 1921 to 1964:—

Table 9. Temperature, Sunshine, and Rainfall: Sydney

Month	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fah., Standard Gravity, and Mean Sea Level	Temperature (in Shade)			Average Hours of Sunshine	Rainfall			
		Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum		Average	Greatest	Least	Average Number of Days on which Rain Fell
	Inches	° Fahrenheit			Hours	Inches			Days
January	29.875	71.8	78.6	65.1	226.3	3.86	15.26	0.25	13
February	29.942	72.1	78.7	65.5	189.8	3.15	22.22	0.12	12
March	30.002	69.8	76.6	62.9	194.6	4.44	20.52	0.33	13
April	30.063	64.9	72.0	57.7	181.8	5.65	24.49	0.06	14
May	30.048	59.7	67.0	52.4	177.5	4.98	23.03	0.14	12
June	30.078	55.5	62.8	48.1	158.5	3.68	25.30	0.16	11
July	30.070	54.1	61.8	46.4	188.6	4.89	13.23	0.10	12
August	30.060	56.0	64.3	47.6	212.1	2.41	14.89	0.04	10
September	30.018	59.9	68.3	51.4	215.0	2.77	14.05	0.08	11
October	29.976	63.8	71.7	55.9	229.3	2.80	11.13	0.21	11
November	29.935	67.1	74.5	59.8	228.6	2.54	20.36	0.07	11
December	29.881	70.1	76.9	63.2	229.5	3.63	15.82	0.23	13
Year	30.000	63.7	71.7	56.3	2,431.6	44.80	86.33	23.01	143

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 113.6° on 14th January, 1939 and 35.7° on 22nd June, 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28th March, 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 3.35 inches on 29th September, 1943, and the heaviest in three hours was 5.17 inches on 30th April, 1955.

TABLELANDS

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 56° and 60°; the mean summer temperature lies between 66° and 72° and the mean winter between 44° and 47°. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 54°; the summer mean ranges from 55° to 68° and the winter from 33° to 45°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.4°. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the Tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 10. Temperature and Rainfall: Tablelands

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>Northern Tablelands—</i>									
Tenterfield	80	2,837	58.4	68.7	46.8	24.0	101.5	18.0	30.18
Inverell	124	1,980	60.0	71.9	47.3	29.7	107.0	14.0	28.77
Glen Innes	90	3,518	56.2	66.5	44.8	24.4	101.4	16.0	31.32
<i>Central Tablelands—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	120	800	60.3	72.2	47.8	24.1	109.5	17.5	21.27
Mudgee	121	1,635	60.1	72.8	47.1	27.9	113.2	15.0	24.02
Bathurst	96	2,204	57.1	69.0	44.9	25.7	112.9	13.0	22.56
Katoomba	58	3,356	54.3	63.9	43.7	15.7	101.8	26.5	53.17
Crookwell	81	2,910	53.1	64.6	41.4	24.0	105.0	15.0	33.91
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn	54	2,093	56.9	68.2	45.2	21.8	110.0	18.0	24.27
Canberra	68	1,906	56.1	68.3	43.9	22.4	107.4	18.1	22.45*
Kiandra	88	4,578	44.4	55.2	33.1	21.1	94.5	5 below zero	60.67
Bombala	37	2,313	52.7	62.7	41.9	24.6	104.5	14.0	26.33

* Average for 24 years from 1924 to 1947.

WESTERN SLOPES

On the Western Slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature on the Western Slopes ranges from 67° in the north to 59° in the south; the summer mean ranges from 80° to 72° and the winter from 53° to 46°.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperatures for all years of record:—

Table 11. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slopes

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>North Western Slope—</i>									
Moree	204	686	67·6	80·5	53·4	28·1	117·0	22·0	21·43
Narrabri	193	697	66·6	80·1	52·1	27·7	117·0	20·5	24·14
Quirindi	115	1,278	61·8	74·6	48·4	29·2	114·0	13·0	25·58
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo	177	870	63·6	76·9	49·9	26·3	115·4	16·9	20·91
<i>South Western Slope—</i>									
Young	140	1,416	59·5	72·6	46·6	25·7	113·0	19·0	24·59
Wagga Wagga	158	612	61·6	74·9	48·5	24·7	117·0	22·0	21·42
Urana	213	395	62·1	75·1	48·7	25·5	119·0	24·9	17·40
Albury	175	530	61·3	74·2	48·6	25·2	115·0	24·0	27·66

WESTERN PLAINS

The Western Plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the Plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the Plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 83° to 74° and the winter from 54° to 50°. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 12. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plains

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
Brewarrina	345	430	67·9	81·7	53·5	27·6	120·0	22·0	13·68
Bourke	386	361	68·7	82·5	54·0	26·7	125·0	25·0	11·74
Wilcannia	473	267	66·7	80·0	53·0	26·6	122·2	21·8	9·43
Broken Hill	555	1,000	64·4	76·8	51·7	22·7	115·9	27·0	9·20
Condobolin	227	655	65·0	78·7	50·9	26·8	120·0	20·0	16·12
Wentworth	478	125	63·8	75·8	52·0	24·1	118·5	21·0	10·80
Hay	309	310	62·3	74·7	49·9	24·9	118·2	22·9	13·65
Deniliquin	287	311	61·8	73·8	49·8	23·1	116·5	26·0	15·46

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1964

Seasonal conditions during 1964 were particularly favourable for grain production and generally satisfactory for other rural industries. In coastal districts, rainfall was variable during the earlier part of the year, and in June very heavy falls along the central and Illawarra coast caused severe flooding on the Hawkesbury-Nepean River and lesser flooding on other coastal rivers; falls were well below average in following months, and by the end of the year pastures along the central parts of the coast had deteriorated. In inland areas, good rainfalls in April relieved the dry conditions of late summer, and further good falls were recorded (except in the far north-west) during the spring months—these falls, which coincided with the planting and main growing periods of the wheat crop, were particularly useful. Very dry conditions during November and December, although favourable for grain harvesting, caused pastures to deteriorate, and by the end of the year the north-western parts of the State were beginning to suffer from drought conditions. Major bushfires occurred in several parts of the State in late November and in December.

Maximum daily temperatures during the year were well below normal in almost all parts of the State, but minimum temperatures were about normal. Snowfalls were heavier than usual during late winter.

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. 33° 51' 41·1" south, long. 151° 12' 17·8" east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 6" meridian circle, 11½" equatorial refractor, and a 13" astrograph on which is also mounted a 10" wide-angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the

position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Time signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

STANDARD TIME

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for New South Wales, which is therefore 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. However, South Australian standard time ($142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. longitude, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of G.M.T.) has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

The standard time in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory is the same as for New South Wales. In South Australia and the Northern Territory, the standard time is that for meridian $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. longitude, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian 120° E. longitude, or 8 hours ahead of G.M.T.

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years.

TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. On 1st January, 1954, the zero of the gauge was lowered 5 inches to the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, which is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The height of the various planes above this datum are as follows—mean low water springs 0.80 feet, mean low water 1.20 feet, mean high water 4.73 feet, mean high water springs 5.13 feet. The average rise and fall of tides is only 3 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell to 10 inches below the present datum; the highest was recorded on 10th June, 1956, when the tide rose to 7 feet 9 inches above the present datum. The record tidal range (6 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) was recorded on 10th June, 1956, when high tide registered 7 feet 9 inches and low tide 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

At Port Hunter, the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 inches, the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast generally, the average rise of spring tides is approximately 4 feet 3 inches.

HISTORY

A chronological table of the principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Year Book for 1919. The principal events from 1920 are listed below:—

- 1920** Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State elections—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Note Issue Department of Commonwealth Bank.
- 1921** 44-hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922** Rural Bank established—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923** Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924** Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of \$68,000,000 loan—Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections—Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925** Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established.
- 1926** Imperial Conference defined Dominion States—First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railways commenced—44-hour week reintroduced (State)—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.
- 1927** First sitting of Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family endowment (State) instituted—System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections—44-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Financial Agreement between Commonwealth and States.
- 1928** Australian Loan Council reformed—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929** Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone service to England established—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Sales Tax introduced—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931** Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22nd April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts \$1,106,000,000)—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent.—Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate—State Lottery initiated.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.
- 1933** World Economic Conference (London)—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber—New States Royal Commission—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935** State Industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.

- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Report of Royal Commission on monetary and banking systems—Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938** British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London).
- 1939** War with Germany (3rd September)—National Security Act—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—War with Italy (11th June)—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—National Advisory War Council—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth child endowment introduced—Commonwealth pay-roll tax imposed—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8th December)—Coal miners' pensions introduced—United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes—War damage insurance—Daylight saving—Commonwealth widows' pensions introduced—Subsidy for dairy industry.
- 1943** Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone—Prices stabilisation scheme—Commonwealth subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.
- 1944** Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" system of Commonwealth income taxation.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8th May, Pacific, 15th August—Australia ratified United Nations Charter—Re-establishment and Employment Act—Annual Holidays Act in operation—Unemployment and Sickness benefits introduced—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—Cumberland County Council (town planning).
- 1946** Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—National Security Act terminated, but Commonwealth and State Acts continue certain controls—Additional Commonwealth powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947** Commonwealth tuberculosis benefits introduced—40-hour week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Commonwealth arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948** 40-hour week, Commonwealth awards—Commonwealth referendum: control of rents and prices rejected—Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.

- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of £A in terms of U.S.\$—General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—Nationality and Citizenship Act.
- 1950** Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea and butter rationing ended—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court awarded \$2 special increase in male basic wage and raised female rate to 75 per cent. of male rate; applied in State awards.
- 1951** Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Capital issues control reimposed—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long Service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme introduced—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia and N.Z.) ratified—Record deficit in Balance of Payments—Severe import restrictions—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed.
- 1953** Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Royal Commission on television—Commonwealth medical benefits scheme introduced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism introduced in N.S.W.
- 1954** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh—Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—South East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Control of tea abandoned—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—Production of aluminium commenced in Tasmania.
- 1956** Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—Economic measures (March): further import restrictions, increase in interest rates, and supplementary budget (with increased company taxation and higher additional taxes on motor vehicles, petrol, beer, spirits, tobacco, and cigarettes)—Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney—Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.—Stamp duty imposed on hire purchase agreements and maximum interest rates thereon fixed by State Parliament—Olympic Games held in Melbourne.
- 1957** "Bring out a Briton" migration scheme inaugurated—Participation by Australia in International Geophysical Year activities—New trade agreement between United Kingdom and Australia—Currency restrictions on oversea travel relaxed—Commonwealth uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan "most favoured nation" status—Report of Murray Committee on universities and university teaching institutions.

- 1958** Reciprocal agreement between Australia and United Kingdom on social security—Visit of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom—Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother—First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of lead and zinc—"Equal Pay" legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959** Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as "lender of last resort" to authorised dealers in short-term money market—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed—Commonwealth legislation to amend banking controls and to re-organise Commonwealth Bank to form Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—New Migration Act; removal of "dictation test"—New basis for annual revenue grants by Commonwealth to States—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.
- 1960** Almost all import licensing restrictions removed—Compulsory national service training abolished—New trade agreement between Australia and Canada—Decimal currency recommended by official committee—Warragamba Dam officially opened—Economic measures (November): credit restrictions, increase in interest rates, increased sales tax on motor vehicles, non-deductibility (for income tax purposes) of interest on new company borrowings.
- 1961** Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation—Conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed—Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act—Export incentives: pay-roll tax rebates and income tax concessions—Modification of November, 1960, economic measures—\$156,000,000 borrowed from International Monetary Fund; \$90,000,000 stand-by credit arranged—State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected—Licences issued for TV stations in certain country areas—Report of Inquiry into operation of Landlord and Tenant Act—Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education—Oil strike, Moonie (Qld.).
- 1962** Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use—Economic measures (February): 5 per cent. rebate in personal income tax for 1961-62; sales tax on motor vehicles further reduced—\$156,000,000 loan from International Monetary Fund repaid—On-the-spot tickets for traffic and parking offences introduced—Income tax concessions: 20 per cent. of cost of new manufacturing plant—Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas—Royal Commission on off-course betting—Aborigines enfranchised—New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States' Acts)—Remaining import licensing restrictions removed (October)—N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000—British Commonwealth Games in Perth opened by H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1963** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh—Change over date (February, 1966) to decimal currency announced—Sale of liquor to aborigines permitted—Australia's "gold" subscription with International Monetary Fund raised to 25 per cent. of total subscription—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission awarded three weeks' annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards—Anti-dumping agreement between Australia and New Zealand—Australia-U.S.A. Agreement on establishment of Naval Communications Base at North West Cape (W.A.)—Abolition of sales tax on all foodstuffs except confectionery and soft drinks—Salaries of members of State Parliament increased—Uniform marriage law for Australia in operation—Commonwealth elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Menzies)—Commonwealth Pacific Coaxial Cable (COMPAC) between Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Canada opened.

- 1964** Decision to fluoridate Sydney's water supply—First commercial production of crude oil in Australia (Moonie, Queensland)—General speed limit for motor vehicles in built-up areas raised to 35 m.p.h.—Legislation for the establishment of a third University in Sydney (Macquarie University)—Commonwealth grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools—Commonwealth grants to encourage savings for homes—Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of meat—Gladesville Bridge opened—Salaries of members of Commonwealth Parliament increased—Commonwealth legislation to deal with income tax avoidance practices—Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.
- 1965** Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced—Winston Churchill Memorial Trust formed—Australian combat troops despatched to Borneo—Royal Australian Mint (Canberra) opened—Report of Martin Committee on tertiary education—N.S.W. State elections (April): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam—Housing Loans Insurance Corporation established by Commonwealth—New basis for financial assistance grants by Commonwealth to States—Inquiry into Australian stevedoring industry—Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent. of trade) between Australia and New Zealand—Report of Vernon Committee of Economic Inquiry—Royal Commission on local government finance and valuation—Report of Starr Committee on public hospitals in N.S.W.—Referendum of wool growers: proposed wool reserve price scheme rejected.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. The Commonwealth is a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other nations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Within the State of New South Wales, there are three levels of government—the Commonwealth Government, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State Government, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government authorities, with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas extending over seven-eighths of the State.

The present system of State Government dates from 1856, and the Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published at page 25 of the Year Book for 1921. The system of local government is described in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources—certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; the (State) Constitution Act and certain other State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth. Where any inconsistency arises between Commonwealth and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g., in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution, and is bound to see that the powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State, and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is \$15,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice is usually the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being

available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

The Governors who have held office since 1935 have been:—

	From—	To—
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirlerton).	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1 8 1946	31 7 1957
Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1 8 1957	31 7 1965
Sir Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., K.St.J.	20 1 1966	(In office)

Sir Roden Cutler (the present Governor) and his two predecessors have been the only Australian-born Governors of the State.

The Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., who was Chief Justice from 1950 to 1960, has been the Lieutenant-Governor since 6th January, 1960.

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as "Cabinet" government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry, he also resigns from the Executive Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence, the Vice-President presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

In New South Wales, the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The various Ministries which have held office since May, 1947, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 63 Ministries but only 41 Parliaments.

Table 13. Ministries of New South Wales since 1947

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
53	McGirr (Labour)	19th May, 1947	30th June, 1950
54	McGirr (Labour)	30th June, 1950	2nd Apr., 1952
55	Cahill (Labour)	2nd Apr., 1952	23rd Feb., 1953
56	Cahill (Labour)	23rd Feb., 1953	15th Mar., 1956
57	Cahill (Labour)	15th Mar., 1956	21st Mar., 1959
58	Cahill (Labour)	21st Mar., 1959	22nd Oct., 1959
59	Heffron (Labour)	23rd Oct., 1959	28th Oct., 1959
60	Heffron (Labour)	28th Oct., 1959	14th Mar., 1962
61	Heffron (Labour)	14th Mar., 1962	30th Apr., 1964
62	Renshaw (Labour)	30th Apr., 1964	11th May, 1965
63	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	13th May, 1965	(In office)

The Ministry in office in July, 1965 consisted of the following sixteen members:—

Premier and Treasurer.—The Hon. R. W. Askin, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Education, and Minister for Science.—
The Hon. C. B. Cutler, E.D., M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Tourist Activities.—The Hon. E. A. Willis, B.A., M.L.A.

Minister for Child Welfare, Minister for Social Welfare, Advisory Minister for Transport, and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. A. D. Bridges, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture.—The Hon. W. A. Chaffey, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. K. M. McCaw, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways.—The Hon. P. H. Morton, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works.—The Hon. D. Hughes, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport.—The Hon. M. A. Morris, M.L.A.

Minister for Decentralisation and Development.—The Hon. J. B. M. Fuller, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands and Minister for Mines.—The Hon. T. L. Lewis, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation.—The Hon. J. G. Beale, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies.—The Hon. S. T. Stephens, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice.—The Hon. J. C. Maddison, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. A. H. Jago, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister for Education.—The Hon. W. C. Fife, M.L.A.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to Ministers are fixed by the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Allowances and Salaries Act. Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to Ministers since 1956 are given in the next table:—

Table 14. Annual Salaries and Expense Allowances of State Ministers

Minister	Date of Change					
	3rd March, 1956		1st July, 1959		1st July, 1963	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
Premier	\$ 8,950	\$ 2,000	\$ 9,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 10,900	\$ 3,500
Deputy Premier	7,450	1,000	8,200	1,000	9,200	1,500
Vice-President of the Executive Council (and Leader of the Government in Legislative Council)	6,450	1,800‡	7,200	1,800‡	8,000	2,400‡
Other Ministers of the Crown†	6,450	1,000	7,200	1,000	8,000	1,200

* Ministers are not entitled to receive, in addition, the salary payable to ordinary members of either House.

† In these years, the number of "Other Ministers" was 13.

‡ Includes special allowance (\$1,200 in 1963, \$800 in earlier years).

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and a free home telephone. Each Minister who is a member of the Legislative Assembly also receives the annual electoral allowance (\$1,500 to \$2,100 according to the location of his electorate) and the stamp allowance (\$240 per annum) payable to ordinary members of the Legislative Assembly.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament. State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see below) are enacted "by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled".

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House). All bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly, which is elected by general franchise, but other bills may originate in either House. The responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fail to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bills be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1961, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament.

The number and duration of State Parliaments since May, 1947 are shown in the following table:—

Table 15. Parliaments of New South Wales since 1947

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs	Date of Opening	Date of Dissolution	Duration			Number of Sessions
				Yrs.	mths.	days	
35	27th May, 1947	28th May, 1947	22nd May, 1950	2	11	26	3
36	19th July, 1950	12th July, 1950	14th Jan., 1953	2	5	27	3
37	14th Mar., 1953	11th Mar., 1953	6th Feb., 1956	2	10	24	5
38	5th Apr., 1956	10th Apr., 1956	16th Feb., 1959	2	10	12	4
39	16th Apr., 1959	21st Apr., 1959	5th Feb., 1962	2	9	21	4
40	6th Apr., 1962	10th Apr., 1962	31st Mar., 1965	2	11	26	3
41	28th May, 1965	26th May, 1965	(In office)				

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House

for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

THE PARTY SYSTEM

The party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches, and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a central Federal organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies, and organisation are reviewed.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament—Country, Labour, and Liberal parties. The three parties each have an official policy in general terms, and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election. A Liberal-Country Party ministry took office in May, 1965, after Labour had been in office continuously since May, 1941.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance of parliamentary proceedings at regular meetings of party members. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings. Where a party controls the Government, members attending party meetings include the Cabinet ministers, who, as leaders of the party, influence the results of discussions. The decisions reached are often in the form of recommendations to Cabinet, which is not bound to follow them. In practice, party meetings of a Government are frequently used as a means of informal contact between Cabinet ministers and the remainder of the party, with frank discussion permitted on both sides. But whether the party is in government or opposition, the custom of party solidarity is generally maintained—i.e., in the course of any contentious official parliamentary proceedings, the members of a party vote and act in accordance with party policy.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council consists of 60 members elected for a term of twelve years. A group of 15 members is elected every third year, at an election held before the retirement of the 15 members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The electoral body comprises the members, for the time being, of the two Houses of Parliament, who record their votes by secret ballot at

simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to vote at an election for the Legislative Assembly, and who has been resident in Australia for at least three years, is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Council. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Legislative Assembly or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service. A member's seat is rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, allegiance to a foreign power, criminal conviction, bankruptcy, or the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions). Those who may hold an office of profit under the Crown without becoming disqualified are the Vice-President and other Ministers of the Crown, the holders of offices created by Act as officers of the executive government, and persons receiving pay or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces. Each candidate for election to the Legislative Council must signify his consent to nomination, and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors".

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to members of the Legislative Council since 1952 are shown in the next table:—

Table 16. Annual Salaries, etc. of Members of the Legislative Council

Member	Date of Change					
	1st January, 1952		3rd March, 1956		1st July, 1963	
	Salary	Expense Allowance	Salary	Expense Allowance	Salary	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
President	4,400	...	4,600	...	5,300	500
Chairman of Committees	2,800	...	3,000	...	3,700	200
Leader of Opposition	1,000*	1,000†	1,200*	1,000†	2,000*	1,500†
Ordinary Members	...	1,000†	...	1,000†	...	1,500†

* Allowance in the nature of salary.

† Designated "allowance".

The services of ordinary members of the Legislative Council were rendered without remuneration until 1st September, 1948, when they became entitled to an allowance of \$600 per annum. The allowance was subsequently varied as shown in the above table. Ordinary members of the Council who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance (\$6.30 per day from 3rd March, 1956, and \$8.40 per day from 1st July, 1963). All members of the Council are entitled to free travel on State railways and omnibus services and to free personal accident and air travel insurance, and members from country areas are entitled to certain air travel concessions.

A proposal to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated at a referendum held on 29th April, 1961. Of the 2,104,811 electors enrolled at the time, 1,941,199 (or 92 per cent.) recorded votes at the referendum; of the 1,891,835 formal votes recorded, 802,530 were in favour of abolition and 1,089,305 were against.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 94 members elected for a maximum period of three years on a system of universal adult suffrage. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces); but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of females to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918, and several women have since been elected (the first in 1937). The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to members of the Legislative Assembly since 1956 are given in the next table. Payment of a salary to members was introduced from 21st September, 1889.

Table 17. Annual Salaries, etc. of Members of the Legislative Assembly

Member	Date of Change					
	3rd March, 1956		1st July, 1959		1st July, 1963	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Speaker	5,750	500	6,500	500	7,300	700
Chairman of Committees	4,750	200	5,500	200	6,200	300
Leader of Opposition	5,950	500	6,700	1,000	7,500	1,200
Deputy Leader of Opposition	4,750	...	5,500	...	6,200	200
Leader of Country Party	4,750	...	5,500	400	6,200†	600†
Deputy Leader of Country Party	3,950	...	4,700	...	5,300†	200†
Government Whip	4,650	200	5,400	200	6,100	300
Opposition Whip	4,650	200	5,400	200	6,100	300
Country Party Whip	3,950	...	4,700	...	5,300†	100†
Ordinary Members	3,950	...	4,700	...	5,300	...

* Includes allowance in the nature of salary.

† Until 13th May, 1965.

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an annual electoral allowance (ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,100 according to the location of his electorate) and a stamp allowance (\$240 per annum). Members are also entitled to free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions.

Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme

A pension scheme for members of the Legislative Assembly is conducted in terms of the Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation Act, 1946-1962. The scheme is financed by contributions from members and, in certain circumstances, contributions from State funds. Pensions are payable, free of any means test, to ex-members (or their widows) whose length of service in the House is sufficient to render them eligible. The scheme is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury (the custodian trustee) and six members of the Assembly (selected by the House to act as managing trustees).

The contribution payable by each member of the Assembly is fixed by statute, and has been raised progressively from \$156 per annum in 1946 (when the scheme was introduced) to \$780 per annum from 7th December, 1962. Under the scheme, a sectional account is constituted for each Parliament in respect of the contributors who cease to be members during or at the close of the Parliament. The account is credited with the aggregate contributions made by members, and is debited with the pensions subsequently paid to them (or their widows). Any deficiency in a sectional account is met by a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since the introduction of the scheme, Government contributions on account of these deficiencies have aggregated \$325,000; members' contributions (less refunds) have aggregated \$588,674.

The current rates of pension have applied since 7th December, 1962. Ex-members who have contributed for an aggregate period of 10 years are entitled to pension during their lifetime at the rate of \$50 per week, the rate increasing by \$2 per week for each additional year of contribution up to a maximum of \$60 per week for 15 or more years of contribution. An ex-member who has not contributed for at least 10 years, but has served in any three Parliaments, is entitled to pension at the rate of \$48 per week, provided that he contests the following election, or is prevented from doing so by ill-health or by his inability to obtain party endorsement, or gives the trustees sufficient reason for his failure to become a candidate. The pension payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to a pension, or of an ex-member receiving a pension (unless he married while in receipt of the pension), is 75 per cent. of the pension to which the member or ex-member was entitled at his death; the widow's right to pension ceases if she marries again.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to a pension, his contributions are refunded. The pension rights of an ex-member who becomes a member of the Commonwealth or another State Parliament, or who accepts an office of profit under the Crown, are suspended during the period of his remuneration from the new office. When the period of suspension ends (and provided he is not receiving some other parliamentary retiring allowance), the ex-member receives pension at the rate to which he was entitled at the date of his resignation from the Assembly.

Particulars of the operation of the scheme during the last six years are given in the next table:—

Table 18. Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme

Year ended 30th June	Contributors at end of year	Pensioners at end of year		Income			Expenditure		
				Contributions by—		Total Income *	Pensions	Contributions Refunded	Total Expenditure
		Ex-Members	Widows	Members	Government				
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1959	96†	29	18	45,054	29,498	83,996	36,390	7,166	43,556
1960	96†	28	21	53,144	28,520	93,154	50,390	...	50,390
1961	97†	29	23	59,830	29,110	103,154	62,748	...	62,748
1962	94	38	23	60,318	44,134	121,490	62,436	11,006	73,442
1963	94	38	23	66,974	44,806	131,064	78,490	...	78,490
1964	94	34	23	72,766	45,674	140,990	76,894	...	76,894

* Includes interest on investments.

† Before 1962, an ex-member, although not immediately eligible for pension, could elect to continue contributing to the scheme.

At 30th June, 1964, accumulated funds amounted to \$504,000, of which \$461,052 was invested in Government securities.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. There are also the committees described below.

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

Public Accounts Committee

A Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, from among the members of the House who are not Ministers. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office (during good behaviour) until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life.

He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

OVERSEA REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London (at 56-57, The Strand, W.C.2). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State also maintains an office in the United States of America (at 680 Fifth Avenue, New York). This office, which is administered by a Commissioner as official representative, was established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by an Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office until he reaches 65 years of age, and may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

FRANCHISE

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in Australia for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Persons are disqualified from voting if they are of unsound mind, or have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Commonwealth by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force in 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for both State and Commonwealth purposes.

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1961, provides that the distribution of the State into electorates must be reviewed whenever directed by the Governor or (in default of such direction) no more than five years after the previous redistribution. The redistribution of

electorates is undertaken by three Electoral Districts Commissioners (comprising a person who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or a District Court or a member of the Industrial Commission, the Electoral Commissioner, and a registered surveyor), appointed by the Governor. The number of electorates was increased from 90 to 94 in 1949, and since then the State has been divided into two areas—the Sydney area with 48 seats, and the country area (which includes Newcastle) with 46 seats. Quotas are determined for each of these areas by dividing the total number of electors by the number of seats in the area. The number of electors in an electorate must be within 20 per cent. of the area quota. Redistributions of electorates were undertaken in 1949, 1952, 1957, and 1961.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1950 are given in the next table:—

Table 19. Parliamentary Representation in N.S.W.

Year of Election	Electoralates	Electors Enrolled			Average Number of Electors per Electorate	Average Population per Electorate	Proportion of Electors to Total Population
		Males	Females	Persons			
							Per cent.
1950	94	939,150	980,329	1,919,479	20,420	33,972	60·1
1953	94	954,966	997,987	1,952,953	20,776	35,961	57·8
1956	94	979,706	1,031,552	2,011,258	21,396	37,711	56·7
1959	94	1,010,096	1,065,172	2,075,268	22,077	39,877	55·4
1962	94	1,060,658	1,113,110	2,173,768	23,125	42,212	54·8
1965	94	1,098,471	1,158,097	2,256,568	24,006	44,473	54·0

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected for each electorate by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot paper, and (except where there are only two candidates) votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon; until the 1962 election, hotels were closed during the hours of polling. The (Commonwealth) Broadcasting and Television Act prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter on the day of a Commonwealth or State election or the two days preceding it.

Electors absent from their sub-division are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes". Postal voting is provided only for persons who are recorded on the electoral roll as living more than five miles from any polling place which will be open on polling day in the electorate.

Persons who live within five miles of a polling place but who, by reason of illness or incapacity, are precluded from attending at a polling place, may apply to record their votes in the presence of an electoral visitor. An electoral visitor for each sub-division visits each applicant, taking with him a locked ballot box. Scrutineers may accompany him. He supplies the applicant with a ballot paper, which is marked by the elector and deposited in the ballot box. For inmates of institutions who are similarly handicapped, a "mobile" polling booth is provided within those institutions at which there is a polling place.

An elector who is not enrolled, or whose name has been marked as having voted, may, in certain circumstances, vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted. Votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes".

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in contested electorates at the general elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1950 and later years. Usually, there are some uncontested electorates in which the candidate is elected unopposed.

Table 20. Voting in Contested Electorates at Elections for N.S.W. Legislative Assembly

Year of Election	Electors Enrolled			Voters			Proportion of Electors who Voted		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
							Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1950	864,289	904,312	1,768,601	811,027	829,286	1,640,313	93·8	91·7	92·7
1953	826,745	864,486	1,691,231	779,186	809,107	1,588,293	94·2	93·6	93·9
1956	898,823	948,036	1,846,859	843,786	878,842	1,722,628	93·9	92·7	93·3
1959	904,921	945,754	1,850,675	856,069	883,511	1,739,580	94·6	93·4	94·0
1962	1,016,996	1,065,324	2,082,320	960,512	996,894	1,957,406	94·4	93·6	94·0
1965	1,079,364	1,139,186	2,218,550	1,018,902	1,064,459	2,083,361	94·4	93·5	93·9

Particulars of the various types of votes recorded at the general elections in 1950 and later years, and of the extent of informal voting, are given in the next table:—

Table 21. Types of Votes Recorded in Contested Electorates at Elections for the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly

Type of Vote	1950	1953	1956	1959	1962	1965
Absent	132,301	151,135	151,931	141,442	166,010	160,857
Postal	399	824	524	737	564	435
Electoral Visitor	7,717	7,567	7,727	8,528	8,156	7,416
Section	2,027	3,157	1,203	1,315	1,227	2,444
Ordinary	1,497,869	1,425,610	1,561,243	1,587,558	1,781,449	1,912,209
Total Votes Recorded	1,640,313	1,588,293	1,722,628	1,739,580	1,957,406	2,083,361
Informal Votes— Number	28,964	39,416	28,805	31,864	30,048	42,572
Percentage of Votes Recorded	1·77	2·48	1·67	1·83	1·54	2·04

COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council. Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1st January, 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State, was published on pages 38-40 and 625 of the Year Book for 1921.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of the Commonwealth Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered to the Commonwealth by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five): complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere: a High Court to determine the validity of legislation: and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3rd September, 1939.

The Commonwealth maintains High Commissioners in the majority of other British Commonwealth countries, and has diplomatic or consular representatives in many foreign countries in addition to United Nations Missions in New York and Geneva.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Casey, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 22nd September, 1965.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29th April, 1901, and was opened on 9th May, 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria, until 9th May, 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

The following table gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since 1951:—

Table 22. Parliaments and Ministries of the Commonwealth since 1951

Parliaments			Ministries		
No.	Opened	Dissolved	No. and Name	From—	To—
20	12.6.1951	21.4.1954	29. Menzies	19.12.1949	11.5.1951
21	4.8.1954	4.11.1955	30. Menzies	11.5.1951	11.1.1956
22	15.2.1956	14.10.1958	31. Menzies	11.1.1956	10.12.1958
23	17.2.1959	2.11.1961	32. Menzies	10.12.1958	18.12.1963
24	20.2.1962	1.11.1963	33. Menzies	18.12.1963	20.1.1966
25	25.2.1964		34. Holt	27.1.1966	(In office)

THE SENATE

In terms of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 senators, six being returned from each State. The Representation Act, 1948, provided for the enlargement of the Senate to 60 members, with each State being represented by 10 senators.

Ordinarily the term of a senator is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the second of which occurred in March, 1951), all senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, senators commence their term from 1st July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1st July preceding their election.

In the election of the senators for each State, the whole State votes as one electorate. A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years, but since 1949, voting for the Senate has been on the system of proportional representation.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. The Constitution also prescribes that the number

of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States, subject to the proviso that each State has at least five members.

The number of members to be chosen in a State is determined (subject to the minimum of five members) by (a) ascertaining a quota by dividing the population of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators and (b) dividing the population of the State by the quota. The Representation Act, 1964, provided for an additional member to be chosen if, on dividing by the quota, there was any remainder; formerly, an additional member was chosen only if the remainder was greater than one-half of the quota. The representation of the States may be adjusted, by means of an electoral redistribution, in every fifth year.

The House of Representatives was enlarged to 121 members in 1949 (in terms of the Constitution and of the Representation Act, 1948) and to 122 members in 1955 (as a result of an electoral redistribution following the 1954 census of population), and will be further enlarged to 124 members at the next redistribution (based on the results of the 1961 census of population). The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1937:—

Table 23. Composition of the House of Representatives by States

Period	Number of Members Representing—						Total. Australia
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	
1937 to 1949	28	20	10	6	5	5	74
1949 to 1955	47	33	18	10	8	5	121
1955 to 1965	46	33	18	11	9	5	122

In addition, there are two members, representing the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, who may participate in debates but vote only on motions for the disallowance of any ordinance of their Territory or on amendments of any such motions. A member for the Australian Capital Territory was first elected in December, 1949, but the Northern Territory has been represented in the House since 1922.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly. Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections was introduced in 1924.

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in New South Wales at recent general elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives.

**Table 24. Elections for the Senate and House of Representatives:
Voting in New South Wales**

Particulars	Senate			House of Representatives		
	1958	1961	1964	1958	1961	1963
Electors Enrolled—						
Males	1,005,431	1,047,020	1,084,196	1,005,431	1,047,020	1,078,611
Females	1,058,873	1,099,773	1,141,270	1,058,873	1,099,773	1,137,272
Persons	2,064,304	2,146,793	2,225,466	2,064,304	2,146,793	2,215,883
Electors Enrolled in Contested						
Electorates—						
Males	*	*	*	1,005,431	1,047,020	1,078,611
Females	*	*	*	1,058,873	1,099,773	1,137,272
Persons	*	*	*	2,064,304	2,146,793	2,215,883
Voters—						
Males	961,725	1,000,601	1,016,238	961,725	1,000,601	1,030,944
Females	1,003,397	1,042,576	1,069,746	1,003,397	1,042,576	1,080,081
Persons	1,965,122	2,043,177	2,085,984	1,965,122	2,043,177	2,111,025
Percentage of Electors who						
Voted—						
Males	95.7	95.6	93.7	95.7	95.6	95.6
Females	94.8	94.8	93.7	94.8	94.8	95.0
Persons	95.2	95.2	93.7	95.2	95.2	95.3
Informal Votes—						
Number	244,828	260,445	129,675	55,041	49,536	34,826
Percentage of Votes Recorded	12.5	12.7	6.2	2.8	2.4	1.6

* In Senate elections, the whole State votes as one electorate.

The extent of informal voting at Senate elections is much greater than at elections for the House of Representatives. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives.

REFERENDA

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it must be approved (a) by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in the Commonwealth.

In all, 24 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum, and only in four matters (one each in 1906, 1909, 1928, and 1946) were the proposals approved. A majority of the votes in every State was in favour of three of these proposals. The majority in New South Wales was affirmative only on four other questions, including those relating to Organised Marketing of Primary Products and to Industrial Employment submitted in September, 1946. In three instances (including two in 1946), rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referenda relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, submitted to the electors in September, 1951, proposed an amendment to Section 51 of the Constitution in order to provide powers to deal with communists and communism. This proposal was rejected; three States voted in favour of its adoption, and three States (including New South Wales) and an overall majority of the voters in the Commonwealth rejected it.

STATE REFERENDA

The question of the hour of closing of hotels and certain other licensed premises in New South Wales was referred by the State Government to the electors by referendum on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Details of the voting at these referenda are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

A proposal to abolish the N.S.W. Legislative Council was defeated at a referendum held on 29th April, 1961. Details of the voting at the referendum are given earlier in this chapter.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last six years:—

Table 25. Cost of State Parliamentary Government

Year ended 30th June	Governor and Executive Council	Parliament			Total of Foregoing	Electoral	Royal Com- missions and Select Com- mittees	Total Cost
		Salaries and Allowances		Other Expenses*				
		Ministers	Other Members					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1959	86,496	141,388	483,254	759,836	1,470,974	326,820	...	1,797,794
1960	101,322	156,820	567,922	869,818	1,695,882	116,318	...	1,812,200
1961	98,516	159,640	566,676	896,232	1,721,064	417,198	26,754	2,165,016
1962	96,684	158,300	571,518	1,041,180	1,867,682	500,146	61,248	2,429,076
1963	106,522	158,300	571,370	1,022,884	1,859,076	94,040	66,108	2,019,224
1964	110,042	178,200	663,552	1,070,120	2,021,914	89,960	4	2,111,878

* Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

The total cost of State parliamentary government increased from \$465,424 (or 17 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 to \$2,111,878 (52 cents per head) in 1963-64.

Particulars in Table 25 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to \$1,032,910 (or 15 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 and \$8,015,404 (73 cents per head) in 1963-64.

DEFENCE

The defence of Australia is the responsibility of the Commonwealth, which has exclusive power to legislate in defence matters. Details of the Commonwealth's defence programme and of the organisation and equipment of the defence forces are given in the Commonwealth *Official Year Book*.

The personnel strength of the Australian defence forces in 1955 and 1965 is shown in the next table. The permanent forces are regular full-time forces; the voluntary citizen forces serve part-time, but are liable to be called up for full-time duty in time of war or defence emergency.

Table 26. Personnel Strength of Australian Defence Forces

Service	At 30th June, 1955			At 31st March, 1965		
	Permanent Forces	Citizen Forces*	Total	Permanent Forces	Citizen Forces	Total
Navy	13,211	5,261	18,472	13,366	3,830	17,196
Army	23,098	15,066	38,164	23,313	27,559	50,872
Air Force	15,359	2,169	17,528	17,361	808	18,169
Total	51,668	22,496	74,164	54,040	32,197	86,237

* Excludes National Service trainees.

COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE

Compulsory military training schemes were in operation in Australia from 1911 to 1929, during World War II (1939-1945), and from 1951 to 1960.

A new national service scheme was brought into operation in 1965, in terms of the National Service Act, 1951-1964. Under the scheme, males who are ordinarily resident in Australia are (with certain exceptions) required to register for national service, when directed by proclamation, in the year in which they reach 20 years of age. Exemption from the liability to register is confined to certain diplomatic personnel and officials in the service of international bodies, aboriginal natives of Australia, and members of the Permanent Defence Forces. Persons who are ordinarily resident in Australia but who are not British subjects are, for the present, not required to register.

Registrants not exempted from service are liable to be called up for national service. Exception from the liability to render service is granted to theological students, ministers of religion, members of religious orders, conscientious objectors, and persons suffering from prescribed physical or mental disabilities. Deferment of the call-up for service is granted to: (a) males married before the call-up action commences, (b) full-time students at universities and similar institutions (until they have acquired

their primary qualification), (c) apprentices (until they have completed their indentures), (d) registrants who can establish before a court that their call-up would cause exceptional hardship to themselves or their parents or dependants, (e) persons who, at the time of registration for national service, were members of the Citizen Defence Forces and had given at least one year's efficient service in the Citizen Forces, provided that they continue to give efficient service for an overall period of five years, and (f) persons who had been accepted for service in the Citizen Forces before a ballot for national service (see below) and who give efficient service in the Citizen Forces for an overall period of six years. Persons whose call-up is deferred remain liable for call-up until they reach 26 years of age (30 years in certain cases).

As the number of registrants exceeds the number to be called-up, a selection ballot, based on dates of birth, is conducted shortly after each new age group is required to register for service. Registrants whose birthday falls on one of the dates selected are called up, subject to their medical fitness and the rules for exemption and deferment. Those registrants excluded by ballot (i.e., those whose birthday does not fall on one of the dates selected) are granted indefinite deferment.

The term of service for those called up is five years—two year's continuous full-time service in Regular Army units, followed by three years in the Regular Army Reserve or (at the serviceman's option) three years in the Citizen Military Forces or four years in the Regular Army Emergency Reserve. National servicemen are under obligation to serve overseas as required.

The re-establishment of national servicemen in civilian life, after completion of their full-time service, will be assisted by benefits provided under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act, 1965. This Act contains provisions covering protection of civil employment rights, moratoria on financial obligations, post-discharge training, rehabilitation of those who may be disabled, and re-establishment loans. Those who serve in special areas will qualify for repatriation and War Service Homes entitlement under the same conditions as those applying to members of the permanent forces.

The first intake under the new national service scheme was called up on 1st July, 1965; other intakes will follow at quarterly intervals. The number called up under the scheme was about 4,200 in 1965, and will be about 6,900 in 1966 and each subsequent year.

CIVIL DEFENCE

A civil defence organisation has been established in New South Wales by the State Government. The organisation is on a decentralised basis, with central and regional headquarters and controllers in most local government areas throughout the State, and is concerned with flood and bushfire emergency measures as well as civil defence preparations.

POPULATION

THE CENSUS

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the “dwelling” where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30th June, 1954 and 30th June, 1961, and the next census is to be held on 30th June, 1966.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician.

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates.

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and recorded net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the previous census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A system of recording arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and the recorded net migration is therefore approximate. The intercensal estimates are subject to revision when the population is ascertained at the next census, and any discrepancy disclosed by the census is added to the recorded net migration.

Estimates of the population of statistical divisions and local government areas within the State are compiled annually. The estimates are based on the results of the previous census and available measures of population change (birth and death records, school and electoral enrolments, etc.) since the census. As these measures of change are necessarily incomplete, the estimates are approximate, and are subject to revision when the population is ascertained at the next census.

The population estimates for periods between the 1954 and 1961 censuses, as shown in this chapter, have been revised in the light of the final results of the 1961 census, and the birth, death, and marriage rates shown in the chapter “Vital Statistics” have been calculated on the basis of these revised estimates.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, its third million in 1947 (28 years later), and its fourth million in 1962 (15 years later).

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume. With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date, as shown in the following table:—

Table 26. Growth of Population of New South Wales

Date of Census	Population	Increase in Population since previous Census			Number of Persons per Square Mile
		Numerical	Proportional	Average Annual Rate	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	
7th April, 1861	350,860	168,436*	92.55*	6.76*	1.12
2nd April, 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	1.62
3rd April, 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	2.42
5th April, 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	3.63
31st March, 1901	1,355,355†	228,218	20.25	1.86	4.37
3rd April, 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	5.32
4th April, 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	6.79
30th June, 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	8.41
30th June, 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	9.65
30th June, 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	11.06
30th June, 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	12.66

* Since 1851.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-caste aboriginals.

Full-blood aboriginals are excluded from the population statistics, but their number as enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 58. The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent., was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression, followed by World War II. With a lower rate of natural increase and greatly reduced immigration over these years, the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent.) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period.

The average annual rate of population increase rose to 1.98 per cent. during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, and fell only slightly to 1.94 per cent. during the seven years from 1954 to 1961. This period of fourteen years was marked by a relatively high rate of natural increase and by considerable gains from immigration (which accounted for about one-third of the total increase in population).

The rate of population increase contracted to 1.70 per cent. in 1962, reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the year. The rate of natural increase continued to fall during 1963 and 1964, but the decline was offset by increased net migration and the rate of population increase rose slightly to 1.78 per cent. in 1964.

The estimated population of the State at 30th June and 31st December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 27. Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales

Year	At 30th June			At 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1954	1,720,860*	1,702,669*	3,423,529*	1,739,535	1,722,997	3,462,532
1955	1,755,325	1,735,424	3,490,749	1,774,382	1,752,152	3,526,534
1956	1,789,803	1,764,454	3,554,257	1,807,840	1,781,531	3,589,371
1957	1,826,175	1,798,794	3,624,969	1,845,075	1,817,829	3,662,904
1958	1,858,002	1,833,952	3,691,954	1,875,863	1,852,937	3,728,800
1959	1,892,354	1,867,480	3,759,834	1,908,062	1,886,015	3,794,077
1960	1,929,082	1,903,371	3,832,453	1,951,907	1,925,354	3,877,261
1961	1,972,909*	1,944,104*	3,917,013*	1,983,891	1,965,529	3,949,420
1962	1,993,235	1,983,501	3,976,736	2,015,081	2,001,554	4,016,635
1963	2,034,734	2,013,864	4,048,598	2,052,339	2,033,954	4,086,293
1964	2,068,494	2,048,212	4,116,706	2,088,806	2,070,120	4,158,926

* Census results.

NOTE. See text on Intercensal Estimates, page 47.

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The table on page 50 shows the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last eleven years. The net migration figures given in the table comprise recorded net migration together with any adjustments made in accordance with the results of the various censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for nearly three-quarters of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. In spite of a fall in the rate of natural increase, the average annual numerical increase from this source rose in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. For the period 1947 to 1954, the average annual addition of 40,313 was higher than ever before, although the average rate of increase was still below the average for the period 1921-1933. During the period from 1954 to 1961, the average rate of increase declined slightly, although the numerical increase rose to an average of 45,161 per annum. Since 1961, both the numerical increase and the rate of increase have declined, the rate for 1964 (9.96 per 1,000 of mean population) being the lowest recorded since 1943.

The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The rapid decline in the birth rate after 1921 caused the rate of natural increase to fall to a very low level, particularly in the 'thirties, despite lower death rates. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12.4 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The rate of natural increase declined during 1962 and later years, to 9.96 per 1,000 of mean population in 1964, reflecting a fall in the birth rate and, in 1964, a marked rise in the death rate.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic, net migration added 989,331 persons (equivalent to 27.7 per cent. of the total increase in population) during the hundred years ended June, 1961. Immigration declined very heavily between 1892 and 1904, when there was a net loss of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially in 1948 to 1951 (with the implementation of Commonwealth post-war migration schemes). A minor economic recession in 1952-53 temporarily reduced the flow of immigrants, and there was a net loss from migration of 2,160 persons in 1953. As conditions improved, the number of immigrants increased, net migration rising to 12,842 in 1954 and 22,148 in 1955. Since 1955, the gain from migration, although continuing to fluctuate, has averaged over 24,000 persons per annum.

Details of overseas arrivals and departures are given later in this chapter.

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 65 per cent. of the population of New South Wales live in the vicinity of its three principal cities, viz., Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (104 miles north of Sydney), and Wollongong (52 miles south of Sydney). Sixteen per cent. live in the remaining Coastal areas, 7 per cent. on the Tablelands, 7 per cent. on the Western Slopes, and only 5 per cent. in the Central Plains and Western Divisions (which comprise 61 per cent. of the total area of the State). The density of population ranges from 18,794 persons per square mile in the inner metropolitan Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to less than one person in sixteen square miles in the unincorporated area of the Western Division.

POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The definition of "urban" and "rural" areas for statistical purposes has been varied from time to time. According to the definition adopted for the 1961 population census, "urban" areas include the metropolis of Sydney, the Newcastle Urban Area (as defined for statistical purposes in 1954), the City of Greater Wollongong, all other municipalities except for the rural parts within certain large municipalities (Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Cessnock, Kiama, Maitland, Penrith, and Windsor), and all towns with a population of 1,000 or more persons situated within shires outside the metropolis and the Newcastle Urban Area ("non-municipal towns"). "Rural" areas comprise the rest of the State. The term "migratory" refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at midnight between 29th and 30th June, 1961, were on ships in the waters of New South Wales or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population at 30th June, 1961:—

**Table 29. Urban and Rural Distribution of Population, N.S.W.,
30th June, 1961**

Areas of State	Area	Population			Occupied Dwellings	Persons per Occupied Dwelling
		Number	Proportion of State Population	Density		
	Sq. miles		Per cent.	Per sq. mile		
Urban—						
Metropolis	671·4	2,183,388	55·74	3,252·1	609,749	3·58
Other Urban—						
Newcastle Urban Area	134·6	208,630	5·33	1,549·8	57,570	3·62
City of Greater Wollongong ..	275·6	131,754	3·36	478·0	32,909	4·00
Other Municipalities*	1,394·2	580,404	14·82	416·3	152,031	3·82
Non-municipal Towns	324·2	231,111	5·90	712·9	62,935	3·67
Total, Other Urban	2,128·6	1,151,899	29·41	541·2	305,445	3·77
Total, Urban	2,800·0	3,335,287	85·15	1,191·2	915,194	3·64
Rural	306,599·4	571,135	14·58	1·9	146,415	3·90
Migratory .. ..	...	10,591	0·27	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales	309,433·0†	3,917,013	100·00	12·7	1,061,609	3·69

* Excludes the rural parts of certain large municipalities (see text above table).

† Includes 33·6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., which are not included within municipal or shire boundaries.

Between 1954 and 1961, the proportion of the population of New South Wales within the metropolis rose from 54.4 to 55.7 per cent. and the proportion in other urban areas of the State rose from 28.7 to 29.4 per cent., while the proportion within rural areas fell from 16.7 to 14.6 per cent.

The municipalities and other urban centres of population outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong are classified in the next table according to the size of their population in 1961. Where urban centres within certain large municipalities were specially delineated for purposes of the 1961 census (see page 52), each of the centres is counted as a separate town; particulars of these centres are shown in the table separately from municipalities regarded as wholly urban and from non-municipal towns.

Table 30. Classification of Municipalities and Urban Centres according to Size of Population*, 30th June, 1961

Size of Population	Municipalities regarded as Wholly Urban		Urban Centres within Other Municipalities		Non-municipal Towns	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1,000 and under 3,000	9	20,173	6	11,322	74	126,841
3,000 " " 5,000	10	39,175	4	14,982	9	31,016
5,000 " " 10,000	18	122,292	2	17,206	9	61,048
10,000 " " 15,000	5	64,666	1	13,833	1	12,206
15,000 " " 20,000	6	107,981	1	16,374	...	...
20,000 " " 25,000	2	42,636	1	22,917	...	...
25,000 or more	2	59,386	1	27,461	...	...
Total	52	456,309	16	124,095	93	231,111

* Relates to municipalities and other urban centres outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong. See also text preceding table.

Particulars of the age distribution of the population within urban and rural areas of the State are given in Table 46.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

The State is divided, for statistical purposes, into fourteen statistical divisions, the boundaries of which are shown in the frontispiece map to this Year Book. A sub-division of the Hunter and Manning division—the Newcastle Urban Area—was specially defined for statistical purposes in 1954. The boundaries of the Area were delimited to include the City of Newcastle and contiguous areas of urban development (or probable future urban development) in Lake Macquarie Shire. The portion of the Shire included is that part east and north of Lake Macquarie, bounded on the west by Cockle Creek, Cocked Hat Creek, West Wallsend Road, and Edgeworth-Minmi Road.

The population of the various divisions as recorded at the last three censuses is shown in the following table.

Table 31. Divisional Distribution of Population*, New South Wales

Statistical Division	Population at 30th June			Increase in Population			
	1947	1954	1961	Numerical		Proportional	
				1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961	1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961
Coastal—						Per cent.	Per cent.
Cumberland—							
Metropolis	1,645,872	1,863,161	2,183,388	217,289	320,227	13.2	17.2
Balance	45,664	65,730	106,359	20,066	40,629	43.9	61.8
North Coast	159,212	171,325	171,386	12,113	61	7.6	...
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A.	157,115	181,493	208,630	24,378	27,137	15.5	15.0
Balance	186,304	218,487	239,890	32,183	21,403	17.3	9.8
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong	62,960	90,852	131,754	27,892	40,902	44.3	45.0
Balance	65,831	80,501	93,588	14,670	13,087	22.3	16.3
Tableland—							
Northern	51,463	54,277	55,729	2,814	1,452	5.5	2.7
Central	143,613	155,732	159,973	12,119	4,241	8.4	2.7
Southern	50,108	64,707	66,562	14,599	1,855	29.1	2.9
Western Slope—							
North	59,135	67,579	70,269	8,444	2,690	14.3	4.0
Central	58,951	66,844	67,982	7,893	1,138	13.4	1.7
South	112,272	127,793	135,155	15,521	7,362	13.8	5.8
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North	28,987	32,368	34,339	3,381	1,971	11.7	6.1
Central	23,659	28,352	29,006	4,693	654	19.8	2.3
Riverina	75,048	86,661	89,994	11,613	3,333	15.5	3.8
Western Division	51,123	60,519	62,169	9,396	1,650	18.4	2.7
Lord Howe Island	179	278	249	99	(—) 29	55.3	(—) 10.4
Migratory	7,342	6,870	10,591	(—) 472	3,721	(—) 6.4	54.2
New South Wales	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	438,691	493,484	14.7	14.4

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961.

The percentage increase in the population of the State during the seven years from 1954 to 1961 (14.4 per cent.) was slightly below the rate of increase during the previous seven years (14.7 per cent.). In the metropolis, Balance of Cumberland division, and City of Greater Wollongong, the rates of increase between 1954 and 1961 were higher than in the previous intercensal period. In all other divisions of the State, however, the rates of increase were substantially lower—partly because the return of residents after the war had resulted in abnormally high rates of increase between 1947 and 1954, and partly because of the impact of such factors as increased mechanisation in rural industries. Ribbon development outward from the metropolis again stimulated growth in the Balance of Cumberland division, and the continued expansion of heavy industries in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area more than maintained the rate of increase of population in the City of Greater Wollongong. The decline in the number engaged in coal mining in the Cessnock-Maitland area (in Hunter and Manning division) and in silver-lead-zinc mining at Broken Hill (in the Western Division) adversely affected population growth in these divisions.

The estimated population of the statistical divisions of the State in each of the last seven years is given in the next table.

Table 32. Divisional Distribution of Population*, N.S.W., 1958 to 1964

Statistical Division	Estimated Population at 30th June						
	1958	1959	1960	1961†	1962	1963	1964
Coastal—							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis	2,043,200	2,085,790	2,132,680	2,183,388	2,215,970	2,256,110	2,300,100
Balance	80,010	87,110	95,780	106,359	115,440	123,190	130,990‡
North Coast	171,670	171,550	171,250	171,386	170,880	170,310	169,380
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A.	197,280	201,300	204,810	208,630	212,510	215,950	219,300
Balance	230,430	232,250	234,700	239,890	243,450	248,860	251,690
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ..	112,220	118,600	125,000	131,754	135,640	142,170	145,720
Balance	86,410	88,510	90,850	93,588	95,970	100,200	102,700
Tableland—							
Northern	55,440	55,490	55,730	55,729	55,860	56,110	56,370
Central	157,460	157,910	158,460	159,973	161,800	163,640	163,170‡
Southern	65,850	66,080	66,210	66,562	67,890	67,790	68,340
Western Slope—							
North	69,270	69,730	69,890	70,269	70,390	70,920	71,440
Central	67,640	67,750	67,880	67,982	68,690	68,980	69,440
South	132,900	133,860	134,240	135,155	134,830	136,170	137,660
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North	33,370	33,620	33,830	34,339	34,760	35,200	35,560
Central	28,680	28,810	28,870	29,006	29,160	29,320	29,560
Riverina	88,820	89,180	89,490	89,994	90,580	91,340	92,520
Western Division	62,060	62,190	62,270	62,169	61,880	61,250	61,390
Lord Howe Island	223	248	238	249	287	262	270
Migratory	9,021	9,856	10,275	10,591	10,749	10,826	11,106
New South Wales	3,691,954	3,759,834	3,832,453	3,917,013	3,976,736	4,048,598	4,116,706

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961, unless otherwise indicated.

† Census.

‡ From 1st November, 1963, part of Central Tableland (5.6 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 1,300) was transferred to Balance of Cumberland Division. Figures for 1964 relate to the new boundaries.

The following table gives particulars of the density of population in each division and the percentage of the State population residing therein:—

Table 33. Area, Density, and Proportional Distribution of Population*, Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Area at 30th June, 1961	Number of Persons per Sq. Mile			Proportion of State Population		
		30th June, 1954	30th June, 1961	30th June, 1964	30th June, 1954	30th June, 1961	30th June, 1964
	Sq. miles				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Coastal—							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis	671.4	2,775.0	3,252.0	3,425.8	54.42	55.74	55.87
Balance	834.7	78.7	127.4	155.9	1.92	2.72	3.18‡
North Coast	10,883.3	15.7	15.7	15.6	5.00	4.38	4.12
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A.	134.6	1,348.4	1,550.0	1,629.3	5.30	5.33	5.33
Balance	13,135.4	16.6	18.3	19.2	6.38	6.12	6.11
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ..	275.6	329.7	478.1	528.7	2.66	3.36	3.54
Balance	8,941.0	9.0	10.5	11.5	2.35	2.39	2.49
Tableland—							
Northern	12,636.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	1.59	1.42	1.37
Central	16,593.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	4.55	4.08	3.96‡
Southern	11,104.4	5.8	6.0	6.2	1.89	1.70	1.66
Western Slope—							
North	14,430.9	4.7	4.9	5.0	1.97	1.79	1.74
Central	12,068.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	1.95	1.73	1.69
South	17,560.9	7.3	7.7	7.8	3.73	3.45	3.34
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North	14,909.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	0.95	0.88	0.86
Central	23,145.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.83	0.74	0.72
Riverina	26,509.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.53	2.30	2.25
Western Division	125,559.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.77	1.59	1.49
Lord Howe Island	5.0	55.6	49.8	54.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
Migratory .. .. .	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.27	0.27
New South Wales	309,433.0†	11.1	12.7	13.3	100.00	100.00	100.00

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961, unless otherwise indicated.

† Including 33.6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., not included in any division of the State.

‡ See note †, Table 32.

Within New South Wales, there are wide variations in the density of population, which is greatest in the large urban centres of the metropolis (3,426 persons per square mile), Newcastle Urban Area (1,629), and City of Greater Wollongong (529). The latter, which covers 276 square miles, contains large areas which are essentially rural. The density is least in areas which are predominantly pastoral—the Western Division (0.5 persons per square mile), Central Plain division (1.3), and North Central Plain division (2.4).

The growth of the population of statistical divisions is analysed in the next table. The natural increase in each division has been subtracted from the increase in population during the intercensal period, leaving the increase due to migration. This migration represents the net movement of persons from overseas, interstate, and other parts of New South Wales; it does not, of course, include the natural increase of migrants.

Table 34. Sources of Increase in the Population* of Divisions

Statistical Division	30th June, 1947 to 30th June, 1954			30th June, 1954 to 30th June, 1961		
	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase
Coastal—						
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	118,962	98,327	217,289	132,754	187,473	320,227
Balance	6,362	13,704	20,066	9,387	31,242	40,629
Total, Cumberland ..	125,324	112,031	237,355	142,141	218,715	360,856
North Coast	22,510	(—) 10,397	12,113	19,841	(—) 19,780	61
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle U.A. ..			24,378	17,016	10,121	27,137
Balance	34,358	22,203	32,183	19,904	1,499	21,403
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong ..	8,019	19,873	27,892	13,868	27,034	40,902
Balance	7,548	7,122	14,670	9,286	3,801	13,087
Tableland—						
Northern	6,113	(—) 3,299	2,814	6,011	(—) 4,559	1,452
Central	16,356	(—) 4,237	12,119	15,572	(—) 11,331	4,241
Southern	5,111	9,488	14,599	7,755	(—) 5,900	1,855
Western Slope—						
North	7,529	915	8,444	8,640	(—) 5,950	2,690
Central	8,517	(—) 624	7,893	9,053	(—) 7,915	1,138
South	16,292	(—) 771	15,521	17,525	(—) 10,163	7,362
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	3,977	(—) 596	3,381	4,996	(—) 3,025	1,971
Central	3,374	1,319	4,693	4,203	(—) 3,549	654
Riverina	10,431	1,182	11,613	12,032	(—) 8,699	3,333
Western Division ..	6,736	2,660	9,396	8,277	(—) 6,527	1,650
Lord Howe Island ..	(—) 4	103	99	6	(—) 35	29
Migratory .. ..	...	(—) 472	(—) 472	...	3,721	3,721
New South Wales ..	282,191	156,500	438,691	316,126	177,358	493,484

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961.

Between 1947 and 1954, only the North Coast, Northern Tableland, and Central Tableland divisions sustained any substantial loss of population by migration. Between 1954 and 1961, however, all divisions except the Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast divisions lost a substantial part of their natural increase by migration, a trend similar to that experienced between 1933 and 1947.

The coastal divisions of Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast, which include the principal industrial areas (metropolis, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla), gained 200,156 persons by migration between 1933 and 1947, or 167,906 more than the State as a whole. In the

next seven years, 1947 to 1954, these divisions gained 161,258 persons by migration or four-fifths as many as in the previous fourteen years, but only 4,758 of this number was acquired at the expense of other divisions. Between 1954 and 1961, these divisions gained 261,170 persons by migration, 83,812 coming from other parts of the State.

POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS

As urban development has outgrown the existing boundaries, the limits of the metropolis have been extended from time to time. The latest revision of its boundary was made on 1st January, 1954, when Fairfield Municipality, the balance of Holroyd Municipality (formerly only partly included), Sutherland and Warringah Shires, and the more densely settled parts of Liverpool Municipality, Blacktown Shire (proclaimed a municipality in 1961), and Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, were added. The metropolis now embraces the City of Sydney, 28 other municipalities and portions of 2 others, 2 shires, and portions of 2 other shires.

The population of the metropolis as recorded at each census since 1861 and as estimated at 30th June, 1964 is shown in the following table, together with the percentage of the State population residing in the metropolis. The figures are based on the boundaries existing at the dates shown, but to enable comparisons with earlier years to be made, figures for 1947 and 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries existing before and after 1st January, 1954.

Table 35. Growth of Population of Metropolis

Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional	
					Per cent.	Per cent.
7th April, 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	77.64*	27.3
2nd April, 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3rd April, 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5th April, 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31st March, 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3rd April, 1911†	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4th April, 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30th June, 1933†	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30th June, 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30th June, 1954‡	762,840	809,919	1,572,759	88,755	5.98	45.9
30th June, 1947¶	796,321	849,551	1,645,872	§	§	55.1
30th June, 1954¶	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	217,289	13.20	54.4
30th June, 1961	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17.19	55.7
30th June, 1964 (Estimated) ..	1,138,422	1,161,678	2,300,100	116,712	5.35	55.9

* Since 1851.

† Area extended.

‡ On the basis of boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933 to 31st December 1953.

¶ On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

§ Not available.

The tendency for the population to concentrate in the metropolis has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (55.9 per cent.) having doubled since 1861. At 30th June, 1964, the metropolis, which embraced an area of 671 square miles (exclusive of Port Jackson and Botany Bay), had an estimated population of 2,300,100. The average density of population was 5.4 persons per acre, but the density (which is calculated from the total area, and not on the basis of land available for residential purposes) varied considerably from suburb to suburb. The most densely populated areas were the inner metropolitan

municipalities of Waverley (29.4 persons per acre), Leichhardt (24.7), Sydney (23.4), Marrickville (20.4), North Sydney (19.9), Ashfield (19.9), and Woollahra (18.0). The outer metropolitan areas of Liverpool Municipality (1.2 persons per acre), Sutherland Shire (1.4), and Warringah Shire (1.7) were the least densely populated, but within these local government areas large areas are reserved for military and recreational purposes.

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the metropolis at each of the last three censuses and in 1964. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1964.

Table 36. Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires*

Municipality or Shire	Population at Census of 30th June—			Proportional Increase †		Estimated Population at 30th June, 1964	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1964
	1947	1954	1961	1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961		
				Per cent.	Per cent.		
Inner—							
Sydney (City)	213,900	193,103	172,202	(—) 9.7	(—) 10.8	167,800	23.4
Leichhardt	70,256	64,919	61,951	(—) 7.6	(—) 4.6	61,250	24.7
Marrickville	88,721	78,261	75,348	(—) 11.8	(—) 3.7	74,500	20.4
Botany	27,446	29,490	28,904	7.5	(—) 2.0	29,210	6.7
Eastern—							
Woollahra	54,260	49,073	47,977	(—) 9.6	(—) 2.2	48,300	18.0
Waverley	74,800	67,474	64,999	(—) 9.8	(—) 3.7	65,250	29.4
Randwick	100,931	99,080	108,814	(—) 1.8	9.8	111,960	13.2
Illawarra—							
Rockdale	74,152	75,995	79,115	2.5	4.1	80,470	11.5
Kogarah	39,298	43,618	46,600	11.0	6.8	47,850	10.0
Hurstville	33,939	50,336	61,005	48.3	21.2	63,660	10.4
Sutherland Shire	29,184	65,757	111,746	125.3	69.9	126,300	1.4
Canterbury-Bankstown—							
Canterbury	99,396	109,871	113,820	10.5	3.6	115,400	14.0
Bankstown	42,646	102,384	152,251	140.1	48.7	162,550	8.5
Inner Western—							
Ashfield	44,761	39,777	39,723	(—) 11.1	(—) 0.1	40,670	19.9
Drummoyle	32,985	30,855	30,197	(—) 6.5	(—) 2.1	29,900	15.1
Burwood	34,307	31,341	31,089	(—) 8.7	(—) 0.8	31,220	17.4
Strathfield	24,260	26,179	26,429	7.9	1.0	26,400	7.6
Concord	29,401	28,326	27,428	(—) 3.7	(—) 3.2	27,000	10.1
Outer Western—							
Auburn	41,833	46,689	49,002	11.6	5.0	49,350	6.3
Parramatta (City) . . .	61,691	80,697	104,061	30.8	29.0	108,800	8.9
Baulkham Hills Shire							
(part)	6,791	10,592	16,604	56.0	56.8	19,400	1.9
Holroyd	24,129	40,385	56,364	67.4	39.6	62,210	6.5
Blacktown (part) . . .	10,244	20,837	65,512	103.4	214.4	77,110	3.8
Fairfield-Liverpool—							
Fairfield	26,953	49,027	80,707	81.9	64.6	91,280	3.8
Liverpool (City) (part) .	13,687	22,649	26,300	65.5	10.1	38,950	1.2
Northern Harbourside—							
Hunter's Hill	11,497	12,571	13,520	9.3	7.5	13,750	9.7
Lane Cove	19,817	21,806	23,723	10.0	8.8	24,670	9.6
North Sydney	60,379	56,768	53,024	(—) 6.0	(—) 6.6	51,400	19.9
Mosman	27,562	25,909	26,145	(—) 6.0	0.9	26,850	12.5
Manly-Warringah—							
Manly	33,775	33,639	36,049	(—) 0.4	7.2	37,000	9.9
Warringah Shire	32,856	59,073	94,440	79.8	59.9	109,400	1.7
Ku-ring-gai-Willoughby—							
Ku-ring-gai	39,874	52,615	74,821	32.0	42.2	81,800	4.0
Willoughby	51,945	52,090	53,633	0.3	3.1	54,350	9.9
Ryde-Hornsby—							
Ryde	40,526	54,101	75,568	33.5	39.7	80,700	8.1
Hornsby Shire (part) . .	27,670	37,874	54,267	36.9	43.3	63,390	3.1
Total, Metropolis . . .	1,645,872	1,863,161	2,183,388	13.2	17.2	2,300,100	5.4

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1964.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

In the period from 1947 to 1954, the population of the City of Sydney and of most inner metropolitan municipalities (Leichhardt, Marrickville, Woollahra, Waverley, Ashfield, Drummoyne, Burwood, North Sydney, and Mosman) declined substantially, as dwellings were replaced by industrial and commercial establishments and crowded conditions caused by the housing shortage tended to ease. This decline in the inner areas of the metropolis was more than offset by the development of outer local government areas, three of which (Sutherland, Bankstown, and the metropolitan part of Blacktown) more than doubled their population during the period. Between 1954 and 1961, the population of the City of Sydney fell by a further 11 per cent., but the decline in the other inner areas (apart from North Sydney) was reduced, in most cases quite considerably. The rate of growth in most of the outer areas declined, with the notable exception of the metropolitan part of Blacktown Municipality, where the population increased by 214 per cent. during the period.

POPULATION IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES AND TOWNS

Until 1954, the only towns with defined boundaries, and for which statistics were available from census to census, were those incorporated as municipalities. For census purposes in 1954 and 1961, boundaries were delimited for all towns with a population of 1,000 or more persons situated within shires outside the metropolis and Newcastle Urban Area. The boundaries of these "non-municipal towns" were drawn to embrace areas of contiguous development and to allow for future growth. Boundaries were delimited for 76 non-municipal towns in the 1954 census and for 93 in the 1961 census.

Many variations in the boundaries of local government areas in the State have occurred over the years, and these variations make it difficult to present comparable population data for the areas. During the post-war years, there has been a general movement towards larger administrative areas, and many municipalities have been combined with other municipalities or absorbed into shires.

The table on the next page shows the population, at each of the last three censuses and in 1964, of the extra-metropolitan municipalities which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at 30th June, 1964. The figures for each municipality are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1964. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years (1947 to 1961) for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation. The populations as shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality; in some cases, the residential area of a town extends beyond these boundaries, and in others the municipality embraces a number of distinct centres of population.

The two main industrial areas apart from the metropolis are the Newcastle Urban Area and City of Greater Wollongong, both of which are dependent for their prosperity on iron and steel making, other heavy industries, and coal mining. Outside these three main urban areas, there were 42 municipalities in the State with a population exceeding 5,000 in 1964. The largest of these were Penrith (with a manufacturing centre and a large rural area), Cessnock (an aggregate of coal mining towns and rural areas), Broken Hill (a silver-lead-zinc mining town in the far west of the State), City of Blue Mountains (a large area comprising mainly tourist centres), and Maitland (a centre of coal mining and rural interests).

Table 37. Population of Larger Extra-metropolitan Municipalities*, N.S.W.

Municipality	Population at Census of 30th June—			Proportional Increase		Estimated Popula- tion at 30th June, 1964
	1947	1954	1961	1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	
Greater Wollongong	62,960	90,852	131,754	44·3	45·0	145,720
Newcastle†	129,477	137,428	142,574	6·1	3·7	144,700
Penrith	13,364	18,838	33,049	41·0	75·4	42,940
Cessnock, Greater	37,510	38,729	35,281	3·2	(—) 8·9	34,700
Broken Hill	27,054	31,351	31,267	15·9	(—) 0·3	29,810
Blue Mountains	20,519	22,245	27,039	8·4	21·6	29,650
Maitland	23,621	25,676	27,353	8·7	6·5	28,100
Campbelltown	6,995	9,690	18,701	38·5	93·0	24,400
Albury	15,966	19,299	22,983	20·9	19·1	23,950
Wagga Wagga	16,168	19,235	22,092	19·0	14·9	23,300
Goulburn	17,311	19,183	20,544	10·8	7·1	20,610
Tamworth	12,781	15,701	18,984	22·8	20·9	20,530
Orange	15,680	18,247	18,977	16·4	4·0	19,550
Lismore	16,014	18,312	18,935	14·3	3·4	19,110
Shellharbour	3,117	5,523	13,394	77·2	142·5	18,470
Bathurst	13,628	16,089	16,938	18·1	5·3	17,330
Grafton	12,585	14,964	15,526	18·9	3·8	15,730
Dubbo	10,205	12,009	14,118	17·7	17·6	15,100
Armidale	9,029	10,186	12,875	12·8	26·4	13,840
Lithgow	14,461	15,128	14,229	4·6	(—) 5·9	13,820
Windsor	7,252	9,867	12,047	36·1	22·1	13,300
Queanbeyan	5,033	7,310	9,448	45·2	29·2	10,780
Taree	7,060	9,068	10,050	28·4	10·8	10,470
Cooma	2,289	6,566	8,716	186·9	32·7	9,300
Parkes	6,897	7,973	8,223	15·6	3·1	8,530
Inverell	6,530	7,514	8,209	15·1	9·2	8,450
Casino	6,698	7,844	8,091	17·1	3·1	8,120
Kempsey	6,470	7,600	8,016	17·5	5·5	8,060
Moree	5,106	5,502	6,795	7·8	23·5	7,360
Camden	3,934	4,847	6,372	23·2	31·5	7,350
Gunnedah	4,465	5,268	6,685	18·0	26·9	7,150
Forbes	5,949	6,514	6,826	9·5	4·8	7,070
Port Macquarie	3,212	4,408	5,952	37·2	35·0	6,590
Cowra	5,473	6,097	6,288	11·4	3·1	6,550
Cootamundra	5,250	5,760	5,939	9·7	3·1	6,060
Deniliquin	3,668	4,704	5,575	28·2	18·5	5,980
Singleton	5,140	5,930	5,840	15·4	(—) 1·5	5,960
Muswellbrook	4,039	5,635	5,717	39·5	1·5	5,730
Glen Innes	5,453	5,842	5,771	7·1	(—) 1·2	5,730
Kiama	4,058	4,350	5,239	7·2	20·4	5,700
Narrabri	4,355	4,957	5,423	13·8	9·4	5,650
Young	4,656	5,503	5,448	18·2	(—) 1·0	5,480
Mudgee	4,958	5,294	5,312	6·8	0·3	5,300
Bowral	4,280	4,876	4,922	13·9	0·9	5,030
Temora	4,179	4,567	4,469	9·3	(—) 2·1	4,390
Ballina	3,202	3,558	4,129	11·1	16·0	4,250
Junee	4,010	4,064	3,980	1·3	(—) 2·1	3,940
Yass	3,254	3,662	3,909	12·5	6·7	3,940
Bega	2,940	3,624	3,858	23·3	6·5	3,880
Condobolin	2,616	2,840	3,150	8·6	10·9	3,280
Hay	2,963	3,009	3,134	1·6	4·2	3,190
Tenterfield	3,046	3,268	3,105	7·3	(—) 5·0	3,070

* Figures for each municipality are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1964. See text on previous page.

† Particulars for Newcastle Urban Area are given on page 54.

The extra-metropolitan municipalities with the fastest rate of growth between 1954 and 1961 were Shellharbour (with an increase of 143 per cent.), Campbelltown (93 per cent.), and Penrith (75 per cent.). Shellharbour is dependent on the heavy industries of Wollongong-Port Kembla; Campbelltown and Penrith both border on, and are basically satellites of, the metropolis.

The non-municipal towns in the State with a population of 5,000 or more at 30th June, 1961 were Woy Woy-Ettalong (with a population of 12,206), Toronto (8,515), Griffith (7,696), Gosford (7,318), Coff's Harbour (7,188), Murwillumbah (7,151), Nowra (6,221), The Entrance-Long Jetty (6,006), Wellington (5,599), and Leeton (5,354).

MEAN POPULATION

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the metropolis are shown in the next table for the last ten calendar and financial years:—

Table 38. Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years

Year	Year ended 30th June			Year ended 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1955	1,738,953	1,720,802	3,459,755	1,756,419	1,736,380	3,492,799
1956	1,773,976	1,751,015	3,524,991	1,790,847	1,765,825	3,556,672
1957	1,807,770	1,781,358	3,589,128	1,825,734	1,798,577	3,624,311
1958	1,843,824	1,816,914	3,660,738	1,860,437	1,835,612	3,696,049
1959	1,876,386	1,852,644	3,729,030	1,893,263	1,869,076	3,762,339
1960	1,910,182	1,886,270	3,796,452	1,929,720	1,904,365	3,834,085
1961	1,951,836	1,924,085	3,875,921	1,970,618	1,944,100	3,914,718
1962	1,983,836	1,964,544	3,948,380	1,996,865	1,983,810	3,980,675
1963	2,015,028	2,000,435	4,015,463	2,034,834	2,016,153	4,050,987
1964	2,053,232	2,033,257	4,086,489	2,070,685	2,050,916	4,121,601
METROPOLIS*						
1955	921,710	964,470	1,886,180	933,100	974,360	1,907,460
1956	944,590	984,640	1,929,230	955,770	994,950	1,950,720
1957	967,330	1,005,110	1,972,440	979,590	1,016,060	1,995,650
1958	993,080	1,027,780	2,020,860	1,005,620	1,039,850	2,045,470
1959	1,016,240	1,049,990	2,066,230	1,027,360	1,059,820	2,087,180
1960	1,038,770	1,070,640	2,109,410	1,051,900	1,081,690	2,133,590
1961	1,065,170	1,093,520	2,158,690	1,077,340	1,104,770	2,182,110
1962	1,086,660	1,113,860	2,200,520	1,095,590	1,122,580	2,218,170
1963	1,105,450	1,132,150	2,237,600	1,115,920	1,141,520	2,257,440
1964	1,127,900	1,152,350	2,280,250	1,139,770	1,163,060	2,302,830

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, however, males increased faster than females, and at 30th June, 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent. greater than the number of females.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1961 is given in the next table:—

Table 39. Population of N.S.W. by Sex

Census	Number		Proportion		Males per 100 Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	
1861	198,488	152,372	56·57	43·43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54·64	45·36	120
1881	410,211	339,614	54·71	45·29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54·09	45·91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52·40	47·60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52·08	47·92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51·01	48·99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50·69	49·31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50·00	50·00	100
1954	1,720,860	1,702,669	50·27	49·73	101
1961	1,972,909	1,944,104	50·37	49·63	101

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1961. The masculinity of the age groups below 20 mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and despite a recent increase of adult masculinity due to migration after 1947, there is now a preponderance of females at all ages over 60 years.

Table 40. Masculinity* of Population at Various Ages, N.S.W.

Census	Age Group (years)									
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 or more	All Ages
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299	130
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201	121
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	120	110
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100	104
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78	100
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58	101

* Males per 100 females.

The marked differences in the masculinity of the population of different parts of the State is demonstrated by the following table:—

Table 41. Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Divisions

Statistical Division	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1961		
	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
Coastal—						
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	909,978	953,183	95	1,077,978	1,105,410	98
Balance	35,394	30,336	117	55,690	50,669	110
North Coast	87,622	83,703	105	86,879	84,507	103
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle Urban Area ..	91,159	90,334	101	104,694	103,936	101
Balance	111,774	106,713	105	121,668	118,222	103
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong ..	47,442	43,410	109	69,883	61,871	113
Balance	41,939	38,562	109	48,247	45,341	106
Tableland—						
Northern	27,613	26,664	104	28,430	27,299	104
Central	79,040	76,692	103	80,786	79,187	102
Southern	34,606	30,101	115	34,749	31,813	109
Western Slope—						
North	35,076	32,503	108	36,043	34,226	105
Central	34,628	32,216	107	34,912	33,070	106
South	66,144	61,649	107	70,121	65,034	108
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	17,275	15,093	114	17,943	16,396	109
Central	15,675	12,677	124	15,737	13,269	119
Riverina	46,177	40,484	114	47,564	42,430	112
Western Division	32,984	27,535	120	32,975	29,194	113
Lord Howe Island	142	136	104	115	134	86
Migratory	6,192	678	913	8,495	2,096	405
New South Wales ..	1,720,860	1,702,669	101	1,972,909	1,944,104	101

Masculinity is lowest in the metropolis, in which females outnumber males, and is highest in the Central Plains and Western divisions, which are predominantly pastoral. The masculinity of the population in Greater Wollongong and the Southern Tableland division reflects the preponderance of males among post-war migrants into these areas.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the last census and as estimated at 30th June, 1964 was as follows:—

Table 42. Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Census, 30th June, 1961			Estimated, 30th June, 1964		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4	202,762	193,805	396,567	212,810	202,070	414,880
5- 9	190,744	182,888	373,632	200,850	192,440	393,290
10-14	189,083	180,332	369,415	191,770	183,130	374,900
15-19	154,919	146,546	301,465	183,490	173,890	357,380
20-24	136,433	126,621	263,054	150,040	141,130	291,170
25-29	129,925	118,141	248,066	136,100	128,840	264,940
30-34	146,292	133,592	279,884	137,330	126,720	264,050
35-39	149,277	141,849	291,126	149,300	139,090	288,390
40-44	131,065	128,803	259,868	144,660	139,630	284,290
45-49	127,059	123,335	250,394	124,410	123,740	248,150
50-54	110,588	105,936	216,524	118,500	115,510	234,010
55-59	88,412	85,222	173,634	96,350	94,310	190,660
60-64	70,380	80,133	150,513	75,900	81,190	157,090
65-69	56,005	70,574	126,579	54,190	70,040	124,230
70-74	45,214	57,985	103,199	43,660	59,250	102,910
75-79	26,873	37,511	64,384	29,560	43,060	72,620
80-84	12,233	20,180	32,413	13,480	22,070	35,550
85 or more	5,645	10,651	16,296	6,094	12,102	18,196
Total, All Ages	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	2,068,494	2,048,212	4,116,706
Summary—						
0- 5	241,630	230,561	472,191	254,550	242,160	496,710
6-14	340,959	326,464	667,423	350,880	335,480	686,360
15-20	182,526	172,557	355,083	217,020	205,180	422,200
21-64	1,061,824	1,017,621	2,079,445	1,099,060	1,058,870	2,157,930
65 or more	145,970	196,901	342,871	146,984	206,522	353,506

The estimated age distribution at 30th June, 1964 is based on the recorded age distribution at 30th June, 1961, adjusted for obvious misstatement of ages "0" and 1 year and other ages ending in 0 and 1, with allowance for births, deaths, and migration since that date.

The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1881 to 1961:—

Table 43. Proportional Age Distribution of Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census								
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
0-4	14.79	14.68	11.73	12.20	11.40	8.84	9.82	10.35	10.12
5-9	13.18	12.76	12.26	10.22	11.11	9.68	7.88	9.83	9.54
10-14	11.77	10.92	11.93	9.54	9.79	9.61	7.15	7.70	9.43
15-19	10.13	9.64	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6.67	7.70
20-24	9.97	9.86	9.43	10.41	8.22	8.84	8.33	6.73	6.72
25-29	8.10	9.47	8.32	9.11	8.53	7.93	8.06	7.86	6.33
30-34	6.77	7.86	7.35	7.59	8.62	7.12	7.98	7.94	7.15
35-39	6.21	5.99	6.96	6.47	7.43	6.94	7.44	7.32	7.43
40-44	5.29	4.73	5.80	5.78	6.16	6.96	6.42	7.05	6.63
45-49	4.19	4.03	4.25	5.15	5.04	6.40	5.98	6.12	6.39
50-54	3.28	3.31	3.33	4.24	4.39	5.15	5.52	5.27	5.53
55-59	2.01	2.43	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.32	4.40	4.43
60-64	1.86	1.80	2.14	2.23	2.97	3.25	4.38	4.28	3.84
65-69	1.11	1.05	1.65	1.74	1.91	2.52	3.23	3.54	3.23
70-74	.74	.77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12	2.42	2.64
75-79	.35	.42	.47	.73	.72	1.03	1.37	1.41	1.64
80-84	} .25 {	.19	.26	.30	.32	.44	.69	.74	.83
85 or more		.09	.11	.13	.15	.21	.35	.37	.42
Total, All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Summary—									
Under 15	39.74	38.36	35.92	31.96	32.30	28.13	24.85	27.88	29.09
15-64	57.81	59.12	60.63	63.97	63.40	65.86	67.39	63.64	62.15
65 or more	2.45	2.52	3.45	4.07	4.30	6.01	7.76	8.48	8.76

The high post-war birth rates have reversed the long-term downward trend in the proportion of the State's population under 15 years of age, despite the numerical increase in the population in the age groups 15-64 years as a result of post-war immigration. The increased numbers in these age groups retarded, between 1954 and 1961, the long-term increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 or more years.

The proportion of the population in the age groups 15-64 years, from which the work force is mainly drawn, has fallen to 62 per cent., the lowest since 1901. The proportional decline in these groups of "working age" would have been greater without the major contribution made by post-war immigration, particularly at ages below 45 years. The population in the age group 25-34 in 1961 was affected by the low birth rates experienced during the nineteen-thirties; both the number and the proportion of the population in the age group fell between 1954 and 1961, despite the heavy post-war immigration. The proportion of the population in the age group 15-24 years rose between 1954 and 1961, reflecting the increase in the birth rate since 1940.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population between 1954 and 1961 are shown below:—

Table 44. Age Distribution of the Population of N.S.W., 1954 and 1961

Age Group (years)	Census, 30th June, 1954	Census, 30th June, 1961	Increase, 1954 to 1961	
			Number	Per cent.
0-4	354,255	396,567	42,312	11.9
5-14	600,240	743,047	142,807	23.8
15-24	458,961	564,519	105,558	23.0
25-34	540,856	527,950	(—) 12,906	(—) 2.4
35-44	491,962	550,994	59,032	12.0
45-54	389,852	466,918	77,066	19.8
55-64	297,278	324,147	26,869	9.0
65 or more	290,125	342,871	52,746	18.2
Total, All Ages	3,423,529	3,917,013	493,484	14.4

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN AREAS OF THE STATE

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in the statistical divisions of the State at the 1961 census reveal that in the Balance of Cumberland, North Central Plain, and Central Plain divisions, more than half the population was under 25 years of age. The high proportion aged 65 years or more in the Hunter and Manning and Central Tableland divisions reflects the migration of retired persons from other areas to the resort areas of Gosford and Wyong (in Hunter and Manning) and the Blue Mountains (in Central Tableland); in each of these resort areas, the proportion exceeded 15 per cent. in 1961.

Table 45. Proportional Age Distribution of the Population in Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1961

Statistical Division	Per cent. of Total Population in Age Group						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 or more	All Ages
Metropolis	26.3	14.5	13.6	14.8	21.4	9.4	100.0
Balance of Cumberland	35.8	15.2	14.4	14.1	15.0	5.5	100.0
Cumberland	26.7	14.5	13.6	14.8	21.1	9.3	100.0
North Coast	34.5	13.1	11.6	12.6	19.5	8.7	100.0
Hunter and Manning	30.2	13.7	12.7	13.6	20.3	9.5	100.0
South Coast	32.5	14.7	14.8	13.9	17.7	6.4	100.0
Northern Tableland	33.1	16.1	12.4	12.1	17.9	8.4	100.0
Central Tableland	32.3	13.9	12.5	12.5	19.5	9.2	100.0
Southern Tableland	32.5	14.8	14.5	13.6	17.6	6.9	100.0
North Western Slope	34.4	14.1	13.5	12.5	18.3	7.2	100.0
Central Western Slope	34.7	14.4	13.3	12.2	17.7	7.6	100.0
South Western Slope	33.1	15.0	13.7	12.8	17.7	7.8	100.0
North Central Plain	35.5	15.1	14.0	12.2	17.0	6.3	100.0
Central Plain	34.9	15.3	15.2	12.0	17.8	5.7	100.0
Riverina	35.1	14.0	13.8	12.4	17.8	6.9	100.0
Western Division	34.1	14.1	14.3	13.0	18.6	5.9	100.0
New South Wales	29.1	14.4	13.5	14.1	20.2	8.7	100.0

Table 46. Age Distribution of the Population in Urban and Rural Areas of N.S.W., 30th June, 1961

† Includes "Migratory".

Table 47. Proportional Age Distribution of the Population in Urban and Rural Areas of N.S.W., 1954 and 1961

[illegible]

The growing proportion of the population under 15 years of age is reflected in each of these areas of the State, but the proportion in 1961 ranged from 26 per cent. in the metropolis to 34 per cent. in the rural areas. On the other hand, the metropolis had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years or more; the low proportion in the Newcastle and Wollongong areas may be attributed to the recent rapid growth of the City of Greater Wollongong (where the proportion was only 5 per cent.).

The proportion of the population in the "working" age groups (15-64 years) was highest in the metropolis, followed by the Newcastle and Wollongong areas, in both 1954 and 1961, and between these years had fallen in all areas of the State. The low proportion in the age group 25-34 years in 1961 reflects the low birth rates experienced during the nineteen-thirties. The slight decrease between 1954 and 1961 in the proportion aged 15-24 years in "other urban areas", and the constant proportion in rural areas, as compared with the increases in the metropolis and Newcastle and Wollongong areas, are indicative of the trend for persons in this age group to migrate to the industrial areas, particularly the metropolis.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population in the metropolis and the rest of the State between 1954 and 1961 are given in the next table:—

Table 48. Changes in Age Distribution, Areas of N.S.W., 1954 to 1961

Age Group (years)	Numerical Increase			Percentage Increase		
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	New South Wales	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	New South Wales
0-14	104,706	80,413	185,119	22.31	16.57	19.39
15-24	81,161	24,397	105,558	34.50	10.90	23.00
25-34	(-) 4,057	(-) 8,849	(-) 12,906	(-) 1.35	(-) 3.68	(-) 2.39
35-44	44,473	14,559	59,032	15.95	6.83	12.00
45-54	48,273	28,793	77,066	21.32	17.62	19.77
55-64	13,018	13,851	26,869	7.23	11.81	9.04
65 or more	32,653	20,093	52,746	18.84	17.21	18.18
All Ages	320,227	173,257	493,484	17.19	11.10	14.41

(-) denotes decrease.

The age distribution of the population of the metropolis in 1961 is shown in the following table:—

Table 49. Age Distribution of Population of Metropolis, 30th June, 1961

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	99,961	95,853	195,814	50-54	63,032	64,127	127,159
5-9	94,311	90,688	184,999	55-59	50,590	52,403	102,993
10-14	98,543	94,577	193,120	60-64	40,158	49,829	89,987
15-19	85,018	83,068	168,086	65-69	31,644	44,234	75,878
20-24	75,542	72,756	148,298	70-74	25,482	36,931	62,413
25-29	71,384	66,209	137,593	75-79	14,953	23,772	38,725
30-34	82,017	76,400	158,417	80-84	6,429	12,841	19,270
35-39	86,108	83,938	170,046	85 or more	2,908	6,800	9,708
40-44	76,218	77,096	153,314				
45-49	73,680	73,888	147,568				
				All Ages	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388

AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES

The average and median ages of the population at the last five censuses are shown both for the State and the metropolis in the next table. The average age is calculated by totalling the ages of all the population, and dividing by the number of persons. The median age is obtained by determining the age of the person who would form the mid-point if the population were arranged in order of age.

Table 50. Average and Median Age of the Population

Census	Average Age			Median Age		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
4th April, 1921	28.29	27.56	27.94	26.15	25.22	25.67
30th June, 1933	30.14	30.17	30.16	27.14	27.27	27.20
30th June, 1947	32.06	32.87	32.47	30.13	30.82	30.48
30th June, 1954	31.52	32.78	32.15	29.95	31.12	30.52
30th June, 1961	31.16	32.73	31.94	29.34	30.88	30.11
METROPOLIS*						
4th April, 1921	28.83	29.50	29.18	27.59	27.83	27.71
30th June, 1933	31.07	32.24	31.68	28.76	30.23	29.53
30th June, 1947	33.24	35.02	34.16	31.63	33.31	32.50
30th June, 1954	32.63	34.78	33.73	31.61	33.63	32.63
30th June, 1961	32.08	34.42	33.26	30.88	33.27	32.05

* On the basis of the boundaries existing at the date of each census.

The steady increase in the average age of the population which occurred in the intervals between earlier censuses, mainly owing to the long-term decline in the birth rate, was reversed in the period 1947 to 1954, when a substantial rise in the birth rate and a large influx of migrants caused the average age to fall slightly below the 1947 level. The downward trend continued during the period from 1954 to 1961. The average age of people residing in the metropolis is consistently higher than that of people residing in the remainder of the State.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION

The conjugal condition of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1961 census, was as follows:—

Table 51. Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1961

Conjugal Condition	Number			Proportion per cent.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under age 15 ..	582,589	557,025	1,139,614	29.53	28.65	29.09
Age 15 or more ..	411,420	289,679	701,099	20.85	14.90	17.90
Married*	916,753	914,437	1,831,190	46.47	47.04	46.75
Widowed	45,296	162,980	208,276	2.30	8.38	5.32
Divorced	16,851	19,983	36,834	0.85	1.03	0.94
Total	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent. in 1933 to 46.6 per cent. in 1947 and 47.5 per cent. in 1954, and contracted to 46.7 per cent. in 1961 mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age.

The ratio of married males to the total male population aged 15 years or more (as shown below) rose from 43.9 per cent. in 1901 to 65.9 per cent. in 1954, and remained unchanged in 1961. There has also been a long-term increase in the ratio of married females to the female population 15 and over, the ratio rising from 51.0 per cent. in 1901 to 65.9 per cent. in 1961.

Number of Married Males per 100 Males 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
43.9	46.6	53.9	54.2	62.0	65.9	65.9

Number of Married Females per 100 Females 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
51.0	52.2	56.4	55.7	61.6	65.8	65.9

The proportion married was higher for females than for males at each census to 1933, probably because of the excess of males in the population. In 1947, with an excess of females in the population, the proportion of males married exceeded that of females. There was again an excess of males in 1954 and 1961, but it was very slight at ages 15 or more and the proportions of males and females married were virtually equal. In 1961, the proportion of females 15 and over "ever married" (including the widowed and divorced) was 79 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. for males; the difference was due mainly to the excess of widows over widowers, women tending to outlive men.

Particulars of the masculinity of the population and the proportions married in statistical divisions in 1961 are given in the next table. Generally speaking, a shortage of females was accompanied by a high proportion of females married.

Table 52. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1961

Statistical Division	Number of Males per 100 Females	Proportion 15 and over Married	
		Males	Females
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolis	97.5	65.9	63.4
Balance of Cumberland	109.9	66.9	72.7
Cumberland	98.1	65.9	63.8
North Coast	102.8	68.2	69.2
Hunter and Manning	101.9	68.9	69.6
South Coast	110.2	66.0	72.5
Northern Tableland	104.1	63.6	64.7
Central Tableland	102.0	65.5	66.3
Southern Tableland	109.2	61.7	67.4
North Western Slope	105.3	67.0	70.2
Central Western Slope	105.6	65.5	69.1
South Western Slope	107.8	63.8	68.1
North Central Plain	109.4	64.0	71.0
Central Plain	118.6	61.6	71.1
Riverina	112.1	64.4	71.9
Western Division	113.0	63.7	71.6
New South Wales	101.5	65.9	65.9

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. As a result of this policy, Australia gained an annual average of about 80,000 persons by migration during the period 1954 to 1961. The effects of this heavy immigration are shown in the following comparison of the countries of birth of the population of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1954 and 1961 censuses:—

Table 53. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population, 30th June, 1954 and 1961

Country of Birth	Males		Females		Persons	
	1954	1961	1954	1961	1954	1961
Australasia—						
Australia	1,461,504	1,625,308	1,498,672	1,665,064	2,960,176	3,290,372
New Zealand	11,037	11,758	11,478	12,445	22,515	24,203
Other	535	969	582	975	1,117	1,944
Total, Australasia	1,473,076	1,638,035	1,510,732	1,678,484	2,983,808	3,316,519
Europe—						
England	94,121	103,854	82,572	92,919	176,693	196,773
Wales	3,388	3,518	2,545	2,814	5,933	6,332
Scotland	25,542	25,707	22,414	23,358	47,956	49,065
Ireland*	9,215	9,574	7,253	7,333	16,468	16,907
Austria	2,263	5,380	2,323	4,227	4,586	9,607
Czechoslovakia	3,550	3,327	1,893	1,831	5,443	5,158
Germany	9,397	18,753	9,985	17,015	19,382	35,768
Greece	5,988	15,390	3,187	11,370	9,175	26,760
Hungary	3,950	8,202	2,732	6,001	6,682	14,203
Italy	20,163	37,445	9,777	24,918	29,940	62,363
Latvia	2,916	2,766	2,448	2,309	5,364	5,075
Malta	5,615	9,764	3,683	7,305	9,298	17,069
Netherlands	9,072	15,636	6,515	12,021	15,587	27,657
Poland	11,114	11,317	6,327	7,165	17,441	18,482
Ukraine	3,039	2,772	2,174	2,014	5,213	4,786
U.S.S.R.	2,620	3,191	2,852	3,927	5,472	7,118
Yugoslavia	5,141	11,489	2,436	6,113	7,577	17,602
Other	9,940	14,184	6,148	9,327	16,088	23,511
Total, Europe	227,034	302,269	177,264	241,967	404,298	544,236
Asia—						
China	3,717	5,118	1,900	3,204	5,617	8,322
Cyprus	1,596	1,996	532	1,317	2,128	3,313
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	2,116	3,658	1,704	2,109	3,820	5,767
Lebanon and Syria	1,888	3,347	1,041	2,336	2,929	5,683
Other	3,139	6,623	2,358	4,274	5,497	10,897
Total, Asia	12,456	20,742	7,535	13,240	19,991	33,982
Africa—						
Egypt	2,135	3,901	1,842	3,529	3,977	7,430
Republic of South Africa	1,238	1,560	1,169	1,475	2,407	3,035
Other	315	655	277	504	592	1,159
Total, Africa	3,688	6,116	3,288	5,508	6,976	11,624
America—						
Canada	1,082	1,419	851	1,149	1,933	2,568
United States	1,960	2,432	1,356	1,729	3,316	4,161
Other	358	433	303	402	661	835
Total, America	3,400	4,284	2,510	3,280	5,910	7,564
Pacific Islands	1,090	1,390	1,196	1,532	2,286	2,922
At Sea	116	73	144	93	260	166
Total born outside Australia	259,356	347,601	203,997	279,040	463,353	626,641
Total Population	1,720,860	1,972,909	1,702,669	1,944,104	3,423,529	3,917,013

* Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

The proportional distribution of the population of the urban and rural areas of the State according to the main groups of countries of birth is shown for 1961 in the next table. The 1954 census figures for the whole State are also shown.

Table 54. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	At 30th June, 1961						At 30th June, 1954
	Urban Areas				Rural Areas	New South Wales	New South Wales
	Metro-polis	Newcastle and Wollongong ^a	Other†	Total			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Australasia—</i>							
Australia	80.1	81.5	90.6	82.8	91.9	84.0	86.4
Other	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7
Total, Australasia ..	81.0	81.8	90.9	83.5	92.3	84.7	87.1
<i>Europe—</i>							
United Kingdom‡ ..	8.2	8.4	4.7	7.3	3.7	6.9	7.2
Other	8.7	9.2	3.9	7.6	3.6	7.0	4.6
Total, Europe	16.9	17.6	8.6	15.0	7.3	13.9	11.8
<i>Asia</i>	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.6
<i>Africa</i>	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
<i>America</i>	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Other</i>	0.1	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.1
Total born outside Australia	19.9	18.5	9.4	17.2	8.1	16.0	13.6
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Newcastle Urban Area and City of Greater Wollongong.

† Municipalities (excluding rural parts) and non-municipal towns outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and Greater Wollongong (see text on pages 52 and 59).

‡ Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30th June, 1961, Australian-born persons constituted 84.0 per cent. of the total population, compared with 86.4 per cent. in 1954 and 89.8 per cent. in 1947. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 11.8 in 1954 to 13.9 in 1961, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) decreasing from 7.2 to 6.9 and other European-born persons increasing from 4.6 to 7.0 per cent.

The total overseas-born population of the State increased by 163,288 (or 35.2 per cent.) between 1954 and 1961, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being Italy (an increase of 32,423 persons), the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (22,027), Greece (17,585), Germany (16,386), the Netherlands (12,070), and Yugoslavia (10,025).

At 30th June, 1961, 53 per cent. of Australian-born persons in the State resided within the metropolis, 8 per cent. in the Newcastle and Wollongong areas, 22 per cent. in other urban areas, and 16 per cent. in rural areas. In the case of persons born outside Australia, the corresponding percentages were 69, 10, 12, and 7.

In the following table, the countries of birth of the New South Wales population are shown in order of the numbers born in each country. Separate figures are also shown for the urban and rural areas of the State, but these are not arranged in order of magnitude.

Table 55. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population: Ranked in Order of Magnitude, 30th June, 1961

Country of Birth	Urban Areas			Rural Areas	Migratory	New South Wales
	Metropolis	Newcastle and Wollongong*	Other†			
Australia	1,748,725	277,467	734,994	524,978	4,208	3,290,372
Other Countries—						
United Kingdom‡	178,484	28,477	37,961	21,222	2,933	269,077
Italy	43,788	7,373	4,396	6,747	59	62,363
Germany	20,481	5,844	6,109	3,205	129	35,768
Netherlands	15,627	3,323	5,459	3,185	63	27,657
Greece	20,697	2,488	2,844	676	55	26,760
New Zealand	18,592	1,011	2,620	1,790	190	24,203
Poland	12,371	2,188	2,990	906	27	18,482
Yugoslavia	11,063	3,073	2,057	1,397	12	17,602
Malta	15,143	745	650	519	12	17,069
Hungary	11,624	994	1,083	488	14	14,203
Austria	6,691	1,216	1,124	558	18	9,607
China	6,909	202	498	175	538	8,322
Egypt	7,073	124	160	64	9	7,430
U.S.S.R.	6,000	368	459	276	15	7,118
Lebanon	4,963	118	418	71	1	5,571
Czechoslovakia	4,066	301	458	320	13	5,158
Latvia	3,700	471	611	288	5	5,075
India	2,810	197	357	336	1,099	4,799
Ukraine	3,185	629	767	204	1	4,786
U.S.A.	3,192	203	386	262	118	4,161
Cyprus	2,796	288	180	48	1	3,313
Republic of South Africa	2,250	137	389	237	22	3,035
Estonia	2,134	228	227	356	6	2,951
Canada	1,873	133	309	202	51	2,568
France	1,788	137	222	173	77	2,397
Lithuania	1,755	238	277	101	3	2,374
Finland	1,527	258	372	158	12	2,327
Indonesia	1,680	88	197	198	149	2,312
Denmark	1,422	259	257	169	14	2,121
Romania	1,707	140	138	65	1	2,051
Other Australasian	1,423	61	274	184	2	1,944
Other European	6,094	1,172	1,034	794	196	9,290
Other Asian	7,894	224	723	366	458	9,665
Other African	840	71	123	103	22	1,159
Other American	621	46	76	81	11	835
Pacific Islands	2,291	81	288	216	46	2,922
At Sea	109	11	28	17	1	166
Total, Other Countries	434,663	62,917	76,521	46,157	6,383	626,641
Total Population	2,183,388	340,384	811,515	571,135	10,591	3,917,013

* Newcastle Urban Area and City of Greater Wollongong.

† Municipalities (excluding rural parts) and non-municipal towns outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and Greater Wollongong (see text on pages 52 and 59).

‡ Including the Republic of Ireland.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary of these particulars in respect of foreign-born persons residing in New South Wales at 30th June, 1954 and 1961 is shown in the following table:—

Table 56. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons in N.S.W. Born Outside Australia, 30th June, 1954 and 1961

Period of Residence	Number of Persons		Percentage Distribution of Persons Born Outside Australia	
	1954	1961	1954	1961
Under 1 year	21,837	45,567	4.7	7.3
1 year and under 2 years	17,068	31,005	3.7	5.0
2 years „ „ 3 years	29,937	30,851	6.5	4.9
3 „ „ „ 4 „ „	40,059	26,502	8.6	4.2
4 „ „ „ 5 „ „	51,120	29,013	11.0	4.6
Total under 5 years	160,021	162,938	34.5	26.0
5 years and under 6 years	40,204	29,443	8.7	4.7
6 „ „ „ 7 „ „	13,120	28,565	2.8	4.6
7 „ „ „ 14 „ „	241,059	196,359	52.0	31.3
14 „ „ „ 21 „ „		17,174		2.7
21 years or more		178,522		28.5
Not stated	9,001	13,640	2.0	2.2
Total born outside Australia	463,405	626,641	100.0	100.0
Born in Australia	2,960,124	3,290,372	...	...
Total Population	3,423,529	3,917,013	...	...

Post-war immigration gathered momentum in the middle of 1948, and, as a result, a large proportion (43.2 per cent.) of the persons who had been born outside Australia and were in New South Wales in 1954 had resided in Australia for less than six years. This proportion fell to 30.7 per cent. in 1961, although considerable gains from immigration were experienced during the intervening years.

Curtailment of migration during the 1939-1945 war was responsible for the small number (17,174) of persons whose period of residence in Australia was from 14 to 21 years at the 1961 census.

NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)

The 1961 census disclosed that despite the rise in the number of persons of British nationality from 3,294,137 in 1954 to 3,740,462 in 1961, the large influx of citizens of foreign countries during this period reduced the proportion of British subjects from 96.2 to 95.5 per cent. Particulars of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1954 and 1961 censuses are set out in the next table. Statistics of the excess of overseas arrivals over departures, according to the nationalities shown on the migrants' passports, are shown on page 80.

Table 57. Nationality of the Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954 and 1961

Nationality	Number						Number per 10,000 of Population	
	Males		Females		Persons		1954	1961
	1954	1961	1954	1961	1954	1961		
<i>British*</i> ..	1,642,191	1,869,745	1,651,946	1,870,717	3,294,137	3,740,462	9,622	9,549
<i>Foreign—</i>								
American (U.S.)	1,454	1,910	818	1,230	2,272	3,140	7	8
Austrian ..	590	3,348	652	2,138	1,242	5,486	4	14
Chinese ..	2,453	2,855	578	888	3,031	3,743	9	10
Czechoslovak	1,875	472	992	177	2,867	649	8	2
Danish ..	296	989	107	542	403	1,531	1	4
Dutch	9,265	11,514	6,854	9,428	16,119	20,942	47	53
Estonian ..	1,257	294	1,175	239	2,433	533	7	1
Finnish ..	123	1,160	38	845	161	2,005	...	5
French ..	935	961	810	873	1,745	1,834	5	5
German ..	4,000	11,900	3,882	8,875	7,882	20,775	23	53
Greek	4,024	11,530	2,205	9,444	6,229	20,974	18	54
Hungarian ..	2,293	3,613	1,627	2,624	3,920	6,237	11	16
Italian ..	15,200	24,741	6,767	17,878	21,967	42,619	64	109
Latvian ..	2,757	761	2,518	553	5,275	1,314	15	3
Lebanese ..	1,373	2,078	599	1,503	1,972	3,581	6	9
Lithuanian ..	1,453	412	1,051	259	2,504	671	7	2
Norwegian ..	656	570	147	212	803	782	2	2
Polish	9,291	4,286	6,314	3,077	15,605	7,363	46	19
Portuguese ..	190	1,077	45	225	235	1,302	1	3
Russian ..	971	1,112	968	1,353	1,939	2,465	6	6
Spanish ..	112	709	38	400	150	1,109	...	3
Ukrainian ..	3,360	1,047	2,620	808	5,980	1,855	18	5
Yugoslav ..	3,852	6,636	2,138	3,530	5,990	10,166	18	26
Other	1,931	3,061	1,104	1,910	3,035	4,971	9	12
Stateless ..	8,958	6,128	6,675	4,376	15,633	10,504	46	27
Total Foreign	78,669	103,164	50,723	73,387	129,392	176,551	378	451
Total Population	1,720,860	1,972,909	1,702,669	1,944,104	3,423,529	3,917,013	10,000	10,000

* All persons of individual citizenship status who, by virtue of the (Commonwealth) Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, are deemed to be British subjects. Includes naturalised British subjects. For purposes of the table, Irish nationality is included with British.

The number of foreign nationals increased by 114,422 between 1947 and 1954, and by 47,159 between 1954 and 1961. Of the total at 30th June, 1961, the most numerous were—Italian, 42,619; Greek, 20,974; Dutch, 20,942; German, 20,775; and Yugoslav, 10,166. Stateless persons in 1961 numbered 10,504.

The overseas-born population of New South Wales at 30th June, 1961 numbered 626,641, and 72 per cent. of these were British subjects.

ABORIGINALS

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not known accurately, but it is certain that they were never numerous. The first careful enumeration of aboriginals was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aboriginals of full-blood. Their number declined progressively until 1947, but has since risen slightly. The number of full-blood aboriginals and half-caste aboriginals enumerated at each census from 1891 was as follows:—

Table 58. Aboriginals in New South Wales

Census	Full-blood Aboriginals			Half-caste Aboriginals		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1891	2,896	2,201	5,097	1,663	1,520	3,183
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778	*	*	3,656†
1911	1,152	860	2,012	2,335	2,177	4,512
1921	923	674	1,597	2,367	2,221	4,588
1933	617	417	1,034	4,358	3,959	8,317
1947	546	407	953	5,498	5,109	10,607
1954	769	634	1,403	5,509	5,301	10,810
1961	791	697	1,488	6,703	6,525	13,228

* Not available.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-castes.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The population of each of the Australian States and Territories at the 1954 and 1961 census and as estimated in 1964 is shown in the following table:—

Table 59. Population of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Population			Proportion of Population of Australia		
	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1964	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1964
	1954	1961		1954	1961	
New South Wales ..	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,116,706	Per cent. 38·09	Per cent. 37·23	Per cent. 36·97
Victoria	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,130,960	27·29	27·88	28·12
Queensland	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,589,011	14·67	14·45	14·27
South Australia ..	797,094	969,340	1,031,619	8·87	9·23	9·27
Western Australia ..	639,771	736,629	789,917	7·12	7·01	7·09
Tasmania	308,752	350,340	364,566	34·4	3·33	3·27
Northern Territory ..	16,469	27,095	32,317	·18	·26	·29
Australian Capital Territory	30,315	58,828	80,413	·34	·56	·72
Australia	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,135,509	100·00	100·00	100·00

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent., which was faster than that of any other Australian State except Queensland (where the rate was 1.11 per cent.).

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales (1.98 per cent.) was lower than in any other State, the average for Australia as a whole being 2.46 per cent.

During the seven years from 1954 to 1961, the rate of increase in New South Wales was again low compared with other States. The average annual rates of increase during the period, in order of magnitude, were—South Australia, 2.83 per cent.; Victoria, 2.58 per cent.; Queensland, 2.04 per cent.; Western Australia, 2.03 per cent.; New South Wales, 1.94 per cent.; and Tasmania, 1.82 per cent. The average for Australia was 2.26 per cent.

Sydney is the seventh largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London, Calcutta, Bombay, Manchester, Delhi, and Birmingham. A comparison with the capitals of other Australian States and Territories is shown below:—

Table 60. Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 30th June, 1964

Metropolis	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1964	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory	Metropolis	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1964	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory
		Per cent.			Per cent.
Sydney	2,300,100	55.9	Perth	457,000	57.9
Melbourne	2,061,300	65.8	Hobart	122,949	33.7
Brisbane	663,500	41.8	Canberra	77,644	96.6
Adelaide	607,800	58.9	Darwin	15,218	47.1

MIGRATION

The extent to which net migration contributed to the growth of the population of New South Wales during each intercensal period from 1861 and in each of the last eleven years is illustrated by the table on page 50. During the period from 1947 to 1964, when Commonwealth post-war migration schemes were in operation, immigration accounted for over one-third of the total increase in the State's population.

OVERSEA MIGRATION

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this chapter) represent ship and aircraft passengers disembarking from overseas (arrivals) or embarking for overseas (departures) at New South Wales ports. They include overseas passengers travelling via New South Wales to or from other Australian States, and exclude those travelling via other States to or from New South Wales. The figures should not be taken to represent true overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Members of the crews of ships and aircraft are excluded from the figures.

Oversea arrivals and departures are classified according to the length of their stay, as stated by the travellers on arrival in or departure from Australia. In the classification:—

Permanent Movement covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad.

Long-term Movement comprises—in the case of arrivals: Australian residents returning after one year or more in an oversea country and visitors intending to stay in Australia for at least a year; and in the case of departures: Australian residents leaving to stay in an oversea country for at least a year and visitors leaving after a stay of one year or more.

Short-term Movement covers all other arrivals and departures, including the movement of Australian troops (irrespective of period of stay oversea) and the departure of persons who stated on departure that they had come to Australia intending to settle but had stayed for less than a year.

The intended length of stay (as stated by residents departing and non-residents arriving) represents the traveller's intention at the time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The next table shows, for New South Wales, particulars of oversea arrivals and departures in each of the last seven years:—

Table 61. Oversea Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Length of Stay

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
ARRIVALS							
Long-term and Permanent	45,923	49,391	58,765	57,301	60,729	75,404	89,410
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	41,044	40,579	51,784	59,476	68,032	77,767	92,310
Other	48,429	50,566	65,983	78,796	86,076	96,037	112,858
Total Arrivals	135,396	140,536	176,532	195,573	214,837	249,208	294,578
DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	25,519	21,130	25,093	31,818	33,669	37,798	39,190
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	39,769	40,498	51,530	60,196	65,899	76,502	91,240
Other	48,654	54,562	67,275	82,408	89,924	101,589	116,846
Total Departures	113,942	116,190	143,898	174,422	189,492	215,889	247,276
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	20,404	28,261	33,672	25,483	27,060	37,606	50,220
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	1,275	81	254	(—) 720	2,133	1,265	1,070
Other	(—) 225	(—) 3,996	(—) 1,292	(—) 3,612	(—) 3,848	(—) 5,552	(—) 3,988
Total Excess	21,454	24,346	32,634	21,151	25,345	33,319	47,302

(—) denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

An age and sex distribution of the overseas arrivals in New South Wales and the overseas departures from the State during the last four years is given in the next table:—

Table 62. Oversea Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Age and Sex Distribution

Age Group (years)	Arrivals				Departures			
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1961	1962	1963	1964
MALES								
0-4	5,210	5,567	6,798	7,790	3,936	4,233	4,940	5,201
5-14	8,244	8,569	9,923	12,376	5,500	6,060	6,840	7,719
15-24	16,589	18,163	23,737	28,750	14,634	15,528	18,286	20,969
25-34	22,560	25,127	30,070	35,605	21,586	23,203	26,180	30,317
35-44	21,338	24,530	28,474	34,254	20,492	23,177	26,853	31,585
45-54	17,093	18,981	21,439	25,143	16,605	18,344	21,016	24,186
55-64	11,000	11,918	13,410	16,115	10,828	11,838	13,179	15,613
65 or more	6,574	7,378	7,679	8,754	6,457	6,775	7,476	8,291
All Ages	108,608	120,233	141,530	168,787	100,038	109,158	124,770	143,881
FEMALES								
0-4	5,070	5,138	6,425	7,407	3,757	4,065	4,649	4,987
5-14	7,821	8,371	9,475	11,410	5,295	6,114	6,602	7,440
15-24	16,241	18,935	22,864	26,952	13,789	15,018	18,071	20,783
25-34	15,058	16,346	18,544	21,671	12,184	13,019	14,747	16,708
35-44	12,392	13,461	14,833	17,365	10,909	11,758	13,307	15,000
45-54	12,189	12,861	14,234	16,337	11,459	12,171	13,612	15,427
55-64	10,966	11,649	12,491	14,830	10,293	10,909	11,954	13,866
65 or more	7,228	7,843	8,812	9,819	6,698	7,280	8,177	9,184
All Ages	86,965	94,604	107,678	125,791	74,384	80,334	91,119	103,395
PERSONS								
0-4	10,280	10,705	13,223	15,197	7,693	8,298	9,589	10,188
5-14	16,065	16,940	19,398	23,786	10,795	12,174	13,442	15,159
15-24	32,830	37,098	46,601	55,702	28,423	30,546	36,357	41,752
25-34	37,618	41,473	48,614	57,276	33,770	36,222	40,927	47,025
35-44	33,730	37,991	43,307	51,619	31,401	34,935	40,160	46,585
45-54	29,282	31,842	35,673	41,480	28,064	30,515	34,628	39,613
55-64	21,966	23,567	25,901	30,945	21,121	22,747	25,133	29,479
65 or more	13,802	15,221	16,491	18,573	13,155	14,055	15,653	17,475
All Ages	195,573	214,837	249,208	294,578	174,422	189,492	215,889	247,276

There was a preponderance of males among the long-term and permanent arrivals entering the State during the period 1948 to 1952, mainly because of the immigration of more unmarried men than unmarried women. Although this excess continued in most subsequent years, the amount of the excess has declined, due in part to wives joining husbands who had migrated earlier and to the encouragement given to the immigration of young unmarried women from some countries.

Many immigrants with young families entered the State during the post-war years. Children under 15 years of age accounted, in most years, for about 28 per cent. of the excess of arrivals over departures, the proportion rising to 37 per cent. in 1954 and 1961 and to a record 44 per cent. in 1953. In 1964, the proportion was 29 per cent., which equalled the percentage of children under 15 years of age in the total State population.

The next table shows for recent years the excess of overseas arrivals over departures classified according to the nationality shown on passengers' passports. Separate figures are shown for the excess of long-term and permanent overseas arrivals.

Table 63. Excess of Oversea Arrivals over Departures, N.S.W.: Nationality

Nationality	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
LONG-TERM AND PERMANENT MOVEMENT*					
British †	13,933	10,654	10,384	20,297	28,680
American (U.S.)	1,151	1,431	1,964	1,774	2,082
Austrian	13	(—) 90	(—) 230	80	374
Belgian	34	68	11	127	73
Chinese	649	772	497	103	115
Czechoslovak	(—) 7	(—) 4	(—) 5	15	61
Dutch	4,364	2,080	580	298	964
Egyptian	8	50	39	214	220
French	109	95	73	291	187
German	438	(—) 414	(—) 702	(—) 160	848
Greek	3,053	2,488	4,755	5,104	7,257
Hungarian	116	37	83	101	135
Israeli	308	147	139	118	95
Italian	5,588	4,086	4,544	3,772	3,001
Japanese	57	89	132	78	110
Latvian	(—) 6	2	(—) 7	(—) 3	(—) 12
Lebanese	583	430	364	425	658
Lithuanian	(—) 20	(—) 11	(—) 3	(—) 5	(—) 2
Norwegian	29	7	(—) 13	15	35
Polish	455	640	408	291	303
Portuguese	123	140	117	76	248
Russian (including Ukrainian)	345	919	703	188	99
Spanish	69	176	669	767	248
Swedish	88	11	(—) 30	68	43
Swiss	114	83	(—) 1	(—) 37	80
Yugoslav	692	745	1,678	2,264	2,960
Stateless ‡	808	447	642	559	364
Other	576	405	263	786	994
Total	33,672	25,483	27,060	37,606	50,220
TOTAL MOVEMENT					
British †	13,851	7,273	10,391	17,786	27,097
American (U.S.)	829	1,325	1,284	1,025	1,842
Austrian	(—) 35	(—) 168	(—) 266	8	346
Belgian	34	61	(—) 2	108	59
Chinese	796	1,000	605	99	173
Czechoslovak	(—) 6	9	2	37	96
Dutch	4,219	1,896	597	37	824
Egyptian	7	53	36	216	218
French	43	23	52	265	145
German	278	(—) 687	(—) 1,032	(—) 324	816
Greek	3,041	2,386	4,811	5,181	7,257
Hungarian	105	17	78	120	180
Israeli	315	156	150	104	61
Italian	5,172	3,368	3,889	2,974	2,395
Japanese	137	269	99	98	470
Latvian	(—) 10	5	(—) 9	(—) 4	(—) 9
Lebanese	609	432	357	401	653
Lithuanian	(—) 24	(—) 10	(—) 2	(—) 7	(—) 6
Norwegian	13	(—) 11	(—) 94	(—) 10	(—) 146
Polish	452	643	400	380	308
Portuguese	125	148	100	58	229
Russian (including Ukrainian)	346	906	677	257	(—) 54
Spanish	65	169	607	740	209
Swedish	53	(—) 2	(—) 41	6	12
Swiss	101	28	(—) 71	(—) 102	61
Yugoslav	669	687	1,645	2,245	2,908
Stateless ‡	786	436	628	542	356
Other	663	757	450	1,079	802
Total	32,634	21,151	25,345	33,319	47,302

* See text on page 78.

† For purposes of the table, includes Irish and South African.

‡ Excludes stateless Poles and Russians, who are included under Polish and Russian, respectively.

(—) denotes excess of overseas departures over arrivals.

British nationality is obtained through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth (see page 84). The figures for "British" in the previous table include not only residents of the United Kingdom and of Crown Colonies (such as Hong Kong), but also citizens of Australia and of other countries of the British Commonwealth.

Before the commencement of large-scale immigration in 1948, oversea arrivals entering New South Wales were predominantly British. During the last five years, British nationals accounted for only 48 per cent. of the excess of long-term and permanent arrivals over departures; Italian, Dutch, and Greek nationals accounted for the greater part of the balance.

Assisted Oversea Immigration

Particulars of the schemes of assisted migration in operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 are published in the 1940-41 (page 66 *et seq.*) and earlier editions of the Year Book.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments agreed in 1946 to schemes providing free passages for United Kingdom ex-service personnel and their dependants, and assisted passages for other British residents, wishing to settle in Australia. Both these schemes commenced in 1947.

Under the free passage scheme, British ex-service personnel who served in the United Kingdom armed forces or mercantile marine after 25th May, 1939, and their dependants, whose eligibility was established prior to 31st December, 1950, were granted free passages. The cost of passages was met by the United Kingdom Government up to £stg.75 per adult, any remaining balance being met by the Commonwealth Government. This scheme terminated in 1955.

Under the assisted passage scheme, the migrants are required to contribute towards the cost of their passage, and the United Kingdom Government makes an annual contribution towards passage costs. At present, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, whilst persons under 19 years travel free, and the United Kingdom Government contributes a maximum amount of £stg.150,000 per annum. The balance of the passage costs is met by the Commonwealth Government.

The assisted passage scheme covers five main groups of migrants (and their families). *Personal nominees* are migrants sponsored by Australian residents able to arrange suitable accommodation for them (and any adult Australian resident may nominate friends or relatives in Britain to be considered for assisted passages). *Group nominees* are recruited on a trade-qualification basis to meet applications by private employers and State Governments, who undertake to provide employment and accommodation for those selected. *Commonwealth nominees* are migrants who are selected against known and assessed employment demands in Australia, and who may live in Commonwealth hostels for up to two years while seeking accommodation of their own choice. "*Bring-out-a-Briton*" campaign migrants are selected to fill employment and accommodation vacancies which have been located by voluntary committees formed by community effort to stimulate the flow of British migrants otherwise unable to obtain

sponsorship. *Un-nominated migrants* may also be granted assisted passages if they are prepared to make their own accommodation arrangements after arrival and if they possess sufficient money capital; family units must have a minimum capital of £stg.1,000 and single persons and childless married couples must have sufficient to provide for their accommodation until they find employment.

Since 1947, the migration of unaccompanied children and youths from Britain has been encouraged under the auspices of approved voluntary organisations. The Commonwealth and State Governments contribute towards the maintenance of the migrants and the capital expenditure on their accommodation. The New South Wales Government pays 70 cents per week towards the maintenance of each child under 16 years of age (if still at school), and the Commonwealth Government pays child endowment of \$1.50 per week. The United Kingdom Government also contributes to the maintenance of the children.

In 1947, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), under which the Commonwealth selected and admitted quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and contributed £stg.10 towards the cost of each person's passage. Although this displaced persons migration scheme ceased in 1951, the Commonwealth continued to accept refugees of European origin for permanent settlement in Australia under assisted passage arrangements (and also under full-fare arrangements). The Commonwealth has granted asylum under this scheme to 14,000 Hungarian refugees who fled after the Hungarian rising in October, 1956.

The Commonwealth Government has negotiated migration agreements, which have been renewed or extended from time to time, with the Governments of Malta (first negotiated in 1948), the Netherlands (1951), Italy (1951), and the Federal Republic of Germany (1952). Under these agreements, part of his passage costs is contributed by the migrant, and the balance is met by the two Governments concerned and (except in the case of Malta) the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration.

Arrangements have been made with the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration and the Governments of Austria (in 1952), Greece (1952), Spain (1958), and Belgium (1961) for selected workers (and their families) to be settled in Australia as assisted migrants. Under the arrangements, the passage costs are shared between the migrant, the two Governments concerned, and the Inter-governmental Committee.

A General Assisted Passage Scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1954, to attract suitable migrants from Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. The Scheme was later extended to cover French and Irish nationals and certain British subjects living outside the United Kingdom. The amount of passage assistance is \$A142.85 per adult, with proportionate amounts for children according to the fare paid.

Particulars of the assisted migrants arriving in Australia since January, 1947 are given in the next table:—

Table 64. Arrivals in Australia under Assisted Migration Schemes

Scheme	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1947 to June, 1964
Austrian ..	1,841	1,494	227	372	594	17,716
Belgian ..	...	232	506	414	318	1,470
General Scheme	4,176	3,527	2,234	1,874	3,327	23,515
German ..	9,514	10,151	2,234	1,967	2,987	72,801
Greek ..	2,191	2,086	2,761	2,051	2,633	36,241
Italian ..	3,006	3,013	1,255	227	195	45,615
Maltese ..	1,028	1,099	931	1,501	2,665	31,609
Netherlands ..	8,842	5,728	2,349	1,352	1,585	67,234
Refugee ..	3,969	3,413	946	1,375	2,040	204,911
Spanish ..	447	1,230	1,549	4,326	78	7,958
United Kingdom	33,897	34,700	27,070	41,700	54,630	524,268
Other Scheme ..	406	323	...	...	...	28,098
Total Arrivals ..	69,317	66,996	42,062	57,159	71,052	1,061,436

Migrant Assimilation

A "Good Neighbour Movement" was established in 1950 to assist the assimilation of migrants into the Australian community and to co-ordinate the activities of voluntary organisations. The Movement now has a parent body in each State and over 120 branches throughout the Commonwealth.

In conjunction with State educational authorities, the Commonwealth provides free instruction in English for adult migrants, by means of classes, correspondence, and radio broadcasts. The Commonwealth also provides a pre-school service for migrant children resident in immigration centres and a social worker service to give assistance in matters of social problems to migrants (including those resident in immigration centres and hostels). In addition, the Department of Immigration publishes a monthly illustrated newspaper (*The Good Neighbour*), which contains information and instruction for migrants and is distributed free.

Regulation of Immigration

Immigration into Australia is regulated by the (Commonwealth) Migration Act 1958-1964, which came into force on 1st June, 1959 and repealed the Immigration Act, 1901-1949, and the Aliens Deportation Act, 1948.

Any immigrant entering Australia (either for a temporary stay or with the intention of settling) without having been granted an "entry permit", or without being within an exempted class, is a prohibited immigrant. Exempted persons include diplomatic, consular, and trade representatives of other countries and seamen whose ships are in Australian ports. Entry permits are normally granted at ports of entry by means of a stamp in the traveller's passport or equivalent travel document; no form of application is involved.

The admission of aliens of European race desiring to settle permanently in Australia is subject to their compliance with the Commonwealth's requirements in regard to health, character, freedom from security risk,

and general suitability as settlers. The general practice is not to permit persons of non-European descent to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently but exceptions are made in favour of the spouses and unmarried children (under age 21) of Australian citizens and other British subjects permanently resident in Australia; however, certain categories of non-Europeans (e.g., *bona fide* merchants, students, tourists, etc.) are allowed to enter and remain in Australia under temporary entry permits.

The Aliens Act, 1947-1959, provides for a register of aliens to be maintained for each State and mainland Territory of the Commonwealth. Unless exempted, aliens who are 16 or more years of age must register with the Department of Immigration, and must notify the Department of any change of address, occupation, or employment, and of their marriage. The Act also provides that consent must be obtained before an alien may change his surname.

Passports

Australian passports are issued to Australian citizens in terms of the Passports Act, 1938-1948. Applicants must furnish evidence of their identity and nationality.

As a general rule, passports are valid for five years from the date of issue and may be renewed for five additional years, after which a new passport will be required. The fee for a passport is \$2, and a fee of 20 cents is charged for each year of renewal.

The possession of a valid passport does not exempt the holder from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required for entry into an overseas country. Visas are not required by the holders of Australian passports travelling as *bona fide* visitors to British Commonwealth countries (except Ceylon if intending to stay longer than a month) or to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Turkey.

Approximately 70,000 Australian passports are issued each year in Australia and abroad.

NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND NATURALISATION

The Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, came into force on 26th January, 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The Act created the status of "Australian citizen". In this, it was complementary to the citizenship legislation of other countries of the British Commonwealth. The status of "British subject" is preserved, but is reached through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act upon British subjects who were born or naturalised in Australia, or who had been residing in Australia for the five years preceding January, 1949, or who were born outside Australia to Australian fathers, or who were women married to Australian citizens. After the commencement of the Act, Australian citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth to an Australian father outside Australia, by registration (in the case of British subjects), or by naturalisation (in the case of aliens).

The independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised by the Act. Marriage to an alien has no effect upon an Australian woman's citizenship; alien women who marry Australians do not acquire Australian citizenship, but may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

Under present legislation, certificates of naturalisation as an Australian citizen may be granted to aliens who intend to live permanently in Australia, are of good character, and comply with the following requirements: residence in Australia for five years, an adequate knowledge of the English language and the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and the taking of an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

Because of the small non-British element in the population, only 25,428 certificates of naturalisation were granted to residents of New South Wales during the 47 years from 1900 to 1946. The large post-war influx of alien migrants who settled permanently in the State has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations, and during the 18 years from 1947 to 1964, 117,760 certificates were granted. The following table shows the number of certificates of naturalisation granted in 1964 and in the period 1947 to 1964 and the previous nationality of the recipients:—

**Table 65. Certificates of Naturalisation Granted to Residents of N.S.W.:
Previous Nationality of Recipients**

Nationality	1947 to 1964	1964	Nationality	1947 to 1964	1964
American, United States	320	26	Latvian	4,491	91
Austrian	2,055	166	Lebanese	2,171	187
Chinese	1,366	121	Lithuanian	2,085	55
Czechoslovak	3,781	65	Norwegian	326	19
Danish	498	57	Polish	14,055	671
Dutch	10,521	662	Romanian	860	35
Estonian	2,291	48	Russian	3,687	497
Finnish	235	62	Swedish	178	8
French	790	56	Swiss	405	29
German	6,973	715	Ukrainian	5,128	174
Greek	11,067	1,168	Yugoslav	7,904	772
Hungarian	9,990	601	Stateless	3,226	81
Israeli	940	121	Other	1,639	115
Italian	20,778	1,472			
			Total Granted	117,760	8,074

A certificate of naturalisation covers the person being naturalised and any children of whom he (or she) is the responsible parent or guardian. The children covered by the certificates granted in 1964 numbered 1,157.

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st March, 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899-1948, as amended by the Coroners Act, 1960-1963. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961, which came fully into operation on 1st September, 1963, and superseded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Registrar-General. The State has been divided, for registration purposes, into 83 registration districts, in each of which a registry office has been established with a district registrar in charge, the Registrar-General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices, each with an assistant district registrar in charge. On 1st January, 1965, there were 175 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered by the parent within sixty days of the date of birth. After expiration of that period, births may be registered only upon a solemn declaration of the required particulars by the parent or some person present at the birth, and only provided such declaration is made within six months of date of birth. A birth may be registered after six months from the date of birth—up to 7 years of age, by authority of the Registrar-General, and if over 7 years of age, by an order of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a District Court. A child is considered to have been born alive if it actually breathed.

From 1st April, 1935, every still-born child has been required by law to be registered, within twenty-one days after birth, in both the register of births and the register of deaths. The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, however, exclude still-births. For purposes of registration, a still-born child is defined as any child of seven months' gestation or over not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed.

In case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within thirty days. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order for burial issued by a coroner, or a notice in writing of the signing of a medical certificate of cause of death. A death is generally required to be registered prior to cremation of the body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant or by a district registrar. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least seven days before the marriage. A minister who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to a district registrar for registration. The marriage of minors is not permissible without the consent of parents or

guardians or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority. The (Commonwealth) Marriage Act provides that the minimum age at which persons are legally free to marry is 18 years for males and 16 years for females, but that a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, grant permission to marry to younger persons who have reached age 16 years in the case of a male or 14 years in the case of a female.

In January, 1964, there were 3,855 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Church of England 811, Roman Catholic 1,394, Methodist 366, Presbyterian 353, Baptist 213, Salvation Army 161, Seventh Day Adventist 133, Congregational 80, Churches of Christ 50, Lutheran 38, Orthodox 43, Latter Day Saints 36, Jewish 20, and other denominations 157.

Births, deaths, and marriages of full-blood aboriginals are registered, but, since 1st January, 1933, births and deaths of full-blood aboriginals have been excluded from the vital statistics of New South Wales.

MARRIAGES

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1906:—

Table 66. Marriages, New South Wales

Period	Average Annual Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*	Year	Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*
1906-10	12,745	8.11	1954	27,503	8.02
1911-15	16,745	9.32	1955	27,645	7.91
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1956	27,313	7.68
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1957	28,767	7.94
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1958	28,554	7.73
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1959	28,201	7.50
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1960	29,328	7.65
1941-45	25,305	9.97	1961	29,773	7.61
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1962	30,360	7.63
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1963	30,999	7.63
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1964	32,633	7.92

* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

During the First World War and the immediate post-war years, the marriage rate fluctuated considerably, but from 1922 onwards it remained fairly steady at about 8 per 1,000 until the economic depression of the early 1930's. The rate declined to its lowest level (6.02 per 1,000) in 1931, and then increased steadily to 9.26 per 1,000 in 1939.

During the war years 1939 to 1945, the rate rose to an all-time high of 12.20 per 1,000 in 1942 and then declined to 8.67 in 1945. After rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947, following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, the rate declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956, and has since fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.94. The lower crude marriage rates since 1950 have reflected the reduced proportion of the population within the age group 20-29 years, the proportion falling because of the low birth rates from 1931 to 1942 and the marked increase in births after the 1939-1945 War.

The number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population aged 15 years and over, in each of the last four Census years, was as follows—1933, 9.84; 1947, 13.45; 1954, 11.14; 1961, 10.73. The movement in marriage rates on this basis has followed the same pattern as the crude rates, but the extent of the variations has, except between 1954 and 1961, been greater.

The crude marriage rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 67. Marriage Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New South Wales ..	7.50	7.65	7.61	7.63	7.65	7.92
Victoria	7.34	7.22	7.26	7.49	7.22	7.72
Queensland	7.23	6.86	6.86	6.91	7.32	7.41
South Australia ..	7.18	6.99	7.02	7.10	7.24	7.52
Western Australia ..	7.57	7.36	6.98	7.24	7.44	7.62
Tasmania	7.52	7.82	7.57	6.91	7.08	7.81
Australia	7.40	7.34	7.30	7.39	7.41	7.72

* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The males married during the year 1964 comprised 29,420 bachelors, 1,234 widowers, and 1,979 divorcees. Of the females, 29,169 were spinsters, 1,282 were widows, and 2,182 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 9.85 per cent., and of females 10.62 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1906 and annually since 1959:—

Table 68. Conjugal Condition at Marriage, N.S.W.

Period	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married					
							Bridegrooms			Brides		
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1906-10	59,499	3,807	418	59,894	3,249	581	93.4	6.0	0.6	94.0	5.1	0.9
1911-15	78,857	4,306	561	78,940	3,935	849	94.2	5.1	0.7	94.3	4.7	1.0
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92.9	6.0	1.1	92.8	5.9	1.3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92.1	6.1	1.8	92.2	5.7	2.1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	5,174	2,413	92.2	6.6	2.2	93.2	4.3	2.5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	4,152	2,472	92.4	5.2	2.4	94.0	3.4	2.6
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92.2	4.7	3.1	93.5	3.3	3.2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91.2	4.8	4.0	91.7	4.0	4.3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88.8	4.5	6.7	88.5	4.7	6.8
1951-55	125,791	6,606	10,016	124,496	6,782	11,135	88.3	4.7	7.0	87.4	4.8	7.8
1956-60	126,481	6,085	9,597	124,991	6,454	10,718	89.0	4.3	6.7	87.9	4.5	7.5
1959	25,064	1,203	1,934	24,796	1,226	2,179	88.9	4.3	6.9	87.9	4.4	7.7
1960	26,068	1,210	2,050	25,737	1,362	2,229	88.9	4.1	7.0	87.8	4.6	7.6
1961	26,548	1,187	2,038	26,335	1,293	2,145	89.2	4.0	6.8	88.5	4.3	7.2
1962	27,071	1,234	2,055	26,890	1,230	2,240	89.2	4.0	6.8	88.6	4.0	7.1
1963	27,788	1,188	2,023	27,616	1,278	2,105	89.7	3.8	6.5	89.1	4.1	6.8
1964	29,420	1,234	1,979	29,169	1,282	2,182	90.2	3.8	6.0	89.4	3.9	6.7

Remarriage was greater among men than women up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in 1926. In the years since World War II, the number of widows remarrying has exceeded the number of widowers, reflecting the excess both of widows over widowers and of single adult males over single adult females in the population.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In the period 1893 to 1964, the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men except in 1939, 1946, and 1947. Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, but since then the number has decreased slightly. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year, the excess in 1964 being 65 per cent.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1964, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and conjugal condition of persons married in each year are given in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

Table 69. Marriages, N.S.W., 1964: Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition

Age at Marriage (years)	Conjugal Condition at Marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 21	4,397	...	...	4,397	13,410	10	4	13,424
21 to 24	12,906	11	28	12,945	10,883	23	138	11,044
25 to 29	7,694	30	178	7,902	3,085	78	360	3,523
30 to 44	3,943	222	1,066	5,231	1,478	360	1,190	3,028
45 or more	481	971	706	2,158	319	808	487	1,614
All Ages	29,421	1,234	1,978	32,633	29,175	1,279	2,179	32,633

A percentage age distribution of bridegrooms and brides at decennial intervals since 1901 and in each of the last four years is given in the next table.

Table 70. Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
	All Bridegrooms					All Brides				
1901	3.33	29.13	33.51	29.49	4.54	24.16	38.65	22.04	13.19	1.96
1911	4.59	30.71	34.45	25.63	4.62	22.92	36.58	24.18	14.36	1.96
1921	4.50	26.88	33.09	29.79	5.74	20.79	34.90	24.67	16.97	2.67
1931	9.12	32.98	29.67	22.27	5.96	30.55	35.31	18.35	12.85	2.94
1941	5.95	33.19	31.75	23.22	5.89	24.39	36.93	21.31	14.06	3.31
1951	7.53	37.52	27.55	20.09	7.31	29.56	35.47	16.10	14.20	4.67
1961	11.82	38.93	23.39	18.45	7.41	39.28	33.16	10.99	11.22	5.35
1962	12.06	38.33	24.16	18.53	6.92	38.98	33.60	11.19	11.17	5.06
1963	13.13	39.51	23.41	16.83	7.12	40.69	33.43	10.67	10.13	5.08
1964	13.47	39.67	24.22	16.03	6.61	41.14	33.84	10.80	9.28	4.94
	Bachelors					Spinsters				
1911	4.87	32.55	36.06	24.45	2.07	24.22	38.48	24.77	12.03	0.50
1921	4.85	28.96	35.23	28.18	2.78	22.55	37.39	25.17	13.80	1.09
1931	9.92	35.80	31.53	20.10	2.65	32.66	37.48	18.43	10.13	1.30
1941	6.44	35.87	33.85	21.45	2.39	26.36	39.63	21.77	11.02	1.22
1951	8.54	42.44	30.01	16.56	2.45	33.83	39.97	15.97	8.74	1.49
1961	13.25	43.52	25.45	15.76	2.02	44.36	36.98	10.62	6.60	1.44
1962	13.52	42.91	26.27	15.63	1.67	43.96	37.42	11.05	6.23	1.34
1963	14.65	43.98	25.32	14.13	1.92	45.64	36.92	10.45	5.79	1.20
1964	14.95	43.87	26.15	13.40	1.63	45.98	37.31	10.57	5.06	1.08

In 1964, approximately 85 per cent. of first marriages among men and 94 per cent. among women were celebrated before the age of 30 was attained. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 78 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 80 per cent.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1906. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is about 3 years, the males being the older. There has been a slight tendency for this difference to be reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who remarry.

Table 71. Average Age at Marriage, N.S.W.

Year	Average Age at Marriage of—				Year	Average Age at Marriage of—			
	All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters		All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters
	Years	Years	Years	Years		Years	Years	Years	Years
1906	29.2	28.1	25.1	24.4	1955	28.6	26.4	25.5	23.4
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1956	28.7	26.5	25.4	23.2
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1957	28.6	26.4	25.3	23.2
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1958	28.4	26.2	25.1	23.0
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1959	28.4	26.2	25.1	23.0
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1960	28.3	26.1	25.0	22.8
1936	28.9	27.4	25.5	24.5	1961	28.3	26.0	24.9	22.7
1941	28.8	27.6	25.6	24.4	1962	28.2	25.9	24.9	22.7
1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0	1963	28.0	25.7	24.6	22.6
1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7	1964	27.7	25.6	24.5	22.4

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last forty years they have fallen by approximately two years for both bachelors and spinsters. The modal age for marriage is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms at 22 years.

From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914, the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady, but that of spinsters marrying increased by nearly a year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27.9 years to 28.7 years and that for spinsters from 25.0 to 25.3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27.3 years) was the lowest recorded up to that date, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24.09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24.08 years). In the post-depression years, the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at first marriage, but with the outbreak of the Second World War the downward trend recommenced, and has since continued steadily.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry as minors.

The trend in the proportion of minors among bridegrooms was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined in each subsequent year to 5.10 per cent. in 1939, and since then has increased fairly steadily to 13.47 per cent. in 1964.

Among brides, the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent. in 1931. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28.30 per cent. in 1944, and increased in subsequent years. The figure for 1964 (41.14 per cent.) was the highest ever recorded.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the minors married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all minors married during 1964:—

Table 72. Ages of Minors Married in 1964, N.S.W.

Sex	Age at Marriage (Years)								
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total under 21
Bridegrooms	2	68	863	1,374	2,090	4,397
Brides	...	2	34	866	1,949	2,811	3,717	4,046	13,425

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1964, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 28,346 or 87 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 4,287 or 13 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal denominations during the last three years:—

Table 73. Denomination of Marriage Ceremony, N.S.W.

Denomination	Number of Marriages			Proportion per cent.		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Church of England	9,195	9,645	10,202	30.29	31.11	31.26
Roman Catholic	8,276	8,612	9,102	27.26	27.78	27.89
Presbyterian	2,992	3,011	3,035	9.85	9.72	9.30
Methodist	2,542	2,701	2,768	8.37	8.72	8.48
Greek Orthodox	1,083	1,021	1,504	3.57	3.29	4.61
Baptist	466	488	542	1.53	1.58	1.66
Congregational	255	244	226	0.84	0.79	0.69
Lutheran	170	175	213	0.56	0.56	0.65
Salvation Army	130	156	138	0.43	0.50	0.43
Hebrew	121	100	127	0.40	0.32	0.39
Churches of Christ	117	135	127	0.39	0.44	0.39
Seventh Day Adventist	91	90	107	0.30	0.29	0.33
All Other Sects	234	214	255	0.77	0.68	0.78
Total before Ministers of Religion	25,672	26,592	28,346	84.56	85.78	86.86
Total before Registrars	4,688	4,407	4,287	15.44	14.22	13.14
Total Marriages	30,360	30,999	32,633	100.00	100.00	100.00

DIVORCES

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and annulment has increased considerably since 1939, and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1964 was 3,038, being in the proportion of 9 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year. Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law and Crime".

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

The crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, and improved gradually thereafter until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919), coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate declined in each year until 1934, when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birth rate coincident with a rapid increase in the marriage rate. The upward trend accelerated in the five years ending in 1947, when the crude birth rate was 23.26 per 1,000, the highest since 1925. After 1947, the rate was steady at about 22 per 1,000 until 1954, when it fell to 21.33, and with the exception of 1961 (22.07), it remained between 21 and 22 per 1,000, until 1963. The rate fell to 20.75 in 1963 and to 19.54 in 1964, when it was at its lowest level since 1942.

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1901 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 74. Live Births, New South Wales

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate*	Masculinity Rate†	Ex-nuptial Birth Rate‡
	Males	Females	Total			
Annual Average—						
1901-05	19,382	18,587	37,969	26·82	104·3	1·88
1906-10	22,053	20,941	42,994	27·38	105·3	1·86
1911-15	26,460	25,201	51,661	28·76	105·0	1·58
1916-20	26,441	25,108	51,549	26·29	105·3	1·31
1921-25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24·74	104·5	1·22
1926-30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21·77	105·7	1·09
1931-35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17·29	105·4	0·86
1936-40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17·51	104·5	0·74
1941-45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19·79	105·1	0·81
1946-50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22·60	105·8	0·95
1951-55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21·78	105·2	0·88
1956-60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21·55	105·6	1·01
Year—						
1954	37,453	35,672	73,125	21·33	105·0	0·84
1955	38,081	36,326	74,407	21·30	104·8	0·87
1956	39,209	36,505	75,714	21·29	107·4	0·93
1957	40,879	38,577	79,456	21·92	106·0	0·95
1958	40,809	39,236	80,045	21·66	104·0	1·04
1959	41,316	39,550	80,866	21·49	104·5	1·07
1960	42,231	39,752	81,983	21·38	106·2	1·07
1961	44,224	42,168	86,392	22·07	104·9	1·17
1962	44,014	41,425	85,439	21·46	106·3	1·20
1963	43,059	41,006	84,065	20·75	105·0	1·19
1964	41,414	39,104	80,518	19·54	105·9	1·32

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

† Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

‡ Number of ex-nuptial live births per 1,000 of mean population.

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

Table 75. Birth Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New South Wales ..	21·49	21·38	22·07	21·46	20·75	19·54
Victoria ..	22·36	22·41	22·51	22·04	21·49	20·77
Queensland ..	24·31	23·62	24·17	23·19	23·00	22·06
South Australia ..	22·12	22·19	23·10	21·59	21·18	20·22
Western Australia ..	24·04	23·41	23·16	22·59	22·36	21·11
Tasmania ..	25·26	25·52	25·40	24·75	23·42	22·46
Australia ..	22·57	22·42	22·85	22·14	21·59	20·58

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

RELATIVE FERTILITY

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the fertility rate per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year from 1901 to 1961.

Table 76. Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, N.S.W.

Age Group (Years)	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
15-19	30·87	33·75	32·72	29·73	32·52	39·06	48·03
20-24	134·65	141·45	146·57	106·05	161·17	186·37	215·64
25-29	177·95	187·35	169·99	119·68	175·98	180·58	210·30
30-34	168·42	161·20	140·18	94·39	122·69	113·14	124·59
35-39	136·60	122·27	101·71	59·23	68·13	57·23	58·04
40-44	70·79	54·51	43·78	24·04	20·96	17·57	16·72
15-44	117·46	118·50	109·84	72·57	101·37	99·92	108·38

The long-term trend in the fertility rates for women aged less than 30 has been upward, reflecting in part the increased proportion of married women in these age groups. In 1961, the rates for women of these ages were the highest recorded. The trend in the rates for women aged over 30 has been downward, reflecting a tendency towards limitation of family size and towards earlier marriage and child-bearing.

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. The sharp increase in the number of marriages which followed general demobilisation after the 1939-1945 War led to increased rates, for all age groups except the group 40-44 years, in 1947. The rates in 1954 were affected by the economic recession in 1952-53, while those in 1961 reflected rising economic activity in 1960 and the tendency to marry at younger ages.

The relative movement in births to women of reproductive age in each age group is shown for selected periods since 1901 in the next table:—

Table 77. Movements in Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, by Age Groups, N.S.W.

Age Group (Years)	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Birth Rates				
	1901 to 1933 (32 years)	1933 to 1947 (14 years)	1947 to 1954 (7 years)	1954 to 1961 (7 years)	1901 to 1961 (60 years)
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15-19	— 3·7	+ 9·4	+ 20·1	+ 23·0	+ 55·6
20-24	— 21·2	+ 52·0	+ 15·6	+ 15·7	+ 60·1
25-29	— 32·7	+ 47·0	+ 2·6	+ 16·5	+ 18·2
30-34	— 44·0	+ 30·0	— 7·8	+ 10·1	— 26·0
35-39	— 56·6	+ 15·0	— 16·0	+ 1·4	— 57·5
40-44	— 66·0	— 12·8	— 16·2	— 4·8	— 76·4
15-44	— 38·2	+ 39·7	— 1·4	+ 8·5	— 7·7

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 38.8 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1901, 36.9 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933, 8.3 per cent. lower in 1954 than in 1947, and 3.5 per cent. higher in 1961 than in 1954.

The particulars in Table 76 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in the next table. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 78. Age-Specific Fertility Rates, N.S.W.

Age (Years)	Total Age-Specific Fertility Rate*				Female Age-Specific Fertility Rate†			
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
12	...	...	·01	·02	...	...	·01	...
13	·09	·13	·05	·04	...	·03	·04	...
14	·53	·39	·30	·54	·26	·18	·14	·28
15	2·57	1·51	2·05	3·50	1·26	·63	·87	1·76
16	8·37	7·34	9·47	14·64	4·10	3·42	4·81	7·28
17	24·56	21·91	29·93	39·23	11·98	10·27	14·30	17·71
18	44·20	45·61	63·78	78·16	21·52	22·38	31·44	37·68
19	66·32	75·82	101·91	111·65	32·29	35·47	49·44	54·50
20	81·95	108·11	140·71	152·46	39·87	52·82	69·36	74·48
21	98·76	140·16	172·32	194·33	48·08	67·40	83·73	93·61
22	112·74	162·73	201·79	224·91	54·83	78·77	98·53	108·79
23	116·68	181·88	206·72	239·79	56·74	87·69	100·29	116·14
24	122·67	182·75	215·52	237·82	59·68	89·66	104·27	115·99
25	120·96	183·63	205·21	240·30	58·81	89·91	99·62	115·23
26	123·57	177·98	196·69	223·53	60·13	86·51	96·98	108·82
27	121·59	175·74	185·79	214·88	59·11	83·81	91·18	105·38
28	113·87	171·26	169·29	187·97	55·36	83·02	82·45	92·03
29	114·96	153·87	156·42	177·80	55·91	73·68	77·28	87·20
30	103·98	139·23	140·98	148·36	50·60	66·67	67·87	70·93
31	106·90	135·31	125·70	137·54	52·00	65·58	61·77	66·86
32	95·24	118·32	112·46	122·37	46·26	57·63	54·50	61·01
33	80·38	108·41	97·07	106·19	39·07	53·83	48·51	51·89
34	85·32	100·26	89·29	93·50	41·47	49·95	43·64	45·76
35	72·85	89·51	80·56	78·61	35·46	42·74	38·96	37·68
36	66·66	78·38	67·38	65·59	32·42	38·04	32·02	32·89
37	61·70	66·07	57·28	57·01	30·01	31·64	27·65	27·31
38	53·59	58·55	49·18	45·64	26·03	29·22	24·47	21·72
39	44·52	45·63	38·47	37·45	21·64	22·91	18·84	18·73
40	36·12	36·73	29·64	26·34	17·55	17·77	14·09	12·58
41	32·31	27·51	24·06	21·63	15·75	13·14	12·08	11·06
42	24·67	18·55	17·66	15·30	11·99	9·24	8·97	7·51
43	17·35	13·19	11·34	10·35	8·48	6·79	5·64	5·02
44	12·24	7·76	6·60	5·63	5·95	3·87	3·44	2·35
45	6·29	4·91	3·63	2·74	3·03	2·25	1·89	1·41
46	3·62	2·25	1·81	1·28	1·75	1·32	·77	·68
47	1·68	·64	·64	·77	·84	·24	·25	·36
48	·69	·55	·33	·25	·31	·22	·13	·11
49	·27	·12	·04	·12	·14	·08	...	·07

* Average annual number of total live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

† Average annual number of female live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

Specific female fertility rates shown in the previous table form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population. These rates are unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers, and consequently they show the fertility of the population more clearly than does the crude birth rate.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period, it assumes that current fertility will remain constant, and it relates to all women, including single women and sterile married women.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. It is possible to estimate from the life tables how many females will survive to each year of child-bearing age. The net rate is then calculated by multiplying the specific female birth rate at each age by the number of survivors at that age out of every 1,000 females born; the total of the results of all ages, divided by 1,000, represents the net reproduction rate. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales in 1964 and during the three years around each census since 1911:—

Table 79. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales

Reproduction Rate	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1964
Gross ..	1·753	1·550	1·061	1·379	1·470	1·613	1·435
Net ..	1·449	1·349	·968	1·308	1·414	1·551	1·380

Both the reproduction rates are affected by changes in the proportion of women married and the average age at marriage, and for this reason may vary within a comparatively short period of years.

BIRTHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Statistics distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have births been allocated according to the usual residence of the mother and not, as formerly, to the district in which the birth occurred. The next table shows the live births and the crude birth

rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927. During the period covered by the table, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1929, 1933, and 1954); for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

Table 80. Live Births, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	22,812	30,554	53,366	19.53	23.38	21.56
1931-35 (a)	17,519	27,448	44,967	14.24	20.02	17.29
1936-40	18,748	28,931	47,679	14.85	19.81	17.51
1941-45	26,079	30,504	56,583	18.89	20.64	19.79
1946-50	30,663	38,194	68,857	20.44	24.68	22.60
1951-55 (a)	28,503	45,234	73,737	18.07	25.01	21.78
1956-60	39,260	40,353	79,613	19.22	24.42	21.55
Year—						
1954 { (a)	27,755	45,370	73,125 {	17.62	24.48	21.33 {
(b)	34,961	38,164		18.74	24.42	
1955	35,761	38,646	74,407	18.75	24.38	21.30
1956	36,750	38,964	75,714	18.84	24.26	21.29
1957	38,962	40,494	79,456	19.52	24.86	21.92
1958	39,540	40,505	80,045	19.33	24.54	21.66
1959	40,270	40,596	80,866	19.29	24.23	21.49
1960	40,778	41,205	81,983	19.11	24.23	21.38
1961	43,949	42,443	86,392	20.14	24.50	22.07
1962	43,509	41,930	85,439	19.61	23.79	21.46
1963	43,298	40,767	84,065	19.18	22.73	20.75
1964	42,162	38,356	80,518	18.31	21.22	19.54

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

Before inferences are drawn from a comparison of the crude birth rates in the metropolis and elsewhere, allowance has to be made for the age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population, which differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State.

A large number of newly-married couples had taken up their residence in the areas added to the metropolis from 1st January, 1954, and their exclusion from the metropolis prior to that date tends to lower the number of persons of child-bearing age in the metropolitan population, and consequently accentuates the difference in rates as between "Metropolis" and "Remainder of State".

LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AT INDIVIDUAL AGES

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for 1964. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 92. (The summary contained in Table 91 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 81. Live Births, by Age of Mothers, N.S.W., 1964

Age Group (Years)	Nuptial Live Births			Ex-nuptial Live Births			All Live Births		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	2	1	3	15	19	34	17	20	37
15-19	3,276	3,059	6,335	958	920	1,878	4,234	3,979	8,213
20-24	11,760	11,309	23,069	817	749	1,566	12,577	12,058	24,635
25-29	11,844	10,983	22,827	435	393	828	12,279	11,376	23,655
30-34	6,970	6,644	13,614	301	259	560	7,271	6,903	14,174
35-39	3,713	3,533	7,246	203	213	416	3,916	3,746	7,662
40-44	991	908	1,899	82	55	137	1,073	963	2,036
45-49	43	55	98	3	3	6	46	58	104
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	38,599	36,492	75,091	2,815	2,612	5,427	41,414	39,104	80,518

Similar information for single years of age is published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

PREVIOUS ISSUE

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1964, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 82. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W.: Age of Mother and Previous Issue*, 1964

Age of Mother (Years)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue* Numbering—											Total Married Mothers	Average Number of Children †
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more		
Under 15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.00
15-19	5,041	1,117	139	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,305	1.23
20-24	11,156	7,709	2,974	830	185	32	11	...	...	...	...	22,897	1.75
25-29	5,590	7,320	5,464	2,594	1,030	369	146	46	18	3	1	22,581	2.49
30-34	1,893	2,891	3,505	2,486	1,314	684	342	185	83	33	32	13,448	3.29
35-39	778	1,077	1,445	1,345	1,039	578	378	227	129	63	84	7,143	4.01
40-44	189	222	281	307	260	205	135	93	59	42	82	1,875	4.74
45-49	5	3	16	18	14	11	8	6	6	3	7	97	5.61
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,655	20,339	13,824	7,588	3,842	1,879	1,020	557	295	144	206	74,349	2.51
Proportion per cent. of Total Married Mothers	33.16	27.36	18.59	10.21	5.17	2.53	1.37	0.75	0.40	0.19	0.28	100.00	...

* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

† Including children born alive at present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

Particulars of the average number of children born to married mothers in selected age groups are given for 1901 and later years in the next table. This information was not recorded for the years 1908 to 1937.

Table 83. Age of Mother and Average Number of Children, N.S.W.

Year	Average Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Live Child was born during the Year*							All Ages
	Age Group (Years)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1901	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1906	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1948	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35
1958	1.24	1.73	2.46	3.11	3.88	4.59	5.53	2.50
1959	1.24	1.75	2.49	3.19	3.91	4.66	5.89	2.53
1960	1.24	1.77	2.52	3.24	3.90	4.80	5.60	2.54
1961	1.25	1.77	2.52	3.26	3.93	4.81	5.43	2.53
1962	1.25	1.80	2.56	3.29	3.95	4.67	5.52	2.55
1963	1.25	1.78	2.52	2.81	4.01	4.81	5.73	2.53
1964	1.23	1.75	2.49	3.29	4.01	4.74	5.61	2.51

* Including children born alive at present confinement and ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent., and when the information was next recorded, in 1938, to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent. in 1962, but then contracted to 20.9 per cent. in 1964. Since 1894, there has been a large increase in the proportion of first and second children; the proportion of third children has also increased, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child, and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

THE SEXES OF CHILDREN

Of the 80,518 children born during 1964 (exclusive of those still-born), 41,414 were males and 39,104 were females, the proportion being 106 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

Over the last three decades, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956 (when it was 107.4 to 100), and least in 1944 (when it was 103.8 to 100).

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive (both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births) since 1901:—

Table 84. Masculinity of Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births			Year	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births		
	Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births		Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births
1901-05	104.4	102.7	104.3	1953	104.6	108.9	104.8
1906-10	105.3	105.1	105.3	1954	105.2	100.1	105.0
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1955	104.9	103.2	104.8
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3	1956	107.1	113.9	107.4
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1957	106.3	99.3	106.0
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1958	103.9	105.6	104.0
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1959	104.3	107.9	104.5
1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5	1960	106.3	105.6	106.2
1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1	1961	104.7	108.7	104.9
1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8	1962	106.2	107.4	106.3
1951-55	105.2	104.8	105.2	1963	105.1	103.9	105.0
1956-60	105.6	106.3	105.6	1964	105.8	107.8	105.9

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1964 was 5,427, which represented 6.74 per cent. of the total live births and 1.32 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1901 is given below:—

Table 85. Ex-nuptial Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population	Year	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population
1901-05	2,658	7.00	1.88	1953	3,013	4.02	.89
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.86	1954	2,889	3.95	.84
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1955	3,024	4.06	.87
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1956	3,305	4.37	.93
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1957	3,438	4.33	.95
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1958	3,832	4.79	1.04
1931-35	2,244	4.99	.86	1959	4,017	4.97	1.07
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1960	4,114	5.02	1.07
1941-45	2,324	4.11	.81	1961	4,575	5.30	1.17
1946-50	2,902	4.21	.95	1962	4,771	5.58	1.20
1951-55	2,975	4.03	.88	1963	4,823	5.74	1.19
1956-60	3,741	4.70	1.01	1964	5,427	6.74	1.32

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1901-05 to 1916-20, remained fairly constant until it declined in the 1936-40 period, and again remained fairly constant until it rose appreciably in the 1956-60 period. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion fluctuated between 3.88 and 4.45 per cent., but since 1957 it has increased steadily each year. In 1964, the proportion (6.74 per cent.) was the highest since 1908.

FIRST LIVE BIRTHS

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By "first live birth" is meant the first child born alive to a mother since marriage; it includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers, as details of issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of confinements of married mothers which resulted in a first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living:—

Table 86. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W.

Period	Confinements of Married Mothers			Proportion of First Confinements to Total
	For First Live Birth	For Other Live Birth	Total	
				Per cent.
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24·2
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25·7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28·3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26·5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28·5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30·6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31·8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37·6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39·4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37·3
1951-55	117,740	232,140	349,880	33·7
1956-60	120,822	254,343	375,165	32·2
1959	24,358	51,645	76,003	32·0
1960	24,448	52,604	77,052	31·7
1961	26,199	55,618	81,817	32·0
1962	25,477	54,309	79,786	31·9
1963	25,457	52,934	78,391	32·5
1964	24,655	49,694	74,349	33·2

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise up to 1943 in the proportion of first births was not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 76, which indicate that, between 1901 and 1961, the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups above 30 became progressively greater as age advanced, and that there were actually increases at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

The proportion of nuptial first live births to total nuptial live births varies considerably between different divisions within the State. Since the information was first tabulated in 1936, the proportion has been consistently higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State. In 1964, the metropolis (36.3 per cent.), and the highly-industrialised Newcastle Urban Area (33.8 per cent.) and City of Greater Wollongong (34.5 per cent), each had a higher proportion than that for the State as a whole (32.8 per cent.). The proportion in other divisions was much lower, being only 25.5 per cent. in the North Coast division. This suggests that families are larger outside the metropolis and Newcastle and Wollongong areas, but allowance should be made for differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*. A summary for 1964 is as follows:—

Table 87. Nuptial First Live Births, N.S.W.: Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage, 1964

Age of Mother (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage																	Total Nuptial First Live Births
	Months												Years					
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 or more	
Under 15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
15-19	70	124	178	283	549	888	1,167	463	151	198	166	127	587	75	14	1	...	5,041
20-24	49	51	99	154	305	622	832	442	360	731	627	520	3,523	1,686	756	272	127	11,156
25-29	17	20	20	26	34	76	114	86	112	235	195	185	1,243	944	725	562	996	5,590
30-34	7	8	12	11	19	21	35	26	34	66	62	46	389	217	163	125	652	1,893
35-39	8	5	2	6	6	11	16	14	7	25	26	25	174	80	59	41	273	778
40-44	1	1	2	1	3	1	9	2	3	3	1	7	32	29	14	11	69	189
45-49	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5
Total	152	209	314	481	917	1,619	2,173	1,034	667	1,259	1,077	910	5,948	3,032	1,731	1,012	2,120	24,655

STILL-BIRTHS

The number of still-births registered in New South Wales in 1964 was 1,003. Of these, 530 were males and 473 females, the masculinity (112 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (106 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1964, the rates were 16.85 ex-nuptial still-births and 11.97 nuptial still-births per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total still-births, 489 were in the metropolis and 514 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 11.47 in the former and 13.22 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each of the last eleven years and for quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

Table 88. Still-births, New South Wales

Year	Number of Still-births					Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Still-births	Male Still-births per 1,000 Female Still-births
	Nuptial		Ex-nuptial		Total	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	168	7,046	28.45	34.49	28.71	Per cent.	1,327
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.10	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.28	1,269
1951-55	3,231	2,647	176	139	6,193	16.34	20.74	16.52	5.62	1,223
1956-60	3,128	2,699	256	182	6,265	15.13	22.88	15.49	5.09	1,175
1954	621	509	47	30	1,207	15.83	25.96	16.24	6.99	1,239
1955	635	546	35	27	1,243	16.28	20.09	16.43	6.38	1,166
1956	637	554	49	33	1,273	16.18	24.21	16.54	4.99	1,169
1957	624	572	52	34	1,282	15.49	24.40	15.88	6.44	1,116
1958	597	527	45	39	1,208	14.53	21.45	14.87	6.71	1,131
1959	643	502	65	31	1,241	14.68	23.34	15.11	6.95	1,328
1960	627	544	45	45	1,261	14.82	21.41	15.15	7.14	1,141
1961	643	566	51	46	1,306	14.56	20.76	14.89	7.43	1,134
1962	505	509	44	41	1,099	12.41	17.50	12.70	7.73	998
1963	566	504	52	43	1,165	13.32	19.32	13.67	8.15	1,130
1964	479	431	51	42	1,003	11.97	16.85	12.30	9.27	1,121

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States is given in the next table. This comparison is affected to some extent by differences in the definitions of "still-birth" adopted by the various States.

Table 89. Still-births, Australian States

State or Country	Number				Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1961	1962	1963	1964
New South Wales ..	1,306	1,099	1,165	1,003	14.89	12.70	13.67	12.30
Victoria ..	885	775	792	771	13.25	11.63	11.92	11.72
Queensland ..	553	520	476	402	14.87	14.36	13.07	11.36
South Australia ..	272	278	262	252	12.00	12.85	12.11	11.93
Western Australia ..	240	203	178	170	13.86	11.76	10.19	10.09
Tasmania ..	111	102	63	69	12.21	11.34	7.33	8.29
Australia* ..	3,403	3,006	2,980	2,697	13.98	12.52	12.49	11.63

* Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory in addition to the States.

PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1964, there were 840 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 830 cases of twins, and 10 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,606 (781 males and 825 females), and 54 were still-born; the children born as triplets numbered 30 (12 males and 18 females), and were all live-born. Of the plural births, 61 cases of twins were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets, and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1962 to 1964, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial births:—

Table 90. Plural Births, N.S.W.

Particulars	Nuptial			Ex-nuptial			Total		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Cases of Twins—									
Both living	855	834	722	61	48	60	916	882	782
One living, one still-born ..	39	36	42	4	1	...	43	37	42
Both still-born	11	14	5	...	1	1	11	15	6
Total Cases of Twins ..	905	884	769	65	50	61	970	934	830
Cases of Triplets—									
All living	11	8	10	...	1	...	11	9	10
Two living, one still-born ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
One living, two still-born ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All still-born .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cases of Triplets ..	14	9	10	...	1	...	14	10	10
Cases of Quadruplets—									
All living	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total Cases of Plural Births	920	893	779	65	51	61	985	944	840

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1964 represented 9.66 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.07 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,610 cases of twins, 50 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets in the five years 1960-1964. In this period, the number of confinements was 419,518 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,099 cases of twins and 12 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality usually remains almost constant, year by year, at between 11 and 12 in every 1,000 confinements, but in 1964, it was abnormally low at 9.66 per 1,000 confinements.

Eleven cases of quadruplets have been recorded—five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, and 1962.

SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and plural births in the year 1964:—

Table 91. Confinements and Children Born, N.S.W., 1964

Class of Birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married Mothers	Un-married Mothers	Born Living		Still-born		All Births		
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Single Births ..	74,433	5,398	73,575	5,307	858	91	74,433	5,398	79,831
Twins—									
Both living ..	722	60	1,444	120	...	...	1,444	120	1,564
One living, one still-born ..	42	...	42	...	42	...	84	...	84
Both still-born ..	5	1	...	...	10	2	10	2	12
Total Twins ..	769	61	1,486	120	52	2	1,538	122	1,660
Triplets—									
All living ..	10	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	30
Two living, one still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One living, two still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Triplets ..	10	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	30
Quadruplets—									
All living ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	75,212	5,459	75,091	5,427	910	93	76,001	5,520	81,521
	80,671		80,518		1,003		76,001	5,520	81,521

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1963 and 1964 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 92. Confinements, by Age of Mother, N.S.W.

Age of Mother (Years)	1963			1964		
	Number of Confinements			Number of Confinements		
	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total
Under 15	11	24	35	3	34	37
15-19	6,353	1,573	7,926	6,357	1,896	8,253
20-24	24,826	1,432	26,258	23,119	1,576	24,695
25-29	24,011	770	24,781	22,774	835	23,609
30-34	14,512	555	15,067	13,643	552	14,195
35-39	7,445	379	7,824	7,279	420	7,699
40-44	2,134	125	2,259	1,933	137	2,070
45-49	118	7	125	104	7	111
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Stated	...	1	1	...	2	2
Total	79,410	4,866	84,276	75,212	5,459	80,671

LEGITIMATIONS

The (State) Legitimation Act, 1902, provided for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of their parents, if no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of their birth.

From 1st September, 1963, the State Act was superseded by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961, which introduced uniform provisions for the whole of Australia for the legitimation of illegitimate children by the subsequent marriage of their parents. The Act provides that a child born before 1st September, 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of his parents from 1st September, 1963. A child born after 1st September, 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimated from the date of his birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

Although legitimation under the Act takes place by virtue of the Act itself, regulations under the Act require the parents of a legitimated child to furnish information on a prescribed form to the appropriate registering authority, who will register the child as the legitimate child of his parents. Provision is made for a person to apply to a Supreme Court for an order declaring that he is the legitimate child of his parents.

The number of legitimations registered in New South Wales in decennial periods since 1902 and in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 93. Legitimations, N.S.W.

Period	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1902-1910	1,743	1954	308	1960	293
1911-1920	4,016	1955	255	1961	289
1921-1930	4,749	1956	263	1962	346
1931-1940	4,518	1957	282	1963	1,195
1941-1950	3,080	1958	283	1964	1,613
1951-1960	2,809	1959	269		

The total number of legitimations registered under the State Act up to 31st August, 1963, when it was superseded, was 21,669. The new Commonwealth Act legitimated children who could not be legitimated under the State Act because a legal impediment to their parents' marriage existed at the time of their birth, and this is reflected in the higher number of legitimations registered in 1963 and 1964.

DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered other than those of full-blood aboriginals and still-births, the latter being registered, for purposes of record, as deaths as well as births. Full-blood aboriginals have been excluded since 1st January, 1933, but are included in the figures for earlier years. In the period September, 1939 to December, 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died

outside the State were excluded. From 1st January, 1942 to 30th June, 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Deaths during 1964 numbered 39,487, equal to a rate of 9.58 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 21,899 were males and 17,588 females, the rate for the former being 10.58 and for the latter 8.58 per 1,000 living. The following table shows the average annual number of deaths since 1901 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

Table 94. Deaths, New South Wales

Period	Number of Deaths (excluding Still-births)			Death Rate*			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual Average—							
1901-05	9,146	6,754	15,900	12.30	10.05	11.23	124
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.16	8.98	10.12	127
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71	9.14	10.49	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
Year—							
1954	18,256	14,188	32,444	10.59	8.32	9.46	127
1955	18,670	13,883	32,553	10.63	8.00	9.32	133
1956	19,166	14,898	34,064	10.70	8.44	9.58	128
1957	18,734	14,583	33,317	10.26	8.11	9.19	127
1958	18,279	14,071	32,350	9.83	7.67	8.75	128
1959	19,857	15,392	35,249	10.49	8.24	9.37	127
1960	19,557	15,473	35,030	10.13	8.13	9.14	125
1961	19,652	15,396	35,048	9.97	7.92	8.95	126
1962	20,633	16,228	36,861	10.33	8.18	9.26	126
1963	20,594	16,632	37,226	10.12	8.25	9.19	123
1964	21,899	17,588	39,487	10.58	8.58	9.58	125

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

The rates shown are crude rates uncorrected for changing age or sex constitution of the population from year to year. The crude death rate declined continuously from 16.88 in the period 1861-65 to 8.69 in 1931-35, rose to 9.73 in 1941-45, and then contracted to 9.20 in the period 1956-60. The higher crude rates since the 1931-35 period have been due mainly to changes in the age structure of the population.

DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age constitution of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population". The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in Part *Population and*

Vital Statistics of the Statistical Register, and such data, summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1911, are shown in the following table:—

Table 95. Deaths in Age Groups, New South Wales

Period	Age at Death—Years										Total Deaths
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more	Not Stated	
MALES											
1911-15	13,767	1,688	2,667	3,546	4,105	5,972	7,033	7,948	8,306	67	55,099
1916-20	13,127	1,856	2,496	4,619	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
1951-55	6,565	1,085	2,090	2,455	4,071	8,579	17,469	24,566	24,173	30	91,083
1956-60	6,234	1,008	2,026	2,382	4,096	9,268	16,835	26,906	26,794	44	95,593
FEMALES											
1911-15	11,241	1,456	2,164	3,153	3,002	3,256	3,688	5,006	6,111	8	39,085
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,751
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
1951-55	5,074	673	757	1,409	2,727	5,271	9,989	16,944	26,734	13	69,591
1956-60	4,608	598	704	1,229	2,800	5,292	9,356	18,697	31,129	4	74,417
PERSONS											
1911-15	25,008	3,144	4,831	6,699	7,107	9,228	10,721	12,954	14,417	75	94,184
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,408	14,436	16,676	61	104,009
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,776	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,760
1951-55	11,639	1,758	2,847	3,864	6,798	13,850	27,458	41,510	50,907	43	160,674
1956-60	10,842	1,606	2,730	3,611	6,896	14,560	26,191	45,603	57,923	48	170,010

Continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age groups, has been offset to a large extent by the decrease in deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths. The interplay of these trends has obscured the true changes in the incidence of mortality. This is illustrated in the next table.

The table shows, for each sex, the age-specific death rates, and the crude death rates for all ages combined, in the three-yearly periods around the census of 1881 and each census from 1911 to 1961. The crude death rates are equal to the rates which would be obtained by applying the age-specific rates for each period to the actual sex and age constitution of the population in the period, and they therefore reflect changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changing age composition of the population, are shown in Table 100, in comparison with the crude death rates for the last four census years.

Table 96. Age-Specific and Crude Death Rates, New South Wales

Age Group (Years)	Death Rate*							Reduction per cent., 1880-82 to 1960-62 †
	1880-82	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES								
0-4	47.96	24.70	21.50	12.52	9.81	7.27	6.06	87
5-9	3.16	2.05	1.85	1.41	.93	.75	.52	84
10-14	2.47	1.70	1.58	1.23	.78	.70	.51	79
15-19	3.86	2.41	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.56	1.21	69
20-24	5.81	3.29	2.70	2.29	1.61	1.84	1.64	72
25-29	7.01	3.87	3.36	2.21	1.54	1.60	1.47	79
30-34	8.46	4.76	4.11	2.80	1.94	1.92	1.66	80
35-39	10.90	6.07	5.38	3.77	2.68	2.49	2.36	78
40-44	13.87	7.87	6.77	5.33	4.24	4.00	3.93	72
45-49	17.32	10.76	9.56	7.90	7.26	6.53	6.42	63
50-54	21.21	14.28	12.30	11.61	12.02	10.91	10.83	49
55-59	26.34	21.58	18.77	17.64	18.58	19.40	17.87	32
60-64	45.75	29.65	28.37	25.68	28.82	28.95	28.13	39
65-69	55.86	44.80	43.09	39.93	44.09	43.19	43.51	22
70-74	84.75	70.63	65.82	62.26	64.75	66.96	66.18	22
75-79	128.58	112.23	104.97	95.33	100.81	100.73	98.27	24
80-84	197.08	171.57	160.03	156.58	151.01	149.52	149.03	24
85 or more	232.33	274.67	291.99	249.31	252.16	256.61	248.67	(—) 7†
All Ages— Crude Rate	16.83	11.54	10.72	9.60	10.99	10.57	10.15	40
FEMALES								
0-4	42.56	20.80	16.94	10.06	7.32	5.77	4.80	89
5-9	2.79	1.77	1.64	1.18	.64	.52	.38	86
10-14	2.24	1.37	1.20	.83	.55	.39	.33	85
15-19	3.58	1.91	1.61	1.34	.61	.66	.48	87
20-24	5.34	3.16	2.43	2.03	.93	.67	.59	89
25-29	7.60	3.99	3.45	2.43	1.49	.87	.72	91
30-34	8.36	4.45	3.84	2.87	1.70	1.20	1.04	88
35-39	11.31	5.75	4.67	3.75	2.41	1.75	1.53	86
40-44	10.96	6.16	5.15	4.24	3.31	2.63	2.46	78
45-49	14.34	7.55	6.73	6.03	4.83	4.49	4.05	72
50-54	16.29	10.89	9.30	8.27	7.74	6.47	5.92	64
55-59	21.35	14.66	13.09	11.61	10.58	10.17	8.67	59
60-64	33.01	21.26	18.98	17.27	16.92	14.98	13.84	58
65-69	48.13	36.87	31.79	29.54	26.69	24.58	23.26	52
70-74	71.23	55.74	50.19	46.06	45.63	41.64	38.45	46
75-79	111.59	94.08	88.17	74.82	75.13	71.12	66.27	41
80-84	153.90	149.90	141.41	125.71	127.66	115.98	108.57	29
85 or more	247.51	224.15	254.76	215.11	222.92	218.43	207.96	16
All Ages— Crude Rate	14.17	9.08	8.23	7.57	8.55	8.18	8.08	43

* Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† Increase since 1880-82.

There was a substantial reduction in the death rates over the period, the improvement being greatest in the case of males at ages under 10 years, followed by the group 25 to 34 years. For females, the reduction in rates was greatest at ages 20 to 29 years, followed by the group under 5 years, and 30 to 39 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent

than the rates for males in every age group. The difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females was greatest at ages 65 to 74 years and 55 to 59 years. Above 74 years of age, improved conditions naturally had less effect. Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The effect of the improvement in death rates on the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the decade from 1891 to 1900 and the three years around the censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954:—

Table 97. Expectation of Life, Australia

At Age	Males					Females				
	1891-1900	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1891-1900	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55
Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
0	51·08	59·15	63·48	66·07	67·14	54·76	63·31	67·14	70·63	72·75
10	51·43	56·01	58·01	59·04	59·53	54·46	59·20	61·02	63·11	64·78
20	42·81	46·99	48·81	49·64	50·10	45·72	50·03	51·67	53·47	55·06
30	35·11	38·44	39·90	40·40	40·90	37·85	41·48	42·77	44·08	45·43
40	27·64	30·05	31·11	31·23	31·65	30·49	33·14	34·04	34·91	36·00
50	20·45	22·20	22·83	22·67	22·92	22·93	24·90	25·58	26·14	27·03
60	13·99	15·08	15·57	15·36	15·47	15·86	17·17	17·74	18·11	18·78
70	8·90	9·26	9·59	9·55	9·59	9·89	10·41	10·97	11·14	11·62
80	5·00	5·00	5·22	5·36	5·47	5·49	5·61	6·01	6·02	6·30
90	2·91	2·60	2·98	2·74	2·93	3·07	2·91	3·05	3·08	3·24
100	1·29	1·17	1·10	*	*	1·23	1·24	1·02	*	*

* Not available.

DEATHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Statistics distinguishing the deaths in the metropolis from those in the remainder of the State are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have deaths been allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased and not, as formerly, to the district in which the death occurred. The next table shows the deaths and the crude death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927. During the period covered by the tables, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1929, 1933, and 1954); for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years before 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

Table 98. Deaths, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	11,732	11,101	22,833	10.04	8.49	9.23
1931-35 (a)	11,596	11,001	22,597	9.42	8.02	8.69
1936-40	13,274	12,461	25,735	10.51	8.53	9.45
1941-45	14,763	13,044	27,807	10.69	8.83	9.73
1946-50	15,838	13,714	29,552	10.56	8.86	9.70
1951-55 (a)	16,696	15,439	32,135	10.59	8.53	9.49
1956-60	19,969	14,033	34,002	9.78	8.49	9.20
Year—						
1954 { (a)	16,962	15,482	32,444 {	10.77	8.35	9.46
1954 { (b)	19,035	13,409		10.20	8.58	
1955	19,096	13,457	32,553	10.01	8.49	9.32
1956	20,062	14,002	34,064	10.28	8.72	9.58
1957	19,468	13,849	33,317	9.76	8.50	9.19
1958	19,131	13,219	32,350	9.35	8.01	8.75
1959	20,625	14,624	35,249	9.88	8.73	9.37
1960	20,558	14,472	35,030	9.64	8.51	9.14
1961	20,738	14,310	35,048	9.50	8.26	8.95
1962	21,682	15,179	36,861	9.77	8.61	9.26
1963	22,044	15,182	37,226	9.77	8.46	9.19
1964	23,242	16,245	39,487	10.09	8.99	9.58

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES

Crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for each of the last six years in the following table:—

Table 99. Death Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New South Wales ..	9.37	9.14	8.95	9.26	9.19	9.58
Victoria ..	9.01	8.59	8.37	8.64	8.81	8.80
Queensland ..	8.43	8.30	8.42	8.56	8.50	9.16
South Australia ..	8.62	8.26	8.06	8.32	8.13	8.63
Western Australia ..	7.72	7.88	7.77	7.69	7.73	8.14
Tasmania ..	8.14	7.70	7.89	7.99	7.74	8.64
Australia ..	8.87	8.61	8.47	8.70	8.69	9.03

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

These crude death rates do not take into consideration the differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations. The rates are therefore not comparable with each other, and do not show the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

In order to eliminate the differences in the age and sex constitution of the populations, standardised death rates have been prepared, using the age-specific death rates actually experienced and the age and sex constitution

of the standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute. The standardised death rates for each of the Australian States are shown for the last four census years, in comparison with the crude rates, in the next table:—

Table 100. Crude and Standardised Death Rates, Australia

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
CRUDE DEATH RATE*							
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.39	9.17	9.69
1954	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
1961	8.95	8.37	8.42	8.06	7.77	7.89	8.47
STANDARDISED DEATH RATE†							
1933	8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1947	7.44	7.31	7.47	6.77	7.28	7.21	7.34
1954	7.24	6.63	6.80	6.52	6.71	7.02	6.90
1961	6.56	6.12	6.26	5.90	6.02	6.19	6.27

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† See comment preceding table.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS)

During the year 1964, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,634, which was equivalent to a rate of 20.29 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1964 being 22.53 and 17.93 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1901:—

Table 101. Infantile Mortality, N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under One Year of Age			Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual Average—						
1901–05	2,015	1,669	3,684	103.94	89.81	97.02
1906–10	1,854	1,478	3,332	84.09	70.59	77.51
1911–15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916–20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921–25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926–30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931–35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936–40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941–45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946–50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951–55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956–60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
Year—						
1959	1,058	774	1,832	25.61	19.57	22.65
1960	1,006	729	1,735	23.82	18.34	21.16
1961	1,036	764	1,800	23.43	18.12	20.84
1962	1,037	788	1,825	23.56	19.02	21.36
1963	932	741	1,673	21.64	18.07	19.90
1964	933	701	1,634	22.53	17.93	20.29

* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and in 1963 the rate (19.90) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the ten years 1881 to 1890, the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1956 to 1960, it was 30 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. The number of mothers utilising the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals is increasing each year; in 1963-64, 78,546 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 94 per cent. of all births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Public Health" and "Social Condition".

INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1964, 65 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 71 per cent. within the first month, and 85 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births:—

Table 102. Infantile Mortality: Age at Death, Metropolis and N.S.W.

Age at Death	Metropolis						New South Wales					
	Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births			Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Under												
1 week	548	494	513	12.60	11.41	12.17	1,160	1,071	1,058	13.58	12.74	13.14
1 week	44	36	22	1.01	0.83	0.52	86	65	47	1.01	0.77	0.58
2 weeks	20	15	11	0.46	0.35	0.26	44	31	29	0.51	0.37	0.36
3 "	18	7	9	0.41	0.16	0.21	31	18	18	0.36	0.22	0.22
Total under 1 month	630	552	555	14.48	12.75	13.16	1,321	1,185	1,152	15.46	14.10	14.31
1 month	43	49	38	0.99	1.13	0.90	92	101	83	1.08	1.20	1.03
2 months	39	31	39	0.90	0.72	0.93	69	67	82	0.81	0.80	1.02
3 "	45	41	23	1.03	0.95	0.55	74	81	70	0.87	0.96	0.87
4 "	18	22	32	0.41	0.51	0.76	47	46	56	0.55	0.55	0.70
5 "	19	23	21	0.44	0.53	0.50	43	38	40	0.50	0.45	0.50
6 "	18	21	22	0.41	0.49	0.52	43	34	37	0.50	0.40	0.46
7 "	12	8	12	0.28	0.18	0.28	25	20	30	0.41	0.37	0.24
8 "	15	16	9	0.34	0.37	0.21	35	31	19	0.41	0.37	0.24
9 "	14	4	12	0.32	0.09	0.28	29	22	18	0.34	0.26	0.22
10 "	6	7	8	0.14	0.16	0.19	17	19	25	0.20	0.23	0.31
11 "	17	13	10	0.39	0.30	0.24	30	29	22	0.35	0.34	0.27
Total under 1 year	876	787	781	20.13	18.18	18.52	1,825	1,673	1,634	21.36	19.90	20.29

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, the improvement in the death rate during the first week of life has not been nearly as great. But the ratio of deaths under 1 week to live births does not provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during this period, when the deaths are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of still-births. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been still-born are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding still-births (see Table 88) suggests that the proportion of still-births is declining. Combined figures for still-births and deaths under 1 week are shown in Table 109, and these figures indicate more clearly the saving of life that has occurred.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups, in quinquennial periods since 1901 and annually since 1954:—

Table 103. Infant Mortality Rates in Age Groups, N.S.W.

Period	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births at Age :—							
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 1 year
1901-05	21.84	11.27	18.26	20.93	24.72	33.11	51.37	97.02
1906-10	21.73	9.79	13.31	15.02	17.66	31.52	44.83	77.51
1911-15	23.08	8.79	10.76	12.09	16.69	31.87	42.63	71.41
1916-20	24.28	8.18	9.47	9.68	13.67	32.46	41.93	65.28
1921-25	22.94	7.30	8.33	8.27	11.59	30.24	38.57	58.43
1926-30	23.31	6.56	6.39	7.08	11.44	29.87	36.26	54.78
1931-35	22.67	5.10	3.90	3.64	6.64	27.77	31.67	41.95
1936-40	22.77	4.97	3.46	3.48	6.50	27.74	31.20	41.18
1941-45	20.02	4.33	3.22	3.32	5.06	24.35	27.57	35.95
1946-50	17.68	2.85	2.25	2.50	3.63	20.53	22.78	28.91
1951-55	15.13	2.21	2.01	2.39	3.37	17.34	19.35	25.11
1956-60	14.03	2.02	1.79	2.13	2.27	16.04	17.83	22.24
1954	15.38	2.31	1.93	2.58	3.10	17.69	19.62	25.30
1955	15.03	2.28	2.00	2.45	3.10	17.31	19.31	24.86
1956	14.75	2.22	1.98	2.31	2.21	16.97	18.95	23.47
1957	14.30	2.09	1.91	2.11	2.20	16.39	18.30	22.70
1958	13.18	2.12	1.70	1.86	2.43	15.30	17.00	21.29
1959	14.42	1.95	1.75	2.37	2.16	16.37	18.12	22.65
1960	13.53	1.72	1.63	2.00	2.28	15.25	16.83	21.16
1961	13.14	1.72	2.17	1.99	1.82	14.86	17.03	20.84
1962	13.58	1.88	1.89	1.92	2.09	15.46	17.35	21.36
1963	12.74	1.36	2.00	1.96	1.84	14.10	16.09	19.90
1964	13.14	1.17	2.05	2.06	1.88	14.31	16.36	20.29

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 3 to 6 months and 1 to 3 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group aged 1 week and under 1 month.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF STATE

Statistics distinguishing the infant deaths (deaths of children under one year of age) in the metropolis from those in the remainder of the State are not available on a comparable basis for years before 1927, when the

present practice of allocating the deaths according to the usual residence of the mother was introduced. The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927. During the period covered by the table, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1929, 1933, and 1954); for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years before 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 have been shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

Table 104. Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Period	Deaths under 1 Year of Age			Infantile Death Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	1,212	1,674	2,886	53.14	54.78	54.08
1931-35 (a)	702	1,184	1,886	40.11	43.12	41.95
1936-40	716	1,247	1,963	38.18	43.12	41.18
1941-45	848	1,186	2,034	32.52	38.87	35.95
1946-50	792	1,198	1,990	25.83	31.38	28.91
1951-55 (a)	631	1,221	1,852	22.14	26.99	25.11
1956-60	803	967	1,770	20.45	23.97	22.24
Year—						
1954 { (a)	627	1,223	1,850 {	22.59	26.96	25.30
(b)	787	1,063		22.51	27.85	
1955	814	1,036	1,850	22.76	26.81	24.86
1956	784	993	1,777	21.33	25.49	23.47
1957	795	1,009	1,804	20.40	24.92	22.70
1958	792	912	1,704	20.03	22.52	21.29
1959	842	990	1,832	20.91	24.39	22.65
1960	802	933	1,735	19.67	22.64	21.16
1961	877	923	1,800	19.95	21.75	20.84
1962	876	949	1,825	20.13	22.63	21.36
1963	787	886	1,673	18.18	21.73	19.90
1964	781	853	1,634	18.52	22.24	20.29

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

(a) On the basis of boundaries as existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

In the following table, the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States and in various other countries are compared:—

Table 105. Infantile Mortality Rates*, Australia and Other Countries

State or Country	Average, 1958-62	1963	Country	Average, 1958-62	1963
Victoria	19.02	18.92	England and Wales ..	22	21
South Australia ..	20.21	18.67	Switzerland	22	21
Tasmania	19.88	17.94	Finland	22	18
Queensland	20.37	20.09	Czechoslovakia	25	22
Australia	20.42	19.55	United States of America	26	25
Western Australia ..	21.05	20.42	Canada	28	26
New South Wales ..	21.45	19.90	France	28	26
			South Africa (white population)	29	29
			Belgium	30	28
			Eire	31	27
			Japan	31	23
			Austria	37	32
			Italy	44	40
			Spain	46	32
Sweden	16	15	Venezuela	54	48
Netherlands	16	16	Yugoslavia	86	78
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	19	18	Colombia	95	88
Australia	20	20			
New South Wales ..	21	20			

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

The rates for Australia and New Zealand generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries, but lack of international comparability, owing to diversity of definitions of "still-births" and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under 1 year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the metropolis with that in the whole State for the year 1964:—

Table 106. Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1964

Cause of Death*	International Code Number	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births					
		Metropolis			New South Wales		
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year
Infective and parasitic diseases ..	001-138	...	·05	·12	·02	·02	·19
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	...	·05	·12	...	·04	·10
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398	...	...	·09	...	...	·07
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	470-527, 763	·28	·07	1·71	·25	·15	2·25
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	...	·19	...	·01	·34
Other diseases of the digestive system.	{ 530-570, 572-587	·31	·02	·47	·25	·05	·44
Congenital malformations ..	750-759	1·71	·55	4·15	1·71	·55	3·97
Birth injuries	760, 761	2·80	·07	2·87	2·78	·06	2·84
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	1·37	...	1·40	1·62	...	1·64
Haemolytic disease of newborn ..	770	·28	...	·29	·37	...	·37
Immaturity†	774-776	3·63	·07	3·72	4·27	·12	4·42
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	{ 765-769, 771-773	1·57	·07	1·68	1·67	·09	1·86
Violence	E800-E999	·05	·05	1·04	·04	·04	1·12
All other	Residual	·17	...	·67	·16	·04	·68
Total .. ..	...	12·17	1·00	18·52	13·14	1·17	20·29

* Classified on the basis of the Seventh Revision of the International List.

Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any other subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 107, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 95 per cent. were due either to congenital malformations or diseases, other than pneumonia of newborn and diarrhoea of newborn, classed as "peculiar to the first year of life". These causes also resulted in 70 per cent. of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 41 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 36 per cent.; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia and bronchitis, caused 30 per cent.; diseases of the digestive system accounted for 3 per cent. of the deaths; and violence for 19 per cent. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 41 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory and digestive diseases.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

Table 107. Infantile Mortality: Distribution of Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1964

Cause of Death*	Inter- national Code Number	Age at Death			
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 1 Year
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138	·19	2·13	·61	3·15
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	...	3·19	...	1·58
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398	...	...	...	1·89
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	{ 470-527, 763	1·89	12·77	30·30	31·23
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	1·06	·61	7·89
Other diseases of the digestive system ..	{ 530-570, 572-587	1·89	4·26	2·42	2·21
Congenital malformations	750-759	13·04	46·81	35·76	24·92
Birth injuries	760, 761	21·17	5·32	...	...
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	762	12·29	...	1·21	...
Haemolytic disease of newborn	770	2·84	...	...	...
Immaturity †	774-776	32·51	10·63	1·21	...
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	{ 765-769, 771-773	12·67	7·45	3·03	1·26
Violence	E800-E999	·28	3·19	18·79	16·72
All other	Residual	1·23	3·19	6·06	9·15
Total .. ..	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Classified on the basis of the Seventh Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

There has been a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age, as is seen in the following table:—

Table 108. Deaths under 5 Years of age, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number	Rate*	Year	Number	Rate*
1906-10	4,419	24·34	1954	2,346	6·56
1911-15	5,002	22·55	1955	2,300	6·37
1916-20	4,708	19·31	1956	2,188	6·01
1921-25	4,246	17·25	1957	2,207	5·99
1926-30	3,995	15·95	1958	2,087	5·57
1931-35	2,610	11·37	1959	2,218	5·82
1936-40	2,593	12·08	1960	2,142	5·51
1941-45	2,621	10·82	1961	2,142	5·40
1946-50	2,442	7·96	1962	2,178	5·32
1951-55	2,328	6·51	1963	1,987	4·81
1956-60	2,168	5·78	1964	1,991	4·79

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1956-60, compared with that of 1906-10, represents an annual saving of 19 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State. The rate in 1964 was the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS COMBINED

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for still-births and deaths of children who were born alive. In 1964, there were 1,003 still-births and 1,634 deaths under 1 year of age, making a total loss of 2,637 infants out of 81,521 live births and still-births. This represents a rate of 32.35 per 1,000 of all births. The rate on this basis was 29.78 in the metropolis and 35.17 in the remainder of the State.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of still-births and deaths of live-born children within one week of birth. The following table shows this rate, and the combined rate for still-births and deaths under 1 year, for the metropolis and the remainder of the State. The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

Table 109. Infantile Mortality and Still-births Combined, N.S.W.

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Still-births Combined					
	Still-births plus Deaths under 1 Week			Still-births plus Deaths under 1 Year		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1936-40	50.10	51.29	50.82	67.02	69.79	68.70
1941-45	43.38	46.32	44.97	57.23	63.28	60.49
1946-50	35.03	39.17	37.32	44.37	51.49	48.32
1951-55	29.09	33.13	31.40	37.32	44.12	41.22
1956-60	27.28	31.26	29.30	34.58	40.11	37.39
1954*	29.47	33.11	31.37	37.95	44.04	41.13
1955	29.83	32.49	31.21	38.46	43.12	40.89
1956	29.28	32.71	31.04	36.62	42.44	39.62
1957	27.34	32.46	29.95	34.87	41.44	38.22
1958	25.34	30.30	27.85	32.80	38.79	35.84
1959	27.59	31.02	29.31	34.72	40.11	37.43
1960	27.01	29.91	28.47	34.07	37.89	35.99
1961	25.44	30.30	27.83	32.74	38.18	35.42
1962	24.48	27.79	26.10	31.93	35.72	33.79
1963	24.70	27.87	26.23	31.38	35.34	33.30
1964	23.49	27.24	25.28	29.78	35.17	32.35

* The area of the metropolis was enlarged on 1st January, 1954, and figures for 1954 and later years are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, and 1955.

The Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, which was used to classify deaths in the years 1950 to 1957, introduced major changes in the classification and (except for certain causes) affected the comparability of figures for years before 1950 with those for 1950 and later years. The difficulty of making comparisons was increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes. A detailed classification of causes of death for 1950 according to both the Fifth Revision (1938) and the Sixth Revision (1948) was published in the *Statistical Register* for 1950-51; figures for 1950 are also shown in both bases in comparative tables in Year Book No. 55.

The Seventh Revision (1955) of the Classification, which was adopted for use in Australia from 1st January, 1958, was limited to essential changes, and (except for certain causes of death) comparability was not affected significantly by its adoption. The International Classification (Seventh Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parenthesis in the heading to relevant tables in this chapter.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1964, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1955, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes:—

Table 110. Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1964*

Abbreviated Classification	International Classification Code Number	Number of Deaths	Pro- portion of Total	Rate per Million of Mean Population
			Per cent.	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	163	0.41	40
Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	5	0.01	1
Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	22	0.06	5
Typhoid fever	040	...	...	...
Cholera	043	...	...	...
Dysentery, all forms	045-048	3	0.01	1
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	...	...	...
Diphtheria	055	1	...	...
Whooping cough	056	2	0.01	...
Meningococcal infections	057	12	0.03	3
Plague	058	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	080	...	...	...
Smallpox	084	...	...	...
Measles	085	2	0.01	...
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100-108	...	...	...
Malaria	110-117	...	...	...
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	†	96	0.24	23
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.	140-205	5,798	14.68	1,407
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	74	0.19	18
Diabetes mellitus	260	533	1.35	129
Anaemias	290-293	100	0.25	24
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	5,163	13.08	1,253
Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	31	0.08	8
Rheumatic fever	400-402	7	0.02	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	281	0.71	68
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420-422	12,982	32.88	3,150
Other diseases of heart	430-434	1,378	3.49	334
Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	671	1.70	163
Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	325	0.82	79
Influenza	480-483	106	0.27	26
Pneumonia	490-493	1,481	3.75	359
Bronchitis	500-502	900	2.28	218
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	251	0.64	61
Appendicitis	550-553	32	0.08	8
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	202	0.51	49
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn.	543, 571, 572	177	0.45	43
Cirrhosis of liver	581	198	0.50	48
Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	335	0.85	81
Hyperplasia of prostate	610	125	0.32	30
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	{ 640-652, 660, 670-689.	28	0.07	7
Congenital malformations	750-759	457	1.16	111
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	361	0.91	88
Infections of newborn	763-768	41	0.10	10
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified.	769-776	529	1.34	128
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.	780-795	265	0.67	64
All other diseases	Residual	3,389	8.58	822
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	1,039	2.63	252
All other accidents	{ E800-E802, E840-E962, E963,	1,214	3.07	295
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	{ E970-E979, E964, E965, E980-E999.	635	1.61	154
Homicide and operations of war	{	73	0.18	18
Total .. .. .	....	39,487	100.00	9,581

* Classified in accordance with the Seventh Revision (1955) of the International List.

† Nos. 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and degenerative diseases now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths from degenerative diseases in 1964, diseases of the heart accounted for 15,312 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 5,798, cerebrovascular lesions for 5,163, and nephritis and nephrosis for 335 deaths. Altogether, these four causes were responsible for 67 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1964.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death in New South Wales which have special interest or significance.

INFECTIVE DISEASES

The incidence of diseases classified as infective and parasitic was generally low in 1964, and these diseases caused less than 1 per cent. of the total deaths during the year.

Tuberculosis (which was responsible for more than half of the deaths from infective diseases in 1964) and poliomyelitis are considered separately in later sections of this chapter. The following table, which shows the number of cases notified and the deaths registered for certain other infective diseases which were formerly responsible for considerable morbidity and mortality, illustrates the decline in their incidence over the last thirty years:—

Table 111. Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 119)

Period	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (040, 041)		Scarlet Fever (050)		Diphtheria (055)		Whooping Cough* (056)	Measles* (085)
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1931-35	1,075	133	18,003	185	23,734	884	621	205
1936-40	471	79	15,247	81	21,180	785	410	152
1941-45	148	25	21,496	45	9,665	452	336	160
1946-50	94	9	8,554	14	3,657	218	140	142
1951-55	177	10	3,757	4	1,633	103	32	77
1956-60	78	4	2,655	1	178	12	14	49
1960	9	...	415	...	10	...	2	5
1961	9	2	285	...	19	1	...	10
1962	9	...	318	1	9	1	1	5
1963	15	...	349	...	39	4	...	9
1964	11	...	432	...	9	1	2	2

* Cases are not notifiable.

Improved medical science and sanitation have contributed to the notable decrease in the death rates due to these causes. The decline in the incidence of and mortality from diphtheria and whooping cough has been partly due to the widespread immunisation of infants and young children.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Epidemics of acute poliomyelitis occur periodically. The most severe epidemic yet recorded commenced in the latter half of 1950 and continued until September, 1951. A minor epidemic was evident from mid-1961 to mid-1962.

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign has been conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. From July, 1956 to 1958, the campaign in New South Wales was confined to children under 15 years of age and persons subject to special risk; vaccination was extended in July, 1958 to persons aged 15 to 40 years, and subsequently to all persons aged six months or more. By March, 1961 (the last date for which figures are available), about 74 per cent. of the population of New South Wales under 15 years of age, and about 43 per cent. of the population aged 15 to 40, had been vaccinated. Further particulars of the campaign are given in the chapter "Public Health".

Deaths due to late effects of acute poliomyelitis have been included in the figures given in the following table:—

Table 112. Acute Poliomyelitis (080, 081)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 119)

Period	Cases Notified		Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Number	Annual Rate*	Males	Females	Persons	
1931-35	775	·60	61	43	104	·08
1936-40	795	·58	34	17	51	·04
1941-45	832	·58	38	31	69	·05
1946-50	1,797	1·18	87	52	139	·09
1951-55	3,349	1·98	166	109	275	·16
1956-60	321	·17	22	12	34	·02
1960	9	·02	2	...	2	·01
1961	158	·40	7	6	13	·03
1962	218	·55	9	6	15	·04
1963	3	·01	3	2	5	·01
1964	2	...	1	1	2	...

* Number per 10,000 of mean population.

The incidence of deaths due to acute poliomyelitis is decreasing in the younger age groups and increasing correspondingly in the older age groups. This is illustrated in the following summary:—

Table 113. Acute Poliomyelitis: Deaths in Age Groups

Age Group (Years)	Number of Deaths				Death rate per 10,000 of Mean Population			
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
0-4	24	11	14	2	·35	·13	·13	·02
5-9	19	13	19	4	·25	·18	·19	·04
10-14	12	13	4	1	·16	·20	·05	·01
15-19	8	13	12	2	·11	·18	·17	·02
20-29	3	9	30	9	·02	·06	·20	·06
30 or more	4	14	16	12	·01	·03	·03	·02
Total, All Ages	70	73	95	30	·09	·08	·09	·03

TUBERCULOSIS

The death rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system has been declining steadily for many years, and a reduction of approximately 84 per cent. was achieved between the 1931-35 and 1956-60 periods. The rate for 1961 (0.38 per 10,000 of mean population) was the lowest on record for this State.

Table 114. Tuberculosis (001-019)
(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 119)

Period	Cases Notified	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (001-008)				Deaths from Other Forms of Tuber- culosis (010-019)
		Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*	
		Males	Females	Persons		
1931-35	7,594	2,952	1,876	4,828	3.71	504
1936-40	8,534	3,010	1,696	4,706	3.46	438
1941-45	8,981	2,900	1,510	4,410	3.09	360
1946-50	8,562	2,614	1,150	3,764	2.47	262
1951-55	9,497	1,481	502	1,983	1.17	151
1956-60	7,449	853	226	1,079	.58	80
1960	1,533	123	32	155	.40	17
1961	1,455	109	39	148	.38	10
1962	1,460	176	30	206	.52	12
1963	1,375	127	42	169	.42	16
1964	1,306	130	33	163	.40	5

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. In 1945, notification was extended to cover all forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1964, classified according to sex and age groups:—

Table 115. Deaths from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1964

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 5	...	...	...	50-54	8	7	15
5-9	...	...	...	55-59	12	2	14
10-14	...	...	...	60-64	9	1	10
15-19	...	...	...	65-69	26	4	30
20-24	...	1	1	70-74	28	2	30
25-29	...	...	...	75-79	16	1	17
30-34	...	...	...	80 or more	20	5	25
35-39	2	5	7	Not Stated	1	...	1
40-44	3	3	6				
45-49	5	2	7				
				Total	130	33	163

Deaths of males generally exceed those of females, particularly in the higher age groups. Persons under the age of 45 years comprised 8.6 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1964.

Age-specific death rates for tuberculosis of all forms for the three years around each census since 1921 are shown in the following table:—

Table 116. Tuberculosis (All Forms): Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (Years)	Death Rates*					Reduction per cent., 1920-22 to 1960-62
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES						
0- 4	2·59	1·56	·65	·22	·03	99
5- 9	·98	·31	·14	·02	...	100
10-14	·80	·29	·12	·05	...	100
15-19	2·73	1·02	·30	·03	·02	99
20-24	5·83	3·22	·75	·17	·02	100
25-29	9·00	4·32	1·40	·26	·05	99
30-34	10·47	5·69	2·57	·41	·14	99
35-39	11·77	6·85	3·09	·98	·18	98
40-44	12·07	7·72	5·19	1·13	·38	97
45-49	14·98	9·75	6·91	1·93	·82	95
50-54	12·28	11·40	8·64	2·43	1·30	89
55-59	15·71	12·64	10·27	4·45	1·70	89
60-64	13·93	9·80	12·99	5·82	2·80	80
65-69	12·62	10·42	12·43	6·75	4·00	68
70-74	9·64	9·26	13·98	8·01	4·59	52
75-79	7·30	5·72	9·38	7·69	6·97	5
80-84	2·91	4·82	5·74	5·83	6·29	†
85 or more	4·18	1·39	4·63	6·08	4·74	†
All Ages— Crude Rate	7·28	4·87	3·87	1·46	·73	90
FEMALES						
0- 4	2·53	1·27	·72	·25	·02	99
5- 9	·84	·35	·29	...	...	100
10-14	·69	·51	·22	·03	...	100
15-19	3·01	2·09	·83	·12	...	100
20-24	6·30	5·57	1·54	·09	...	100
25-29	7·65	5·27	2·94	·44	...	100
30-34	7·39	5·82	3·69	·57	·12	98
35-39	7·28	5·45	2·91	·67	·23	97
40-44	6·64	3·61	2·36	·93	·31	95
45-49	6·06	4·30	2·36	·72	·35	94
50-54	6·21	3·35	2·51	·82	·31	95
55-59	6·51	3·45	1·90	·55	·20	97
60-64	4·89	3·43	1·86	·69	·50	90
65-69	7·66	3·97	2·46	·98	·85	89
70-74	4·95	3·49	2·72	1·31	·69	86
75-79	4·45	2·75	3·14	1·32	·80	82
80-84	5·89	1·68	1·17	1·56	1·32	78
85 or more	...	3·32	1·10	1·72	1·25	†
All Ages— Crude Rate	4·67	3·25	1·87	·49	·20	96

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† Increase since 1920-22.

A substantial reduction has been effected in the rates for almost every age group during the period covered by the table, the improvement being greatest at the younger ages. Deaths of persons under 45 years of age represented 11·5 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1960-62, compared with 66·4 per cent. of the total in 1920-22.

The death rates from all forms of tuberculosis for each of the Australian States and for Australia are shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 117. Death Rates* from Tuberculosis, Australia

State or Country	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New South Wales ..	·60	·45	·40	·55	·46	·41
Victoria	·55	·48	·43	·34	·36	·39
Queensland	·53	·56	·48	·55	·51	·47
South Australia ..	·51	·42	·56	·29	·38	·11
Western Australia ..	·34	·41	·26	·38	·17	·25
Tasmania	·56	·63	·42	·33	·38	·30
Australia	·55	·48	·43	·44	·40	·37

* Number of deaths from tuberculosis per 10,000 of mean population.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 524 deaths were assigned in 1964.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1964, they accounted for 14·7 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

Table 118. Malignant Neoplasms (140-205)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 119)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Males	Females	Persons	
1931-35	7,150	6,339	13,489	10·37
1936-40	7,907	7,431	15,338	11·27
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11·78
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	12·63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	12·99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	13·27
1960	2,827	2,264	5,091	13·28
1961	2,832	2,425	5,257	13·43
1962	2,893	2,364	5,257	13·21
1963	3,061	2,565	5,626	13·89
1964	3,194	2,604	5,798	14·07

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1964, 91 per cent. were 45 or more years of age and 56 per cent. were 65 or more.

Table 119. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths in Age Groups, 1964

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 10	43	33	76	60-64	445	268	713
10-19	21	25	46	65-69	443	301	744
20-29	42	29	71	70-74	516	381	897
30-34	35	23	58	75-79	419	384	803
35-39	47	56	103	80-84	267	270	537
40-44	85	107	192	85 or more	121	171	292
45-49	131	132	263	Not stated	...	1	1
50-54	224	197	421				
55-59	355	226	581	Total	3,194	2,604	5,798

Although the crude death rate from this cause has been increasing steadily, this has been partly due to the increasing proportion of the population in the higher ages, at which the risk of death from this cause is greatest. Age-specific death rates for the three years around each census since 1921 are shown below:—

Table 120. Malignant Neoplasms: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (Years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1920-22 to 1960-62†
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES						
0- 4	·82	·85	1·05	·95	1·09	33
5- 9	·53	·34	·47	·69	·81	53
10-14	·35	·55	·46	·72	·78	123
15-19	·37	·43	·96	1·00	·71	92
20-24	·56	·86	·88	1·09	·86	54
25-29	1·10	1·17	1·06	1·48	1·83	66
30-34	1·18	1·32	1·50	2·18	1·90	61
35-39	3·15	2·36	2·68	2·58	3·05	(—) 3
40-44	4·65	4·74	4·71	5·18	5·21	12
45-49	8·76	9·29	8·97	9·58	9·90	13
50-54	19·67	15·53	15·65	16·80	17·82	(—) 9
55-59	30·23	28·75	25·99	31·05	33·11	10
60-64	49·34	47·15	43·36	47·72	53·00	7
65-69	70·40	70·72	66·07	72·42	78·67	12
70-74	90·55	109·79	96·62	106·02	106·70	18
75-79	115·49	123·01	138·60	142·23	137·19	19
80-84	110·77	139·06	158·22	166·53	172·55	56
85 or more	135·95	142·98	172·12	219·64	227·62	67
All Ages— Crude Rate	9·00	10·92	12·81	13·97	14·50	61
FEMALES						
0- 4	·62	·86	·70	1·09	·74	19
5- 9	·20	·27	·46	·63	·58	190
10-14	·36	·14	·32	·39	·57	58
15-19	·50	·33	·37	·56	·45	(—) 10
20-24	·63	·77	·46	·42	·74	17
25-29	·94	·86	1·21	1·41	1·02	9
30-34	2·21	2·00	1·69	2·54	2·35	6
35-39	4·14	4·59	4·40	4·00	3·83	(—) 7
40-44	9·19	8·52	7·33	6·82	6·86	(—) 25
45-49	16·23	14·13	12·13	12·25	11·22	(—) 31
50-54	21·97	21·13	19·74	18·00	16·30	(—) 26
55-59	31·62	29·74	27·61	26·24	23·08	(—) 27
60-64	41·67	39·12	37·03	31·85	32·20	(—) 23
65-69	61·65	47·83	48·63	47·80	46·24	(—) 25
70-74	74·84	68·15	70·66	67·84	58·41	(—) 22
75-79	101·03	83·33	96·55	95·88	81·67	(—) 19
80-84	100·17	105·97	109·70	110·69	110·01	10
85 or more	127·69	120·74	129·64	141·20	144·90	13
All Ages— Crude Rate	8·54	9·77	12·23	12·44	12·09	42

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The age-specific rates for males aged 35-39 and 50-54 years, and for females aged 15-19 and 35-79 years, decreased between the 1920-22 and 1960-62 periods. The only age groups showing a much greater proportional increase than the crude rates (for all ages) were 10-14 and 15-19 years for males and 5.9 years for females—age groups in which the number of deaths is small. Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues cause a large proportion of the cancer deaths at these ages.

Improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in the recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms. Improvement in the death rate from infectious diseases has also played its part. It is interesting to contrast the movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past seventy years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals since 1890 are shown below:—

Table 121. Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms: Death Rates*

Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms	Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms
1890	11.21	3.68	1930	4.52	9.39
1900	8.93	5.82	1940	3.45	11.54
1910	7.65	7.37	1950	2.10	12.48
1920	6.30	8.56	1960	.45	13.28

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1964 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

Table 122. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths Classified According to Seat of Disease, 1964

Seat of Disease	Males	Females	Persons	Seat of Disease	Males	Females	Persons
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	76	35	111	Skin	95	62	157
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	1,064	972	2,036	Brain and nervous system	98	65	163
Respiratory system ..	889	139	1,028	Other and unspecified sites ..	140	144	284
Breast	3	509	512	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus .. ..	...	204	204	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	312	212	524
Other female genital organs .. ..	...	167	167				
Male genital organs ..	345	...	345				
Urinary organs ..	172	95	267	Total	3,194	2,604	5,798

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1964 being 622 and 649 respectively. The breast and genital organs were the site of 34 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among women in 1964 as compared with 11 per cent. among men.

DISEASES OF THE HEART

The number of deaths from diseases of the heart in 1964 was 15,312, which represented slightly less than two-fifths of the total deaths in the State. Details for each individual disease of the heart are published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics of the Statistical Register*. Diseases so classified include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and diseases of the coronary arteries.

Table 123. Diseases of the Heart (410-443)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 119)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	14,432	10,655	25,087	21·88	16·62	19·29
1936-40	19,806	13,829	33,635	28·84	20·50	24·71
1941-45	25,120	17,929	43,049	35·10	25·12	30·12
1946-50	29,391	19,462	48,853	38·55	25·57	32·07
1951-55	33,366	22,101	55,467	39·20	26·26	32·77
1956-60	36,004	25,493	61,497	38·71	27·79	33·29
1960	7,590	5,616	13,206	39·33	29·49	34·44
1961	7,761	5,509	13,270	39·38	28·34	33·90
1962	8,256	5,990	14,246	41·34	30·19	35·79
1963	8,314	6,133	14,447	40·86	30·42	35·66
1964	8,773	6,539	15,312	42·36	31·88	37·15

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are not strictly comparable from year to year. There have been important changes connected with the mode of certification and classification, which have greatly influenced the rapid increase in the number of deaths so recorded. This increase has been particularly noticeable over the past thirty years, during which the mortality rate has nearly doubled. Improvement in diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners has been one of the main factors. Many deaths formerly attributed to indefinite causes are now believed to be certified as associated with some form of heart disease. As a result of a change of classification adopted in 1931, diseases of the coronary arteries have been included since that year among diseases of the heart. The great advance made in methods of diagnosis of diseases of the coronary arteries has, in part, resulted in deaths attributed to these causes increasing from 245 in 1931 to 3,621 (classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List) in 1950. In 1964, 10,613 deaths were classified (according to the Seventh Revision) to this cause, but a large part of the increase since 1950 has been due to the change in classification methods.

A further factor contributing to the increase in deaths due to diseases of the heart is the ageing of the population. Although the crude death rate has trebled in the last forty years, the increase in mortality rates has been confined to males aged 35 years and over, and females 45 years and

over. Mortality rates for males and females in each age group, for the three years around each census since 1921, are shown in the following table:—

Table 124. Diseases of the Heart: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (Years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1920-22 to 1960-62†
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES						
0- 4	·49	·17	·29	·31	·12	(—) 76
5- 9	·90	·60	·25	·13	·14	(—) 84
10-14	1·43	·74	·46	·22	·14	(—) 90
15-19	1·49	1·21	·83	·63	·32	(—) 79
20-24	1·71	1·17	·80	·61	·47	(—) 73
25-29	2·42	1·48	1·31	·76	·62	(—) 74
30-34	3·15	1·96	2·12	2·09	2·33	(—) 26
35-39	3·61	3·92	4·13	4·30	4·95	37
40-44	7·32	7·25	8·95	10·77	12·30	68
45-49	11·35	14·26	21·15	22·15	26·59	134
50-54	15·84	25·30	42·03	43·94	49·43	212
55-59	28·02	46·03	72·82	80·37	83·13	197
60-64	51·79	73·38	120·82	131·72	131·67	154
65-69	86·51	126·27	193·30	191·49	200·35	132
70-74	141·79	207·27	286·52	301·51	302·26	113
75-79	239·14	326·55	442·69	439·84	438·46	83
80-84	313·84	529·17	645·07	653·49	660·12	110
85 or more	516·63	814·83	1,001·08	1,034·67	1,024·90	98
All Ages— Crude Rate	12·78	21·83	38·00	38·89	40·03	213
FEMALES						
0- 4	·51	·30	·30	·15	·10	(—) 80
5- 9	1·33	·56	·29	·10	...	(—) 100
10-14	1·47	·81	·38	·05	·11	(—) 93
15-19	1·60	1·21	·46	·18	·23	(—) 86
20-24	1·45	1·33	·62	·42	·32	(—) 78
25-29	2·10	1·86	1·04	·51	·51	(—) 76
30-34	2·33	2·11	1·78	1·20	·97	(—) 58
35-39	3·97	3·59	3·25	2·24	2·09	(—) 47
40-44	6·64	5·55	4·68	3·99	3·83	(—) 42
45-49	8·02	9·13	8·99	8·96	8·41	5
50-54	12·89	15·36	17·31	14·90	16·43	27
55-59	22·37	25·01	29·25	29·12	28·01	25
60-64	39·11	44·47	53·73	53·28	53·70	37
65-69	69·49	92·52	95·60	92·90	94·46	36
70-74	118·05	155·04	181·37	160·04	170·56	44
75-79	198·05	267·01	301·01	275·98	289·34	46
80-84	267·11	441·83	511·35	479·36	474·40	78
85 or more	441·83	667·92	876·18	887·25	892·56	102
All Ages— Crude Rate	10·10	16·56	25·74	26·20	29·35	191

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

MATERNAL DEATHS

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are included under this heading. Maternal deaths are not numerically important, but are nevertheless of special significance. The number in 1964, was 28, corresponding to a death rate of 0.14 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years it was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been mainly due to the effectiveness of new drugs and methods of treatment, and partly to the increasing proportion of mothers choosing to have their babies born in public hospitals, where better facilities are available. The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1963 (0.32) was the lowest ever recorded.

Table 125. Maternal Deaths (640-689)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 119)

Period	Number of Deaths				Rate per 1,000 Live Births					
	Including Criminal Abortion		Excluding Criminal Abortion		Including Criminal Abortion			Excluding Criminal Abortion		
	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Married Women	Single Women	Total
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5.60	14.08	6.03	4.87	7.57	5.00
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12.44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81
1946-50	450	57	418	29	1.36	3.93	1.47	1.27	2.00	1.30
1951-55	263	30	236	17	.74	2.02	.79	.67	1.14	.69
1956-60	249	35	219	23	.66	1.87	.71	.58	1.23	.61
1960	48	8	38	6	.62	1.94	.68	.49	1.46	.54
1961	39	4	33	1	.48	.87	.50	.40	.22	.39
1962	25	4	24	2	.31	.84	.34	.30	.42	.30
1963	25	2	24	2	.32	.41	.32	.30	.41	.31
1964	23	5	20	3	.31	.92	.35	.27	.55	.29

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has always been higher among single than among married women. The difference is greater if deaths due to criminal abortion are included. During the past ten years, 38 per cent. of the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 12 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the single women who died from maternal causes in 1964 ranged from 16 to 21 years. The ages of the 23 married women ranged from 20 to 41 years, with 10 aged 35 years or over. Five of the married women had no previous issue.

Table 126. Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1964

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Metropolis	N.S.W.	Metropolis	N.S.W.
Toxaemias of pregnancy	2	7	·05	·09
Ectopic pregnancy .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy	2	2	...	·02
Abortion (excluding criminal)	2	2	...	·02
Delivery with specified complication	1	6	·02	·08
Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	1	2	·02	·02
Puerperal pulmonary embolism .. .. .	...	2	...	·02
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	1	2	·02	·02
Total, excluding criminal abortion	5	23	·12	·29
Criminal abortion	4	5	·09	·06
Total	9	28	·21	·35

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to an average of about one per year during the last five years. Criminal abortion was responsible for 17.9 per cent. of maternal deaths in 1964.

EXTERNAL VIOLENCE

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1964 totalled 2,961 (including 635 suicides, 2,253 accidents, and 71 homicides), and accounted for 7.5 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. Deaths of males numbered 1,982, and of females 979. The death rate from these causes was 7.18 per 10,000 of mean population in 1964, compared with 6.68 in the quinquennium 1956-60.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1931 are shown in the following table:—

Table 127. Suicide (E963, E970-E979)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 119)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	1,238	329	1,567	1·88	·51	1·20
1936-40	1,181	375	1,556	1·72	·56	1·14
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1·21	·48	·85
1946-50	1,151	419	1,570	1·51	·55	1·03
1951-55	1,426	527	1,953	1·68	·63	1·15
1956-60	1,650	633	2,283	1·77	·69	1·24
1960	306	120	426	1·59	·63	1·11
1961	360	145	505	1·83	·75	1·29
1962	398	184	582	1·99	·93	1·46
1963	445	283	728	2·19	1·40	1·80
1964	426	209	635	2·05	1·02	1·54

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, hanging, or cutting of veins. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1960-1964, 57 were by the agency of poison (including 21 by gas), 20 by shooting, 11 by hanging, 3 by cutting of veins, 3 by drowning, and 6 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is about twice the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1964 the ratio was more than 2 to 1.

Table 128. Accidents (E800-E962)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 119)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	4,399	1,386	5,785	6.67	2.16	4.45
1936-40	5,675	1,804	7,479	8.26	2.67	5.49
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.18	2.72	4.95
1951-55	6,842	2,709	9,551	8.04	3.22	5.64
1956-60	6,952	2,784	9,736	7.48	3.03	5.27
1960	1,446	646	2,092	7.49	3.39	5.46
1961	1,441	569	2,010	7.31	2.93	5.13
1962	1,405	666	2,071	7.04	3.36	5.20
1963	1,357	582	1,939	6.67	2.89	4.79
1964	1,516	737	2,253	7.32	3.59	5.47

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1964, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 468 were due to road vehicle accidents, 164 to falls, 73 to drowning, 17 to railway accidents, 38 to accidents caused by fire and the explosion of combustible material, 57 to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, and 13 were caused by firearms. Of the 468 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 461 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 2 years and under 40 years, and amongst females in the group 1 year and under 35 years. They were responsible for 65 per cent. of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

MARKETING AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled by the Council of the City of Sydney. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Municipal Markets are received by road, rail, and sea (and occasionally by air) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers: growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.) are also sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at a nearby road delivery centre, and from wharves, by Sussex Street merchants. The Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from intrastate and interstate sources, whereas the produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received from interstate sources by sea. The bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by wholesale merchants to secondary wholesalers.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir (at Homebush Bay) are the principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated, the chilled carcasses being delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and other private interests. Most abattoirs in the State slaughter for both domestic consumption and export.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat are sold alive by growers to local processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers. Small quantities of live birds (mainly boilers) are sold by auction on the Sydney Poultry Market, controlled by the Sydney City Council.

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the chapter "Agriculture".

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the (State) Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1964, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll of the producers of the product must be taken, votes must be given

by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Boards have been established under the Act for eggs, rice, wine grapes, lemons, and tobacco leaf. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the (State) Dried Fruits Act to supervise the marketing of dried fruits.

The Commonwealth Government has established marketing boards to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, wine, and honey. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, but the other Commonwealth boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the (State) Pure Food Act. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Board of Health and local government authorities. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir and most country abattoirs by officers of the Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of oversea imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Department of Customs and Excise. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Department of Primary Industry.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of fruit and vegetables, butter, fish, and other foodstuffs, and about the Commonwealth and State marketing boards, is given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping", and "Fisheries". Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described later in this chapter.

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs per head of population in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-39 and for more recent periods in the following table. Similar estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs in New South Wales are not prepared because of the lack of data on interstate trade and stocks held within the State.

The estimates for each commodity represent the quantity of the commodity consumed as such plus the quantity consumed in food products not separately listed in the table. In general, the apparent consumption of a commodity has been estimated by deducting oversea exports (including ships' stores) and non-food usage from the quantities of the commodity produced and imported, an adjustment being made for changes in the level of stocks held. The production figures relate in general to commercial production, but allowance has been made for the non-commercial production of the main commodities produced by householders for their own use (vegetables, fruit, preserves, eggs, poultry, game, and fish). The adjustment for stock changes relates in general to stocks held in factories or by marketing authorities, no adjustment being made, except in a few special cases, for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. No allowance has, in general, been made for wastage in distribution and storage of foodstuffs.

Although subject to these qualifications, the estimates shown in the next table are believed to represent with reasonable accuracy the quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption by ultimate individual consumers in the year to which the estimates relate. Figures for the most recent year are subject to revision.

Table 129. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	lb.	241.0	314.2	291.5	295.6	293.6	286.3
Cream	lb.	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Concentrated, Condensed, and Evaporated	lb.	4	7.5	9.0	8.8	9.4	8.8
Powdered	lb.	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	lb.	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.8
Milk By-products—							
Powdered Skim Milk	lb.	...	0.6	2.5	4.4	4.3	3.7
Other	lb.	4	1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.8
Cheese	lb.	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.6
Total (in terms of milk solids) ..	lb.	39.3	49.1	48.7	51.4	51.6	50.1
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	24.8	27.2	25.1	24.0	24.0
Margarine: Table	lb.	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
Other	lb.	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.8	6.0	6.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats*	lb.	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total (fat content)	lb.	37.6	30.9	34.1	33.1	32.2	32.5
Meat—							
Beef and Veal (bone-in weight) ..	lb.	140.3	109.1	123.8	85.4	93.1	100.5
Mutton (bone-in weight)	lb.	60.0	45.1	51.0	63.2	55.3	51.5
Lamb (bone-in weight)	lb.	15.0	25.2	29.3	38.2	43.0	42.1
Pigmeats (bone-in weight)	lb.	8.5	7.1	10.1	11.4	13.6	11.8
Offal	lb.	8.4	8.9	11.4	10.9	11.2	12.0
Bacon and Ham (cured, bone-in weight)	lb.	10.2	11.7	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.3
Canned Meat (canned weight) ..	lb.	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9
Total (bone-in weight equivalent) ..	lb.	250.9	215.7	242.4	224.2	231.5	234.0
Poultry, Game, and Fish, etc.—							
Poultry (dressed weight)	lb.	4	10.4	9.7*	9.7*	9.7*	9.7*
Rabbits and Hares	lb.	4	5.4	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*
Fish (edible weight)—							
Fresh, Frozen, and Cured	lb.	6.4	5.7	6.2	7.2	6.7	7.0
Canned	lb.	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.8
Crustaceans and Molluscs	lb.	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Egg in Shell†	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	24.4	24.6	24.8
Egg Pulp and Powder (shell egg equivalent)†	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.5
Total (shell egg equivalent)† ..	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.5	26.3	26.3	26.3
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar	lb.	106.5	119.7	111.6	107.4	111.1	109.3
Syrups, Honey, and Glucose (sugar content)	lb.	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.2	4.8
Total (sugar content)	lb.	112.0	125.3	116.8	113.0	116.3	114.1
Dried Pulse, and Nuts (edible weight)	lb.	5.3	9.2	8.5	9.7	10.7	10.3§

NOTE. Table 129 is continued on the following page.

Table 129. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia
(continued)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Fruit and Fruit Products—							
Fruit: Canned	lb.	10.4	11.0	13.6	17.5	16.4	20.4
Dried	lb.	8.1	8.7	6.0	6.4	6.2	7.4
Citrus	lb.	31.9	37.2	35.4	35.5	42.9	47.6||
Other	lb.	94.0	87.1	78.4	86.1	87.0	84.0
Jams, Conserve, etc. ..	lb.	11.4	12.4	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.0
Total (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	lb.	173.6	178.0	157.6	173.3	177.6	189.7
Vegetables—							
Potatoes, White*	lb.	103.8	124.2	113.9	86.4	97.1	122.4
Tomatoes	lb.	15.7	25.3	28.6	30.5	29.4	28.3
Root and Bulb	lb.	†	42.1	35.1	30.4	32.9	33.3
Leafy and Green (including Legumes)	lb.	‡	45.1	39.5	39.1	42.8	42.8**
Other	lb.	‡	49.2	42.4	38.5	37.4	37.9††
Total	lb.	†	285.9	259.5	224.9	239.6	264.7
Grain Products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	lb.	187.1	201.9	181.4	168.6	179.6	167.4
Breakfast Foods	lb.	10.6	13.4	13.5	14.2	14.3	13.7
Rice (milled)	lb.	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Other	lb.	3.6	3.1	1.4	1.3	‡	‡
Total	lb.	205.3	219.3	200.0	187.8	‡	‡
Beverages—							
Tea	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
Coffee	lb.	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2
Beer	Gallon	11.7	16.9	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.7
Wine	Gallon	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Spirits	Gallon	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

* Tentative estimates. (It is probable that the mass raising of broiler poultry has led in recent years to increased consumption of poultry.)

† For purposes of the estimates, the average weight of an egg was taken as 1.75 oz. in years before 1960-61, and as 2 oz. in 1960-61 and later years.

‡ Excludes potatoes consumed other than as fresh potatoes.

‡ Not available.

§ Comprises (in edible weight) dried pulse 2.7 lb., peanuts 2.3 lb., edible tree nuts 1.8 lb., and cocoa (raw beans) 3.5 lb.

|| Includes oranges 38.5 lb.

** Includes cabbages and other greens 12.8 lb. and peas 17.9 lb.

†† Includes cauliflower 15.3 lb. and pumpkin 17.0 lb.

The estimates of consumption per head of population have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of a commodity by the mean population (of all ages) of Australia in the period concerned. Changes in the age distribution of the population should be borne in mind in interpreting changes over a number of years in the consumption of particular foodstuffs per head. Persons under 10 years of age (for example) represented 15.8 per cent. of the total population in Australia in 1939, 18.9 per cent. in 1949, and 20.4 per cent. in 1963.

The level of consumption of certain foodstuffs during the early post-war years was affected by rationing. Meat was rationed from 1944 to 1948, butter from 1943 to 1950, milk from 1942 to 1948, cream from 1943 to 1946 and from 1947 to 1950, sugar from 1942 to 1947, and tea from 1942 to 1950.

The principal foodstuffs consumed in Australia are meat, milk, vegetables, fruit, flour, sugar, butter, and eggs. Meat consumption per head of population was 7 per cent. lower in 1962-63 than the average for the three years ended 1938-39, a heavy increase in the consumption of lamb partly offsetting a fall of about one-third in the consumption of beef. The consumption of milk per head in 1962-63 was 19 per cent. greater than the average for the three pre-war years, but the consumption of butter was 27 per cent. lower. Canned fruit consumption reached a record level in 1962-63, when it was 96 per cent. higher than the pre-war level; the consumption of jams, etc. was 30 per cent. lower than pre-war.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. Consumption of tea per head of population has, however, been declining slowly, and in 1962-63 was 16 per cent. lower than the average for the three years ended 1938-39. The consumption of coffee in 1962-63 was almost four times the pre-war intake.

All tea and coffee supplies are imported. In 1962-63, tea imports were mainly from Ceylon (57 per cent. of the total imported), Indonesia (21 per cent.), and India (17 per cent.); coffee came from Uganda (32 per cent.), Papua and New Guinea (25 per cent.), Brazil (18 per cent.), and the United States of America (12 per cent.).

Beer is the principal alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. The consumption of beer and of wine per head was almost twice as great in 1962-63 as the average for the three years ended 1938-39.

Estimates of the nutrient value of foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-39 and for more recent periods in the next table. These estimates have been prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and are based on the estimated consumption of foodstuffs per head shown in the previous table. In preparing the estimates, losses of nutrients due to processing have been allowed for, but no allowance has been made for losses due to the effects of storage and cooking.

Table 130. Estimated Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia

Nutrient	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
		Quantity per head per day					
Protein: Animal	Gm.	58.7	57.4	59.6	58.8	59.8	57.3
Vegetable	Gm.	30.9	35.3	32.3	31.4	31.6	31.8
Total	Gm	89.6	92.7	91.9	90.2	91.4	89.1
Fat (All Sources)	Gm.	133.5	121.7	131.7	132.0	133.2	131.6
Carbohydrate	Gm.	377.4	424.8	416.7	398.0	409.9	408.6
Calcium	Mgm.	642	785	817	900	898	861
Iron	Mgm.	15.4	15.1	14.0	13.5	13.9	14.1
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,165	4,166	4,173
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	Mgm.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin	Mgm.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Mgm.	86	96	89	85	93	96
Niacin	Mgm.	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.0	18.3	18.8
Energy Value	Calory	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,226	3,287	3,258

BREAD

Bread for sale in New South Wales is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses. Most bread is delivered by bakers either direct to customers' homes or to retail shops (at wholesale rates) for sale "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to customers at the bakeries. Bread must be kept adequately covered until handed to the customer.

Hours of baking and delivery of bread in all parts of the State except the Western Division are fixed by the Bread Industry Act, 1946-1964. The Act provides for day baking of bread (with a 6 p.m. finishing time), although night baking may be authorised on Thursdays and on certain days preceding holidays. The delivery of bread in an area must in general be completed within the ordinary hours of delivery set down for that area in the breadcarters' industrial award. The Act provides that no deliveries may be made after 11 a.m. on an ordinary Saturday, or after 7 p.m. on a Saturday when three days' supply of bread is being delivered.

The Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, restored to customers a choice of bakers (which had not been available in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns under the war-time and early post-war systems of household delivery) and set a standard of quality for bread. Under the Act, bakers must, on request, supply bread to any person within three miles of their bakehouse unless there are three other bakehouses closer, and they may deliver anywhere without restriction. The Act also required flour millers to describe the protein and maltose content of flour delivered for bread manufacture.

An amendment to the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act in 1954 required bread manufacturers and operative bakers to be licensed by the Department of Labour and Industry. The amendment also established a Bread Industry Advisory Committee (comprising the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers, and two representatives of employees) to advise the Minister on measures to improve the making and distribution of bread, on sanitary conditions in bakehouses, and on standards of efficiency for the trade.

A further amendment in 1958 provided that bread for retail sale must bear the manufacturer's mark (either on a label or on the bread itself), unless it is being delivered in a vehicle carrying only one manufacturer's bread. Standard quality loaves of 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb. were previously authorised, but the 1958 amendment provided for the baking of bread of any type, variety, or size specified by regulation.

A Bread Research Institute was established in 1947 by bread manufacturers in New South Wales, to undertake research and to provide technical assistance to bakers. The Institute became an Australian body in 1950, and has worked since 1951 in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The Director of the Institute has administrative control of the Wheat Research Unit of C.S.I.R.O., formed in 1958. An Agricultural Research Institute, which is equipped to test the milling and baking qualities of wheat, was established at Wagga Wagga in 1954 by the New South Wales Government, to undertake research into wheat breeding and wheat quality.

Information about bread and flour prices is given in the next chapter.

MILK

N.S.W. MILK BOARD DISTRIBUTING DISTRICTS

The supply and distribution of milk and cream in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in fifteen other proclaimed distributing districts (Erina, Hunter, Upper Hunter, Hastings, Manning, Armidale, Tamworth, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Illawarra, Southern, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) are controlled by the Milk Board. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor, comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of consumers. It has power to regulate the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, to grade milk for sale, to inspect dairy premises and milk stores, to fix prices of milk and cream, and to determine the quantities of milk and cream to be supplied by producing districts to the Board.

The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf, with the permission of the Milk Board) is vested in the Milk Board, and its supply other than to the Board is prohibited. Milk and cream sold (or to be sold) for use in the manufacture of commodities within a producing or distributing area may, by proclamation, be vested in the Board.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or other distributing centres, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The quantities of milk supplied by producing districts are regulated by means of quotas applied to individual dairymen in the districts. The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories are fixed by the Board.

Milk supplies for Sydney are derived mainly from country districts—the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies in or near the metropolis.

An official zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which permitted only one vendor to deliver to households in each defined zone, was introduced as a war-time measure in 1942. Although officially terminated in 1947, the zoning system was continued in operation by agreement among vendors. In 1962, the Milk Board, using its power under the Milk Act, began to define trading zones and to allot them to vendors. The metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts have now been zoned, and each zone allotted to a vendor registered with the Board.

In the Milk Board distributing districts, almost all milk is now delivered in bottles or (to a very limited extent) in disposable cartons. Only small quantities of bulk milk are supplied through shops, and small quantities of bulk raw milk are retailed by dairymen.

The quantities of milk acquired by the Milk Board for distribution in the various distributing districts in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 131. Milk Acquired for Distribution by Milk Board

Year ended 30th June	Whole Milk								Milk Separated for Sweet Cream
	Metro-politan	New-castle	Wollon-gong	Erina *	Hunter	Blue Mount-ains-Lith-gow	Other Districts	Total	
	Thousand gallons								
1959	60,934	5,598	3,229	1,298	1,324	1,250	1,858	75,491	3,911
1960	62,050	5,677	3,481	1,419	1,367	1,279	2,293	77,566	4,455
1961	63,933	5,922	3,718	1,526	1,478	1,314	2,868	80,759	5,159
1962	64,681	6,060	3,888	1,618	1,466	1,311	3,441	82,465	6,885
1963	64,690	6,132	4,097	1,714	1,472	1,357	3,708	83,170	6,954
1964	65,745	6,195	4,207	1,832	1,402	1,494	4,493	85,367	7,140

* Gosford-Wyong area.

At 30th June, 1964, 5,360 dairymen were supplying raw milk to the Board at 40 milk receiving depots. In the Board's distributing districts, there were 1,935 vehicle vendors (including 1,427 in the metropolitan district) selling pasteurised milk, and 49 dairymen-vendors selling raw milk. The shop vendors supplied through the Board numbered 10,476 (including 7,427 in the metropolitan district).

The value of milk sold by the Milk Board to distributors in 1963-64 was \$43,707,000, and comprised payments to dairymen \$39,365,000, cost of treatment at country factories \$1,994,000, cost of transport to distributing centres \$1,426,000, and provision for administrative expenses, etc. \$921,000. Information about milk prices is given in the next chapter.

MILK DISTRIBUTION IN OTHER AREAS OF STATE

In December, 1965, 49 local government authorities in areas outside the jurisdiction of the Milk Board were controlling the sale of milk within their respective areas. The local authorities require all milk sold to satisfy the Milk Board's standards.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights and measures for foodstuffs are prescribed by the general Commonwealth and State weights and measures legislation.

The Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1960-1964, and Regulations made under the Act, prescribe legal standards and units of measurement for use throughout Australia from 1st January, 1966. The standards of measurement relate to length, weight, volume, and other physical quantities such as pressure, density, electrical current, illumination, temperature, viscosity, and time interval.

The National Standards Commission, which has been established under the Commonwealth weights and measures legislation and which comprises five members appointed by the Minister administering the legislation, advises the Minister with respect to weights and measures and generally supervises the calibration and periodic verification of subsidiary standards used by State and other verifying authorities. The Commission is also authorised to examine the patterns of traders' weighing and measuring devices and to determine their suitability for use for trade throughout Australia.

The National Standards Laboratory of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is responsible for maintaining the Commonwealth units of measurement and, under the general direction of the National Standards Commission, for calibrating other standards of measurement (such as the primary standards held by State authorities) against the Commonwealth standards. The Laboratory provides a calibration service for science and industry.

In New South Wales, the State Weights and Measures Office polices the observance of the provisions of the (State) Weights and Measures Act relating to the sale of goods by reference to length, weight, or volume. Traders' weighing and measuring services are subject to periodical inspection by the Office, and the consumer is protected against receiving incorrect weight or measure.

PRICES AND RENTS

CONTROL OF PRICES

From September, 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September, 1948, prices of commodities and services in Australia were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the National Security Act. A brief account of the Commonwealth system of price control, and of the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given at page 726 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 20th September, 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949. In terms of the Act, the Minister may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control on any item. The Prices Commissioner is empowered to fix the maximum prices at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not).

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15th April, 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July, 1955 and September, 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December, 1957, and on motor spirit in May, 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commissioner. Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them.

Milk, gas, electricity, and coal prices and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other State statutes. The State Industrial Commission was given power in 1940 to fix prices in special circumstances, but this power was revoked in 1959 by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1959.

CONTROL OF RENTS

Between December, 1939 and November, 1941, the rents of certain classes of leased dwellings in New South Wales were controlled by the State Government in terms of the Fair Rents Act, 1939, the provisions of which are summarised on page 541 of the Year Book for 1940-41. From November, 1941 to August, 1948, the rents of a more extensive range of leased premises in New South Wales were controlled by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, which provided for rent control and security of tenure for tenants, and which are summarised on page 735 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 16th August, 1948, the rents of leased premises in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1964, which, for the most part, continued the system established under the Commonwealth Regulations.

Premises Subject to Rent Control

When introduced in 1948, the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act applied to all leased premises in New South Wales other than farm and holiday premises and government-owned premises. Subsequent amendments to the Act restricted the scope of the term "holiday premises" and provided that certain classes of premises may be freed from rent control.

The principal classes of premises freed from control have been:—

- (a) from 16th December, 1954: dwellings which were erected after 16th December, 1954, or which were not leased between 7th December, 1941 and 16th December, 1954;
- (b) from 27th September, 1957: business and commercial premises erected after 27th September, 1957;
- (c) from 10th April, 1958: dwellings which were not leased between 1st December, 1957 and 10th April, 1958, or of which the lessor obtained vacant possession after 10th April, 1958 other than on a court order requiring the provision of alternative accommodation;
- (d) from 10th April, 1958: residential units provided out of the conversion of dwellings which existed on 13th December, 1955, and which had not been leased between 7th December, 1941 and 24th February, 1956 or of which vacant possession had been obtained other than on an order requiring the provision of alternative accommodation; and
- (e) from 16th December, 1965: business and commercial premises which were in existence on 27th September, 1957, and for which a lease providing for the premises not to be subject to rent control has been negotiated by the lessor and lessee.

A dwelling or residential unit which has been freed from control (classes (a), (c), and (d) above) and which is subsequently leased, and business and commercial premises freed from control by agreement between a lessor and lessee (class (e) above), are exempt only if the relevant lease is registered with the Rent Controller and embodies a certificate in specified terms either by a solicitor acting for the lessee and independently of the lessor or by a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Fixation of Rents

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed by a section of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act itself, by a determination made (by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller) under the provisions of the Act, or (since December, 1964) by a written agreement between a lessor and lessee. A rent fixed by the Act or by a determination under the Act may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee; a rent fixed by agreement between the parties may not, in general, be varied by a subsequent determination under the Act during the currency of the agreement.

When introduced in 1948, the Act fixed rents for premises leased at 31st August, 1939 at the rents payable on that date, and for premises leased for the first time between 31st August, 1939 and 1st March, 1945 at the rents payable on 1st March, 1945. Under an amendment of the Act in 1951, the rents for all premises leased at 1st March, 1949 were fixed at those payable on that date, and the rents for premises leased for the first time between 1st March, 1949 and 1st November, 1951 were fixed at the

rents payable on 1st November, 1951. A further amendment to the Act in 1958 fixed the rents for all premises leased at 1st November, 1951 at the rents payable on that date. The fixation of rents at the level payable on a particular date was, however, subject to the qualification that where the rent payable on that date had been varied in the meantime by a determination under the Act, the rent as varied became the fixed rent.

Where the rent of leased premises subject to rent control has not been fixed by the Act itself, there is no fixed rent for the premises until a determination is made in accordance with the provisions of the Act or the lessor and lessee enter into a written agreement which fixes the rent.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of "basic rent plus increased outgoings", which represents the fair market rent (established by evidence) at 31st August, 1939 or at the date of erection (whichever is later) plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the "fair market rent" date and the date of the determination. In addition to increases allowed on the basis of this formula, fixed rents were increased (on application) in 1952, in 1956, and again in 1960 by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the improved capital value of the premises in 1939 or at the date of erection (whichever was later), and again in 1964 by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of this value.

The lessor and lessee of premises other than shared accommodation may (since December, 1964) enter into a written agreement fixing a rent for the premises. The agreement must be registered with the Rent Controller, and must embody a certificate in specified terms either by a solicitor acting for the lessee and independently of the lessor or by a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Since July, 1965, a lessee who is leasing premises other than shared accommodation or business or commercial premises, and who has an annual taxable income (including the income of his spouse and of other income-earners living in the premises) of \$6,000 or more, may be invited by the lessor to negotiate an agreement fixing a rent based on the current capital value of the premises. If the lessee refuses to negotiate, the premises may be freed from rent control, provided the lessor does not charge a rent higher than the current-value rent.

Recovery of Possession

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act and must (in general) provide alternative accommodation for the lessee. (From December, 1962 to December, 1964, the provision of alternative accommodation was not a pre-requisite.) The court then considers any existing circumstances covered in the prescribed grounds and any hardship that would be caused by making or not making an order, and determines whether, in its discretion, it should make an order for eviction.

The Act also imposed restrictions on the service of a Notice to quit premises subject to rent control. For example, a lessor may not (except in special circumstances) serve a Notice to quit any premises during the twelve months following unsuccessful court proceedings for recovery of possession of the premises, or following a rent determination for the premises made other than on the lessor's own application. The maximum period for which a Notice to Quit must be given is thirty days.

Administration of Rent Control

When the Commonwealth system of rent control ceased in 1948, the Fair Rents Board established under the Commonwealth Regulations were taken over by the State and a State Rent Controller was appointed.

Within the County of Cumberland, responsibility for rent determinations is divided between the Rent Controller and the Fair Rents Boards. Rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards, although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on increased outgoings (rates, insurance, land tax, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of all premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or "base" period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

The earliest of these indexes was the "*A*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents), which was compiled from 1912 to 1938. From 1913 to 1933, the Index was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for wage adjustment purposes.

The "*B*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and the rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses) was compiled from 1925 to the end of 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "*C*" *Series Index*, and was designed to replace the "*A*" *Series Index* for general statistical purposes. The Index was not used for wage adjustment purposes by industrial tribunals.

The "*C*" *Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. From 1934 to 1953, it was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The index on its original basis was last issued for December Quarter, 1960, but was continued on a special basis for certain transitional purposes until September Quarter, 1961.

The "*D*" *Series Index*, derived by combining the "*A*" and "*C*" *Series Indexes*, was compiled from 1933 to 1934 for use by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The *Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was constructed as a transitional index from 1954 to 1960.

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "*C*" *Series Index*, first adopted in 1921, was revised slightly in 1936, but otherwise continued unchanged until the Index was discontinued in 1960. Recurrent changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the period from the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948 affected the adequacy of the Index, but made revision, or the development of a new index, impracticable. In 1948, steps were taken to collect price data for about 100 additional items, and to gather information about current expenditure patterns. But the very rapid rise in prices, with disparate rates of increase, and a new sequence of changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the next few years, again rendered the development of a new index impracticable. Although the "*C*" *Series Index* was continued on its pre-war basis, the Interim Retail Price Index was introduced, as a transitional index, in 1954. This Interim Index was designed to measure retail price movements in terms of post-war consumption patterns as emerging in the early 1950's. The Index embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "*C*" *Series Index*, but did not take into account successive major changes in consumer expenditure patterns that occurred throughout the 1950's.

In the years between about 1950 and 1960, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the numbers of government-owned rented houses increased appreciably, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use, and technological developments (such as the introduction of new synthetic materials) brought about changes in clothing and other items. The impact of these changes in usage upon consumer expenditure patterns was heightened by disparate movements in price. It became clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price movements at all times throughout the post-war period.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, which was introduced in 1960, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households.

The Index covers a large and representative selection of commodities and services arranged in five major groups—food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and a miscellaneous group. “Group” index numbers for each of the five major groups, and “All Groups” index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The Index has been compiled retrospectively to September Quarter, 1948.

Because of the substantial changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the years following the 1939-1945 War, the Consumer Price Index has been constructed as a chain of five linked indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, March Quarter, 1960, and December Quarter, 1963. The principal changes have been:—

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (in 1952), of television (in 1960), and of furniture and additional items of significance in household expenditure (in 1963) ;
- (b) altered proportions of houses under various modes of occupancy (in 1952, in 1956, and again in 1963) ;
- (c) changes in the weights of fuel and light and of fares (in both 1952 and 1956) and of private motoring (in 1956) ; and
- (d) a general revision of the weights of all items (in 1963).

In the fifth linked index (introduced from December Quarter, 1963), the weights for the Housing Group take account of data derived from the 1961 population census, the weights for fuel and light, fares, and private motoring are based on the pattern of consumption in 1961-62. and the weights for all other items are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62. Future links will be introduced into the Index when necessary to reflect significant changes in consumer expenditure patterns.

Details of the composition and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index are given in the *Labour Report*, issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician. Most of the weights used in the Index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. There are three main groups of exceptions. Firstly, local weights for the individual cities for which separate indexes are compiled are used for some items (e.g. housing, fuel and light, and fares). Secondly, the proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage- and salary-earner households in the individual cities. Thirdly the weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer, and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage earner households.

The Housing Group in the Index combines three sectors of households—those renting a house from a private owner, those occupying a house let under a governmental rental-housing scheme, and those owning or purchasing the house they occupy. For the owner-occupier sector, three elements in

the cost of home ownership are represented—the price of houses, rates, and repairs and maintenance. The impact of price changes on these costs is measured by applying, to a basic expenditure weight for each item, the percentage movement (a moving annual average in the case of house prices) shown by an index of price change for that item.

Most of the prices used in the Index are collected from representative retailers and service establishments, selected in each State capital city for each class of commodity and service covered by the Index. The prices collected are for specified standards of the items, and are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. The quality of the price data is ensured by field officers.

Movements in the level of retail prices in Sydney during the last eleven years, as revealed by the Consumer Price Index, are shown in the following table:—

Table 132. Consumer Price Index, Sydney

Base of each Group Index: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1955	103.2	100.9	108.8	101.8	99.7	102.3
1956	108.7	101.4	114.2	101.3	104.0	105.7
1957	114.2	103.5	120.0	106.5	119.7	112.9
1958	112.8	106.4	126.3	109.3	121.8	114.5
1959	113.4	107.5	130.2	109.1	121.9	115.3
1960	117.5	108.5	133.8	109.6	124.0	117.8
1961	124.4	110.3	140.7	111.5	127.1	122.1
1962	121.9	111.4	147.5	113.2	127.9	122.6
1963	121.1	111.8	153.4	112.8	129.3	123.2
1964	122.6	112.5	160.1	111.3	130.0	124.5
1965	129.6	114.2	166.6	110.7	135.1	128.8

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the last eleven years, for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city separately; they do not compare price levels as between cities.

Table 133. Consumer Price Index ("All Groups"), Six Capital Cities

Base of each City Index: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals*
1955	102.3	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.2	104.9	102.6
1956	105.7	108.1	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.2	106.9
1957	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.1
1958	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.2
1959	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	116.0
1960	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	118.9
1961	122.1	125.9	125.4	122.9	121.2	127.5	123.8
1962	122.6	126.3	127.3	122.5	121.6	128.1	124.3
1963	123.2	126.2	127.7	122.1	122.2	128.0	124.5
1964	124.5	127.1	129.0	123.5	123.8	129.4	125.7
1965	128.8	132.2	133.9	128.6	127.6	133.6	130.4

* Weighted average for six State capital cities.

Retail price index numbers for the six State capital cities are given in the next table as a continuous series from 1901. As the series has been constructed by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope, it gives only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

Table 134. Retail Price Index Numbers, Six State Capital Cities Combined

Base: Year 1911 = 100

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1901	88	1914*	114	1927	166	1940	159	1953	383
1902	93	1915*	130	1928	167	1941	167	1954	386
1903	91	1916*	132	1929	171	1942	181	1955	394
1904	86	1917*	141	1930	162	1943	188	1956	419
1905	90	1918*	150	1931	145	1944	187	1957	429
1906	90	1919*	170	1932	138	1945	187	1958	435
1907	90	1920*	193	1933	133	1946	190	1959	443
1908	95	1921*	168	1934	136	1947	198	1960	459
1909	95	1922*	162	1935	138	1948	218	1961	471
1910	97	1923	166	1936	141	1949	240	1962	469
1911	100	1924	164	1937	145	1950	262	1963	472
1912	110	1925	165	1938	149	1951	313	1964	483
1913	110	1926	168	1939	153	1952	367		

* Month of November.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in 1948-49 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted, at the 15th of each month in the year, by retail shops throughout the metropolis.

Table 135. Average Retail Prices of Food, Sydney

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June					
		1949	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Groceries, etc.—		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Bread ..	2 lb. naked loaf, delivered	5-97	14-79	15-66	15-87	16-01	16-04
Flour, Plain ..	2 lb.	5-08	15-21	15-52	15-76	15-67	14-99
Tea ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	13-75	32-12	32-52	31-57	31-23	30-60
Sugar ..	lb., shop packed	3-75	9-17	9-17	9-17	9-34	9-53
Jam, Plum ..	24 oz. tin	15-04	28-88	28-99	28-99	28-27	25-68
Peaches ..	29 oz. tin	16-26	32-88	32-79	30-96	27-90	30-11
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	14-28	44-65	46-28	33-27	32-22	59-45
Onions ..	lb.	3-05	7-11	8-98	6-52	7-90	7-96
Dairy Produce—							
Butter ..	lb.	21-67	48-48	48-54	48-38	48-25	50-19
Cheese (mild) ..	lb.	16-11	37-02	37-05	36-82	†	†
Eggs* ..	Dozen	29-77	60-83	56-25	56-88	60-83	59-58
Milk, Fresh ..	Quart, delivered in 1 pint bottles	9-12	19-17	19-17	19-17	19-79	20-00
Milk, Condensed ..	14 oz. tin	10-41	21-36	21-54	21-13	20-69	20-15
Meat—							
Beef—							
Sirloin ..	lb.	13-73	52-94	49-82	50-80	51-11	52-48
Steak, Rump ..	lb.	22-04	70-62	65-08	64-88	66-41	71-36
Silverside, Corned ..	lb.	11-25	40-44	37-38	38-18	39-84	43-08
Mutton—							
Leg ..	lb.	9-44	22-57	20-75	22-01	22-41	25-66
Chops, Loin ..	lb.	12-30	21-92	19-67	20-45	20-90	24-20
Bacon, Rashers ..	lb.	25-50	73-13	70-72	70-00	75-63	84-82

* New-laid, first-quality hen eggs. From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 2 oz. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

† Not available.

Prices of bread, flour, and milk are dealt with in more detail below. Further information about the prices of sugar, butter, eggs, and other food items is given in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Dairying, Poultry".

FLOUR AND BREAD PRICES

From September, 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September, 1948, the prices of flour and bread were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the National Security (Prices) Regulations. From 20th September, 1948, the prices of both commodities became subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949. Maximum retail prices of bread have been fixed by the State Prices Commissioner since September, 1948 (except for short periods in 1955 and 1956-57). Maximum prices for flour were fixed by the Commissioner from September, 1948 to April, 1955.

The retail price of bread in Sydney at each date of change since 1952, and the wholesale price of flour operative on those dates, are given in the next table:—

Table 136. Bread and Flour Prices, Sydney

Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†	Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†
	2 lb. naked Loaf		Short ton (2,000 lb.)		2 lb. naked Loaf		Short ton (2,000 lb.)
	At Shop	Delivered			At Shop	Delivered	
	Cents	Cents	\$		Cents	Cents	\$
1952: Dec. 2	10-0	10-4	59.28	1959: Dec. 8	13-3	13-8	82.50
1953: Dec. 4	10-8	11-2	67.75	1960: June 30	14-2	14-6	82.50
1955: Aug. 1	11-2	11-7	68.50	1961: Apr. 6	14-6	15-4	83.50
1956: July 12	12-1½	12-5½	70.50	Dec. 14	15-0	15-8	87.00
Dec. 13	12-5½	12-9½	73.50	1963: May 23	15-4	16-2	87.00
1957: Dec. 11	14-2	14-6	94.50	Dec. 12	15-0	15-8	83-25
1958: June 19	13-3	13-8	84.25	1964: Dec. 17	15-4	16-2	84.75
Dec. 4	12-9	13-3	78.00	1965: Sept. 16	15-8	16-7	84.75

* Prices are for the "outer" part of the metropolitan area before December, 1959 and for the No. 1 area from then until May, 1963, when a uniform metropolitan price was introduced. See text below.

† Wholesale price of plain flour, ordered in lots over ½ ton, and delivered metropolitan area in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sacks).

‡ Ruling price—maximum prices not fixed.

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area is defined as the area within a 20-mile radius of the G.P.O. Differential prices were declared for the "inner industrial", "outer", and "extreme" parts of the metropolitan area until 8th December, 1959. From then until 20th May, 1963, differential prices were prescribed for a No. 1 area (comprising the former "inner" and "outer" areas and part of the former "extreme" area) and a No. 2 area (the balance of the metropolitan area). Since 20th May, 1963, a uniform metropolitan price has been declared.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the chapter "Agriculture". Information about the manufacture and delivery of bread is given in the previous chapter.

MILK PRICES

The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories in the Board's producing districts are fixed by the Milk Board. For each of the distributing districts under its control, the Board also fixes the prices at which bulk distributors acting as agents for the Board may purchase

supplies of milk, the wholesale prices at which agents may sell to milk-round vendors and the vendors may sell to shops, and the retail prices at which milk-round vendors and shops may sell to customers.

Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district are given in the following table:—

Table 137. Prices for Milk Distributed in Metropolitan Distributing District

Date of Change	Milk Delivered by Dairyman at Country Factory*	Milk Supplied by—							
		Milk Board to Board's Agent†	Milk Board's Agent to Milk-round Vendor at Agent's Depot		Milk-round Vendor to Shop		Milk-round Vendor to Customer		
			Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	
Cents per gallon						Cents per quart			
1951: Mar. 23	26·88	29·62	37·92	34·58	42·92	39·58	12·50	11·67	
Oct. 26	27·71	31·71	41·04	37·71	47·71	44·38	14·17	13·33	
1952: Jan. 25	41·04	45·04	54·38	51·04	61·04	57·71	17·50	16·67	
Mar. 28	41·67	46·25	56·67	52·92	64·38	60·63	18·33	17·50	
Oct. 31		46·58	57·08	53·33	64·58	60·83			
1955: Apr. 22		46·50							
1956: Sept. 21		46·29							
1957: Mar. 28	43·12	48·00	59·79	56·04	67·71	63·96	19·17	18·33	
1960: Jan. 8	43·04	48·06	59·82	56·08					
Nov. 18	41·73								
1962: Jan. 26	41·67	48·10							
1963: Sept. 20	43·42	50·48	62·45	58·70	70·42	76·67	20·00	19·17	

* Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

† Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

‡ In 1-pint bottles.

Information about the supply and distribution of milk in New South Wales is given in the previous chapter.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 12 privately-owned companies and 23 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Dividends payable by gas companies may not exceed specified maximum rates—for example, the dividend rate on ordinary share capital may not exceed by more than 2 per cent. the effective annual rate of interest payable on Commonwealth bonds.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the "gas unit", which contains the same heat content as the electrical unit—i.e. 3,412 British thermal units gross (a British thermal unit being the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water by 1°F).

The basic rates being charged in October, 1965, for gas supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows:—

Domestic General Rate		Industrial and Commercial General Rate	
Units per quarter	Cents per Gas Unit	Units per quarter	Cents per Gas Unit
First 800	1-074	First 3,000	1-074
Next 400	0-977	Next 21,000	0-874
Next 400	0-917	Next 24,000	0-816
Next 400	0-857	Next 48,000	0-782
Over 2,000	0-816	Next 48,000	0-741
		Over 144,000	0-708

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems and for refrigerators. Special industrial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the N.S.W. Electricity Commission (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities, to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

At 30th June, 1964, there were 51 separate authorities (34 county councils, 6 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 10 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,295,353 consumers (including 1,141,952 residential, 130,947 commercial, and 21,961 industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney Council Council, which at 30th June, 1964 supplied 515,634 consumers (459,323 domestic, 34,960 commercial, and 15,347 industrial consumers) in 25 metropolitan local government areas.

The principal rates being charged in October, 1965 for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council are shown in the next table:—

Table 138. Principal Rates Charged for Electricity by Sydney County Council, October, 1965

Domestic Rate		General Supply Rate		Demand Rates	
kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh *
General Rate—		First 60	5-34	Rate "A"—	
First 30	5-34	Next 140	3-63	High Voltage—	
Next 70	3-63	Next 14,800	3-33	Option 1	1-02
Over 100—		Next 60,000	2-90	Option 2	0-49
Approved cooking apparatus installed ..	1-51	Over 75,000	2-39	Low Voltage—	
Approved cooking apparatus not installed ..	1-86			Option 1	1-11
				Option 2	0-61
				Rate "B"—	
				High Voltage ..	0-49
				Low Voltage ..	0-61

* A "maximum demand" charge is also payable for each kW of maximum demand at each point of supply. For Rate A, the charges per kW per annum are \$25.20 for Option 1 and \$44.40 for Option 2, High Voltage, and \$28 for Option 1 and \$48 for Option 2, Low Voltage; for Rate B, the charges per kW per month are \$3.80 for High Voltage and \$4.10 for Low Voltage. Consumers must guarantee a minimum consumption of 100,000 kWh per annum for Rate A, and 500 kWh per month for Rate B.

Special rates were available for electricity used during restricted hours or for air conditioning, metal melting, process heating, storage hot water and heating systems, and other special purposes.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The average wholesale prices of selected commodities in Sydney in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. Unless otherwise specified, these averages are based on prices charged by wholesalers to retailers and are the means of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

Table 139. Average Wholesale Prices, Sydney

Commodity	Specification	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June		
			1963	1964	1965
			Cents	Cents	Cents
Foodstuffs—					
Meat: Beef	Ox and heifer, 451-720 lb.	lb.	19·1	18·9	22·2
Mutton	Wethers	lb.	9·6	10·4	11·8
Lamb	Average, under and over 36 lb.	lb.	18·6	19·2	22·2
Milk	In 1-pint bottles, Milk Board's agent to milk-round vendor	Gallon	59·8	61·8	62·4
Butter	Choicest butter; in prints in 54 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box)	lb.	46·7	46·7	48·1
Eggs	New-laid first-quality hen eggs*	Dozen	49·8	53·4	52·1
Wheat	Australian Wheat Board price for bulk wheat for flour for local consumption, f.o.r. Sydney	Bushel	159·1	151·6	146·3
Flour, Plain	In 150-lb. sacks	Short ton	\$ 87·00	\$ 84·81	\$ 84·13
Potatoes	Local; ex-trucks, Alexandria	Ton	54·93	51·30	122·83
Sugar	Refined 1A; bale of 16 2-lb. packets in ½-ton lots or more	Bale	2·75	2·75	2·75
Jam	Plum, in 24 oz. tins	Dozen	3·10	3·10	2·68
Tea	Good quality, in packets	lb.	0·58	0·58	0·58
Alcoholic Drinks—					
Beer	In bulk	Hogshead	65·30	65·30	65·30
Wine	Fortified, average of 3 types; in 26 oz. bottles	Dozen	6·08	6·08	6·26
Whisky	Imported in 26 oz. bottles	Dozen	34·20	34·20	34·32
Cigarettes	Plain	Thousand	12·10	12·01	12·94
Building Materials—					
Timber—					
Hardwood	Merchantable 3 in. x 2 in., 6 ft. to 21 ft.; list retail price	100 sup. ft.	16·65	18·17	19·40
Oregon	Merchantable 2 in. x 2 in. to 12 in. x 6 in., up to 24 ft. list retail price	100 sup. ft.	17·93	20·14	21·10
Bricks	Common, at kiln	Thousand	31·88	33·48	36·38
Paint	Synthetic exterior, enamel; in 1-gallon tins	Gallon	5·67	5·70	5·92
Iron and Steel—					
Pig Iron	Foundry, c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	42·75	42·75	44·25
Structural Steel	c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	87·00	87·00	88·50
Shapes	Corrugated galvanized, 26 g.; factory to wholesaler	Ton	184·38	184·38	192·85
Sheets	U.K., indent price	Ton	194·00	194·00	194·00
Newsprint			Cents	Cents	Cents
Wool	Average price of greasy wool at N.S.W. auctions (annual realisations divided by quantity sold) (Polymer) local	lb.	49·6	58·6	49·0
Polyvinyl Chloride		lb.	25·4	23·0	21·8
Liquid Fuel, etc.—					
Motor Spirit	In bulk	Gallon	29·0	28·6	28·4
Diesoline	In 44-gallon drums	Gallon	29·6	29·5	29·2
Motor Oil	In 44-gallon drums	Gallon	92·1	94·9	95·4
Power Kerosene	In 44-gallon drums	Gallon	21·7	21·6	21·2

* From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from 1½ oz. to 2 oz. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

Movements in the level of wholesale prices since 1938-39, as revealed by the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, are shown in the following table. The prices used in this Index have mostly been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. Commodities included by the Index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and, in respect of imported materials, as close as possible to the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. The weighting system is based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the years 1928-29 and 1934-35.

Table 140. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Base of each Group Index: Average of 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Basic Materials							Food-stuffs and Tobacco	Total, All Groups
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total, Basic Materials		
1939	103	100	82	101	92	97	99	101	100
1949	185	173	342	159	130	198	188	174	180
1955	391	214	510	314	246	372	330	315	322
1956	404	220	456	317	328	415	345	325	334
1957	409	241	520	344	302	463	367	324	344
1958	398	238	437	349	280	453	355	325	339
1959	392	231	362	327	293	423	340	332	336
1960	395	225	403	331	379	431	347	348	348
1961	399	222	387	331	341	439	346	372	360
1962	392	212	400	333	302	439	340	332	336
1963	388	209	432	317	262	439	336	342	340
1964	383	207	484	286	221	473	339	352	346
1965	391	207	427	286	242	503	345	364	355

HOUSE RENTS

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted in 1947, 1954, and 1961 have revealed a marked trend from home-renting to home-owning, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. Although the total number of occupied private dwellings in the State rose by 23 per cent. (from 732,510 to 900,159) between 1947 and 1954 and by 16 per cent. (to 1,048,222) between 1954 and 1961, the number of dwellings occupied by tenants fell by 3 per cent. (from 352,916 to 340,873) and by 11 per cent. (to 304,305) during these periods. As a result, the proportion of total occupied private dwellings accounted for by tenanted dwellings contracted from 48 per cent. in 1947 to 38 per cent. in 1954 and 29 per cent. in 1961. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of tenanted houses fell by 20 per cent. (to 183,729), tenanted shares of a house fell by 33 per cent. (to 18,322), and the number of tenanted flats rose by 34 per cent. (to 80,958).

Particulars of the weekly rents being paid for the tenanted private dwellings in 1961 are available only for those dwellings leased on an unfurnished basis and owned by private owners or by governmental authorities other than the N.S.W. Housing Commission. A classification of these dwellings according to the weekly rent being paid is given in the following table. The figures given in the table for 1954 are not strictly comparable, as they exclude the dwellings owned by other governmental authorities in addition to those owned by the Housing Commission. The tenanted dwellings covered by the table represented 67 per cent. of the total tenanted private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954, and 59 per cent. in 1961.

Table 141. Private Dwellings Rented Unfurnished, Classified according to Weekly Rent, N.S.W.*

Weekly Rent	At 30th June, 1954		At 30th June, 1961†					
	Total, All Types		Houses	Shares of Houses	Flats	Other Types	Total, All Types	
	No.	Per cent.					No.	Per cent.
Under \$2	30,599	13·3	10,130	339	418	198	11,085	6·2
\$2 and under \$3	58,895	25·6	19,463	793	1,611	562	22,429	12·5
\$3 " " \$4	60,188	26·2	21,673	916	3,784	808	27,181	15·1
\$4 " " \$5	39,251	17·1	20,036	1,104	7,240	774	29,154	16·2
\$5 " " \$6	18,329	8·0	13,025	721	8,142	547	22,435	12·5
\$6 " " \$7	10,383	4·5	10,081	902	6,665	521	18,169	10·1
\$7 " " \$8	5,200	2·3	5,928	550	4,248	338	11,064	6·2
\$8 " " \$9	2,689	1·2	4,460	572	2,987	291	8,310	4·6
\$9 " " \$10	1,207	0·5	1,816	243	1,582	144	3,785	2·1
\$10 or more	3,073	1·3	10,565	1,124	13,819	539	26,047	14·5
Total	229,814	100·0	117,177	7,264	50,496	4,722	179,659	100·0
Average Weekly Rent per Dwelling	\$3.59		\$5.05	\$5.98	\$8.37	\$5.61	\$6.03	
Proportion of Total Tenanted Private Dwellings covered above	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
	67·4		63·8	39·6	62·4	22·2	59·0	

* Excludes dwellings owned by N.S.W. Housing Commission and, in 1954, those owned by other governmental authorities. See text above table.

† "Houses" includes sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes and shared houses for which only one householder's census schedule was supplied. "Shares of houses" comprises portions of a shared house which were not structurally separate and for which separate householder's census schedules were supplied. "Flats" comprises portions of houses and other buildings which were completely self-contained. "Other Types" includes rooms, "flatettes", apartments, etc. which were not completely self-contained units.

The system of rent control of leased premises in New South Wales is described earlier in the chapter.

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. Censuses have been conducted in respect of the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62. The results of the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses are summarised below; analyses of the results of previous censuses are published in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The censuses of retail establishments cover (in general terms) the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from fixed premises (shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards). Wholesalers and manufacturers who regularly sell at retail to the general public are included in respect of their retail sales. The censuses cover hotels, garages and service stations, etc. in addition to retail shops as generally understood, but exclude licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, motion picture theatres, real estate agents, timber yards, etc. Vendors of bread delivered to customers' houses are included if the bread is delivered in bakeries' own vehicles, but other vendors of delivered bread and vendors of delivered milk are, in general, excluded.

The particulars of retail sales of goods (as obtained from the censuses) are designed to cover sales, to the final consumer, of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. Sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery, etc. are therefore excluded; but retail sales of motor vehicles and parts are included, whether for private, industrial, commercial, or farm use.

The scope of the 1961-62 census differed from that of earlier censuses in that sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, seed, fertilizers, agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded. The figures shown below for the 1956-57 census have been adjusted (for comparative purposes) to exclude sales of these commodities, and therefore differ from the figures shown for this census in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Supplementary particulars obtained from the censuses cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) often associated with retailing. These supplementary particulars are excluded from all figures relating to the retail sales of goods; the particulars for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 are shown on page 163.

Establishments which have total retail sales of goods less than a certain value during the year under review (\$1,000 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) are excluded from the scope of the censuses. The supplementary particulars of the takings from services often associated with retailing relate to establishments which have takings for these services greater than a certain amount during the year (\$1,000 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) and to the establishments which are otherwise within the scope of the censuses.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad commodity groups, are estimated from quarterly sample surveys of

retail establishments. The scope and coverage of the sample surveys are essentially the same as in the censuses. Annual totals derived from the surveys are given in Table 148.

CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1961-62

Table 142 shows, for New South Wales, the number of retail establishments which sold goods in each of 30 broad commodity groups, and the value of retail sales in each of these groups, in 1956-57 and 1961-62. Traders were asked to classify their sales within these commodity groups in accordance with ordinary trade practice. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups (as shown in the table) do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one commodity group.

In comparing the values of retail sales in the two years covered by the table, allowance should be made for the increase in population and the upward trend in prices during the intervening years. Population growth may be taken into account by comparing the value of sales per head of population in the respective years, as shown in the table.

The principal changes in the pattern of retail sales between 1956-57 and 1961-62, as revealed by Table 142, were the rise in the sales of motor vehicles, petrol, etc. (from \$434,000,000 or 21 per cent. of total retail sales in 1956-57 to \$623,000,000 or 23 per cent. in 1961-62) and in the sales of hardware, electrical goods, etc. (from \$128,000,000 or 6 per cent. in 1956-57 to \$194,000,000 or 7 per cent. in 1961-62), and the relative decline in the sales of foodstuffs (from \$623,000,000 or 30 per cent. of total retail sales in 1956-57 to \$777,000,000 or 29 per cent. in 1961-62), of beer, tobacco, etc. (from \$274,000,000 or 13 per cent. to \$311,000,000 or 12 per cent.), and of clothing, drapery, etc. (from \$345,000,000 or 17 per cent. to \$420,000,000 or 16 per cent.).

Table 143 shows, for 1961-62, the distribution of retail sales by broad commodity groups in different parts of the State. Total sales in the Metropolis accounted for 60 per cent. of the total retail sales in New South Wales, the proportions for principal individual commodity groups being 54 per cent. for Groceries, 59 per cent. for Butchers' Meat, 59 per cent. for Beer, Wine, and Spirits, 59 per cent. for Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., 63 per cent. for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 68 per cent. for Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing, 60 per cent. for New Motor Vehicles, and 51 per cent. for Petrol, etc. Total sales in the City of Sydney accounted for 30 per cent. of the total retail sales in the Metropolis in 1961-62, compared with 40 per cent. in 1956-57; the proportions for principal individual commodity groups were 11 per cent. in 1961-62 (14 per cent. in 1956-57) for Groceries, 12 per cent. (15 per cent.) for Butchers' Meat, 30 per cent. (36 per cent.) for Beer, Wine, and Spirits, 25 per cent. (32 per cent.) for Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., 52 per cent. (63 per cent.) for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 53 per cent. (63 per cent.) for Women's Girls', and Infants' Clothing, 38 per cent. (65 per cent.) for New Motor Vehicles, and 10 per cent. (14 per cent.) for Petrol, etc. Between 1956-57 and 1961-62, the value of retail sales in the City of Sydney remained virtually unchanged, while sales in the Rest of the Metropolis increased by 54 per cent.; retail sales in the Metropolis as a whole rose by 33 per cent. and in the Rest of the State by 25 per cent.

Table 142. Retail Establishments and Sales by Commodity Groups, N.S.W., 1956-57 and 1961-62

Commodity Group	Establishments which Sold Goods in the Commodity Group		Value of Retail Sales of Goods			
	1956-57	1961-62	Total		Per Head of Population	
			1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$	\$
Foodstuffs—						
Groceries	12,377	12,533	268,894	335,948	74.9	85.1
Butchers' Meat .. .	3,426	5,111	134,382	164,988	37.4	41.8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables .. .	7,113	8,302	59,644	76,176	16.6	19.3
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry .. .	8,761	10,621	56,290	65,072	15.7	16.5
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc. .. .	13,643	16,431	63,168	75,418	17.6	19.1
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.) .. .	7,568	9,247	40,394	58,994	11.3	14.9
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits* .. .	2,793	2,678	195,484	213,854	54.5	54.2
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes .. .	20,317	23,081	78,716	96,706	21.9	24.5
Clothing, Drapery, etc.—						
Clothing: Men's and Boys' .. .	2,932	3,156	93,068	110,732	25.9	28.0
Women's, Girls', and Infants' .. .	4,312	4,443	142,532	169,614	39.7	43.0
Footwear: Men's and Boys' .. .	2,047	2,302	16,426	20,598	4.6	5.2
Women's, Girls', and Infants' .. .	1,766	2,019	30,010	39,296	8.4	10.0
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc. .. .	2,388	3,066	62,476	79,618	17.4	20.2
Hardware†, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, .. .						
China and Glassware .. .	3,528	3,883	43,838	58,140	12.2	14.7
Radios, Radiograms, etc. .. .	1,482	1,521	12,854	14,984	3.6	3.8
Television and Accessories .. .	541	1,257	13,750	38,244	3.8	9.7
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, .. .						
etc. .. .	592	741	7,150	9,478	2.0	2.4
Domestic Refrigerators .. .	1,385	1,445	20,046	26,890	5.6	6.8
Other Electrical Goods, etc. .. .	2,527	2,835	30,492	46,672	8.5	11.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (including Mattresses) .. .	1,166	1,263	45,988	61,872	12.8	15.7
Floor Coverings .. .	890	1,011	23,284	32,014	6.5	8.1
Other Goods—						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Sta- .. .						
tionery .. .	3,818	3,988	56,350	67,036	15.7	17.0
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, .. .						
etc.) .. .	4,436	5,774	63,758	109,424	17.8	27.7
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods .. .	1,731	1,861	11,828	15,302	3.3	3.9
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .	1,707	1,940	22,456	25,394	6.3	6.4
Other .. .	3,103	3,779	41,496	47,948	11.6	12.1
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, .. .	†	†	1,634,774	2,060,412	455.5	521.8
Motor Vehicles, etc.‡—						
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor .. .						
Cycles) .. .	1,256	1,311	172,866	235,180	48.2	59.6
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor .. .						
Cycles) .. .	1,524	1,713	105,622	167,764	29.4	42.5
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc. .. .	3,780	5,050	58,892	85,226	16.4	21.6
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc. .. .	4,805	5,769	96,160	134,912	26.8	34.2
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc. .. .	†	†	433,540	623,082	120.8	157.8
Total, All Groups .. .	43,472	46,209	2,068,314	2,683,494	576.3	679.6

* Excludes licensed clubs.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

‡ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

• Not available.

§ Total number of individual establishments. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one group.

|| Adjusted in the light of the scope of the 1961-62 census—see page 156.

Table 143. Retail Sales by Commodity Groups, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Commodity Group	Value of Retail Sales of Goods					Ratio of Sales in City of Sydney to Total, Metro-polis
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metro-polis	Total, Metro-polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	
	\$ thousand					Per cent.
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>						
Groceries	20,090	159,790	179,880	156,068	335,948	11.2
Butchers' Meat	11,488	86,028	97,516	67,472	164,988	11.8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	5,228	44,954	50,182	25,994	76,176	10.4
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	6,412	27,638	34,050	31,022	65,072	18.8
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	11,012	32,676	43,688	31,730	75,418	25.2
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	11,304	29,474	40,778	18,216	58,994	27.7
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits*	38,222	87,338	125,560	88,294	213,854	30.4
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	14,366	42,330	56,696	40,010	96,706	25.3
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	36,204	33,976	70,180	40,552	110,732	51.6
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	61,626	54,462	116,088	53,526	169,614	53.1
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	5,608	6,696	12,304	8,294	20,598	45.6
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	14,392	12,048	26,440	12,856	39,296	54.4
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	23,476	25,340	48,816	30,802	79,618	48.1
<i>Hardware†, Electrical Goods, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	11,850	21,944	33,794	24,346	58,140	35.1
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	2,950	6,252	9,202	5,782	14,984	32.1
Television and Accessories	5,430	16,222	21,652	16,592	38,244	25.1
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, etc.	3,756	3,086	6,842	2,636	9,478	54.9
Domestic Refrigerators	5,490	10,840	16,330	10,560	26,890	33.6
Other Electrical Goods, etc.	12,190	17,524	29,714	16,958	46,672	41.0
<i>Furniture and Floor Coverings—</i>						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	19,118	20,956	40,074	21,798	61,872	47.7
Floor Coverings	11,884	10,026	21,910	10,104	32,014	54.2
<i>Other Goods—</i>						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Stationery	18,416	26,246	44,662	22,374	67,036	41.2
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	15,098	52,796	67,894	41,530	109,424	22.2
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	5,200	4,262	9,462	5,840	15,302	55.0
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	11,238	5,740	16,978	8,416	25,394	66.2
Other	15,144	18,056	33,200	14,748	47,948	45.6
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	397,192	856,700	1,253,892	806,520	2,060,412	31.7
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.‡—</i>						
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	53,146	88,064	141,210	93,970	235,180	37.6
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	18,820	89,146	107,966	59,798	167,764	17.4
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	9,598	30,270	39,868	45,358	85,226	24.1
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc.	6,828	61,904	68,732	66,180	134,912	9.9
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	88,392	269,384	357,776	265,306	623,082	24.7
Total, All Groups	485,584	1,126,084	1,611,668	1,071,826	2,683,494	30.1

* Excludes sales by licensed clubs.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

‡ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment. etc.

In the next table, each retail establishment has been classified according to its main type of business, and all the establishment's retail sales and stocks have been attributed to that type of business. The classification for an establishment was determined, in general, by the commodity group which accounted for the largest share of the establishment's total turnover. The values of retail stocks (as shown in the table) are merely aggregates of the values reported for individual establishments; traders were asked to value their stocks on the same basis as that used for balance sheet purposes, and no adjustment has been made for differences in methods of valuation.

Table 144. Retail Establishments, Sales, and Stocks, by Main Type of Business, N.S.W., 1956-57 and 1961-62

Main Type of Business	1956-57§		1961-62			
	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Value of Retail Stocks at End of Year†	Average Sales per Estab- lishment
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
Grocers	10,189	359,074	9,590	464,726	46,790	48,459
Butchers	2,942	134,082	3,272	159,732	1,442	48,818
Fruiterers	2,243	55,310	2,341	71,880	1,568	30,705
Bakers	1,696	45,668	1,576	47,092	996	29,881
Confectioners and Milk Bars	2,194	43,842	2,329	49,412	2,544	21,216
Cafes	1,130	12,502	1,148	11,560	986	10,070
Fishmongers and Poulterers	629	10,004	819	15,312	168	18,696
Other Food Stores	457	15,672	941	35,748	3,260	37,989
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	2,224	201,194	2,157	223,138	7,724	103,448
Tobacconists	507	11,510	558	12,746	986	22,842
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	978	5,930	897	4,266	546	4,756
<i>Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
Department Stores	63	176,266	89	245,924	55,028	2,763,192
Clothiers and Drapers	4,779	244,326	4,902	258,190	57,934	52,670
Footwear Stores	611	25,494	741	32,872	10,022	44,362
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores	833	17,608	933	23,464	5,844	25,149
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instruments Stores	1,276	67,236	1,449	112,004	19,742	77,297
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	691	50,000	799	70,750	15,096	88,548
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Newsagents and Booksellers	1,136	52,668	1,123	61,820	7,660	55,049
Chemists	1,551	54,742	1,874	93,608	15,294	49,952
Sports Goods Stores	253	6,994	332	10,446	2,428	31,464
Watchmakers and Jewellers	740	19,580	695	19,334	8,484	27,819
Cycle Stores	157	2,540	103	1,008	238	9,786
Florists and Nurserymen	463	5,010	386	4,982	496	12,907
Other Types of Business	1,076	20,894	1,157	27,290	7,190	23,587
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	38,818	1,638,146‡	40,211	2,057,304‡	272,466	51,163
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations	3,903	346,214	5,008	504,050	43,050	100,649
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	339	62,532	435	89,050	7,292	204,713
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	412	21,422	555	33,090	5,320	59,622
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	4,654	430,168¶	5,998	626,190¶	55,662	104,400
Total, All Types	43,472	2,068,314	46,209	2,683,494	328,128	58,073

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

† Total value of all commodities held for retail sale by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

‡ This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 142, because it *includes* the sales of motor vehicles, etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc. and *excludes* the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

¶ See note ‡.

§ Adjusted in the light of the scope of the 1961-62 census—see page 156.

New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations (with sales amounting to \$504,000,000) handled the largest share (19 per cent.) of the total retail sales of goods in the State in 1961-62, followed by Grocers (\$465,000,000 or 17 per cent. of the total), Clothiers and Drapers (\$258,000,000 or 10 per cent. of the total), and Department Stores (\$246,000,000 or 9 per cent. of the total). The average value of sales per establishment ranged from \$4,800 for Tobacconist and Hairdressers, \$48,500 for Grocers, and \$48,800 for Butchers to \$103,400 for Hotels, etc., \$204,700 for Used Motor Vehicle Dealers, and \$2,763,200 for Department Stores.

Table 145. Retail Establishments and Sales, by Main Type of Business, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Main Type of Business	Metropolis		Rest of N.S.W.		Total, N.S.W.	
	Estab- lish- ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab- lish- ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab- lish- ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
Grocers	5,042	239,014	4,548	225,712	9,590	464,726
Butchers	1,796	94,992	1,476	64,740	3,272	159,732
Fruiters	1,551	49,972	790	21,908	2,341	71,880
Bakers	750	22,124	826	24,968	1,576	47,092
Confectioners and Milk Bars	1,190	28,138	1,139	21,274	2,329	49,412
Cafes	617	5,610	531	5,950	1,148	11,560
Fishmongers and Poulterers	546	10,906	273	4,406	819	15,312
Other Food Stores	674	29,940	267	5,808	941	35,748
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	709	130,224	1,448	92,914	2,157	223,138
Tobacconists	470	11,312	88	1,434	558	12,746
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	613	3,220	284	1,046	897	4,266
<i>Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
Department Stores	40	184,660	49	61,264	89	245,924
Clothiers and Drapers	2,966	151,224	1,936	106,966	4,902	258,190
Footwear Stores	425	20,856	316	12,016	741	32,872
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores	609	14,510	324	8,954	933	23,464
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instruments Stores	670	66,694	779	45,310	1,449	112,004
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	456	45,772	343	24,978	799	70,750
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Newsagents and Booksellers	650	41,544	473	20,276	1,123	61,820
Chemists	1,197	57,280	677	36,328	1,874	93,608
Sports Goods Stores	170	5,826	162	4,620	332	10,446
Watchmakers and Jewellers	378	12,982	317	6,352	695	19,334
Cycle Stores	36	348	67	660	103	1,008
Florists and Nurserymen	245	3,786	141	1,196	386	4,982
Other Types of Business	639	19,880	518	7,410	1,157	27,290
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	22,439	1,250,814 [†]	17,772	806,490 [†]	40,211	2,057,304 [†]
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations	1,848	271,822	3,160	232,228	5,008	504,050
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	301	72,122	134	16,928	435	89,050
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	255	16,910	300	16,180	555	33,090
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	2,404	360,854 [‡]	3,594	265,336 [‡]	5,998	626,190 [‡]
Total, All Types	24,843	1,611,668	21,366	1,071,826	46,209	2,683,494

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

† This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 143, because it *includes* the sales of motor vehicles, etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc., and *excludes* the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

‡ See note †.

In 1961-62, the Metropolis contained 55 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales and, as shown in the previous table, accounted for 54 per cent. of the total retail establishments and 60 per cent. of the total retail sales in the State. However, the ratio of sales in the Metropolis to total sales in the State varied markedly for the different types of business.

The retail establishments within the scope of the 1961-62 census are classified in the next table according to the value of their total sales of retail goods. The "Under \$40,000" size group includes 30,846 establishments (67 per cent. of the total number in the State), with sales amounting to \$540,000,000 or only 20 per cent. of the total sales in the State. In the "\$500,000 or more" size group, there were only 543 establishments (1 per cent. of the total), but they accounted for sales valued at \$704,000,000 (24 per cent. of the total). The figures in the table should, however, be interpreted with care, because each of the establishments in an organisation with more than one establishment has been allocated to its own appropriate size group.

Table 146. Retail Establishments Classified by Size of Retail Sales, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Retail Sales Size Group	Number of Retail Establishments			Value of Retail Sales of Goods by Establishments*		
	Metro- polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metro- polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
\$1,000 and under \$2,000†	686	693	1,379	954	966	1,920
\$2,000 and under \$6,000	2,101	1,977	4,078	8,070	7,334	15,404
\$6,000 and under \$10,000	1,922	1,817	3,739	15,128	14,320	29,448
Total, Under \$10,000	4,709	4,487	9,196	24,152	22,620	46,772
\$10,000 and under \$20,000	4,906	4,253	9,159	72,238	62,412	134,650
Total, Under \$20,000	9,615	8,740	18,355	96,390	85,032	181,422
\$20,000 and under \$40,000	6,819	5,672	12,491	195,856	162,396	358,252
Total, Under \$40,000	16,434	14,412	30,846	292,246	247,428	539,674
\$40,000 and under \$100,000	5,827	4,934	10,761	352,708	299,588	652,296
Total, Under \$100,000	22,261	19,346	41,607	644,954	547,016	1,191,970
\$100,000 and under \$200,000	1,417	1,236	2,653	194,166	167,274	361,440
Total, Under \$200,000	23,678	20,582	44,260	839,120	714,290	1,553,410
\$200,000 and under \$500,000	821	585	1,406	249,870	176,358	426,228
Total, Under \$500,000	24,499	21,167	45,666	1,088,990	890,648	1,979,638
\$500,000 or more	344	199	543	522,678	181,178	703,856
Total, All Size Groups	24,843	21,366	46,209	1,611,668	1,071,826	2,683,494

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Retail Sales Size Groups shown.

† Establishments with total retail sales of goods less than \$1,000 were excluded from the scope of the census.

Particulars of the retail establishments in some of the larger cities and towns in New South Wales in 1956-57 and 1961-62 are given in the next table. The cities and towns are arranged in order according to the total value of retail sales in the area in 1961-62.

Table 147. Retail Establishments in Larger Cities and Towns, N.S.W.

Municipality	1956-57		1961-62		
	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Value of Retail Stocks at end of Year
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Metropolis	22,863	1,210,400	24,843	1,611,668	189,042
Newcastle*	1,797	102,824	1,891	125,534	14,902
Wollongong, Greater	1,104	54,110	1,339	85,684	10,022
Albury*	341	20,654	362	25,000	3,670
Wagga Wagga	318	18,858	313	23,774	3,392
Penrith	267	12,410	335	21,060	1,914
Broken Hill	423	21,162	373	19,448	2,514
Maitland*	313	14,682	344	18,810	2,228
Tamworth	232	15,662	258	18,764	2,842
Lismore*	282	16,444	287	18,740	2,726
Orange	276	14,376	279	18,610	2,596
Cessnock, Greater*	426	15,248	412	17,966	2,014
Goulburn	241	13,476	255	16,884	2,110
Dubbo	211	10,694	217	16,158	2,306
Bathurst	213	12,294	219	15,664	2,120
Grafton	264	11,434	249	12,898	1,766
Blue Mountains	424	11,300	407	12,872	1,528
Taree	192	8,474	206	11,184	1,630
Lithgow	182	9,228	182	10,984	1,508
Armidale	145	8,792	143	10,712	1,416
Inverell	146	8,314	154	9,760	1,572
Cooma*	99	7,428	136	9,696	1,434
Queanbeyan	115	5,450	123	8,844	1,036
Parkes	145	6,590	131	8,398	1,254
Kempsey	137	6,436	145	8,074	1,212
Rest of N.S.W.	12,316	431,574	12,606	526,308	69,374
Total, N.S.W.	43,472	2,068,314	46,209	2,683,494	328,128

* Figures for 1956-57 are not strictly comparable with those for 1961-62 because of boundary changes.

Supplementary data, collected at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses, cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) usually associated with retailing and provided by establishments with total retail sales of goods, or total "other takings", of \$1,000 or more during the year. Particulars of the takings for these services are as follows:—

Takings for—		1956-57 \$ thous.	1961-62 \$ thous.
Repair, Servicing, and Maintenance Work—			
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, etc...	.. ..	59,570	89,934
Other .. .	.. ..	13,554	18,302
Total .. .	.. ..	73,124	108,236
Meals in Cafes, Restaurants, etc. .. .			
Meals and Accommodation in Hotels .. .	.. ..	24,030	27,484
Hairdressing .. .	.. ..	11,478	18,400

TRENDS IN RETAIL SALES

Trends since 1952-53 in the retail sales of goods (by broad commodity groups) in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table. The figures for 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 have been derived from censuses of retail establishments, while those for other years are estimates based on sample surveys.

Table 148. Value of Retail Sales of Goods, N.S.W.

Commodity Group	Year ended 30th June						
	1953	1957	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ million						
Groceries	209.0	268.8	314.8	336.0	353.2	358.6	385.0
Butchers' Meat	101.4	134.4	165.8	165.0	170.8	175.2	186.4
Other Food*	164.4	219.6	270.2	275.6	286.4	292.8	307.0
Total, Foodstuffs	474.8	622.8	750.8	776.6	810.4	826.6	878.4
Beer, Wine, and Spirits†	141.2	195.6	213.0	213.8	229.0	222.2	235.2
Clothing and Drapery	241.2	298.0	361.2	360.0	367.2	400.8	420.8
Footwear	39.0	46.4	59.8	60.0	63.8	66.8	68.0
Hardware, China, and Glassware‡	36.8	43.8	58.6	58.2	63.0	58.0	60.8
Electrical Goods¶	57.6	84.4	132.8	136.2	142.8	144.8	159.4
Furniture and Floor Coverings	53.4	69.2	92.6	93.8	98.2	107.8	118.6
Chemists' Goods	42.6	63.8	99.8	109.4	114.2	124.6	136.8
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	44.4	56.4	66.8	67.0	70.4	75.6	79.6
Other Goods§	117.0	154.4	185.0	185.4	193.0	207.4	221.2
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	1,248.0	1,634.8	2,020.4	2,060.4	2,152.0	2,234.6	2,378.8
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.|| . . . . .	288.0	523.6	637.2	623.0	773.0	818.4	860.8
Total, All Groups	1,536.0	2,068.4	2,657.6	2,683.4	2,925.0	3,053.0	3,239.6

* Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

† Excludes retail sales made by licensed clubs.

‡ Excludes basic building materials and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

¶ Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc.

§ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.

|| Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

Sales of Motor Vehicles, etc. rose steadily from 19 per cent. of total retail sales in 1952-53 to 24 per cent. in 1959-60, contracted to 23 per cent. in 1961-62, and rose to 27 per cent. in 1964-65. Conversely, the Foodstuffs group fell from 31 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 28 per cent. in 1959-60, recovered to 29 per cent. by 1961-62, and contracted to 27 per cent. in 1964-65. The Clothing, Drapery, and Footwear groups declined from 18 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 15 per cent. in 1964-65, and the Beer, etc. group contracted from 9 per cent. in 1952-53 to 7 per cent. in 1964-65.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees—the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make “awards” having the force of law.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to “conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State”. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a “common rule” or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and (except within a Commonwealth Territory) cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Parliament has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the stevedoring and maritime industries and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was

sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from 1937 to 1955, and by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission from June, 1964, have been adopted for State awards and agreements. Commonwealth basic wage rates are at present generally adopted for State awards in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

A survey in 1963, covering most persons in private and government employment (other than in rural industry or in private domestic service), showed that 41 per cent. of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered agreements. 46 per cent. were covered by State awards, etc., and 13 per cent. were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 27, 64, and 9 per cent., respectively. The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements included pastoral industries, shipping, shipbuilding, metal trades, engine drivers, timber trades, clothing trades, glass works and rubber works, breweries, railways, and journalists.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last fundamental change, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) a Commonwealth Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) a Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1965.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is a superior court of record, composed of a Chief Judge and not more than four other judges. It is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. In general, the Court's jurisdiction is exercised by at least two judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership and rules of organisations may be determined by a single judge. Decisions of the Court in matters concerning the validity of State awards and orders or appeals against decisions of State Courts are subject to appeal to the High Court, provided the latter gives leave to appeal; other decisions of the Court are, in general, final.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at present comprises a President, five Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, and ten Commissioners. The presidential members (i.e. the President and Deputy Presidents) have the same status and rights as a judge of the Industrial Court, and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the former Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, or a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration. It may seek to encourage amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of compulsory arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute.

Matters concerning basic wages, standard hours, and long service leave may be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. The Commissioners are assigned to particular industries or groups of industries, and generally deal with all disputes arising in their respective industries. Individual Deputy Presidents are assigned more or less permanently to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project. However, the President may assign a particular dispute to any Commissioner or Deputy President, or may deal with it himself.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Commission of at least three members, the Commissioner dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Commission of at least three members nominated by the President, at least one of whom must be a presidential member and one, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned.

The Commissioners have wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial disputes in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A Commissioner may act on his own volition, and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or a Minister. If an agreement between the parties to a dispute is reached, a memorandum of its terms is made in writing, and the memorandum, if certified by the Commission and filed with the Registrar, takes effect as an award. Failing success by conciliation, a Commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle a dispute by making an award.

Three Conciliators, who have no power to impose compulsory arbitration, have been appointed to assist the Commission. A Commissioner may (and shall if the parties so request) arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to a dispute to reach an amicable agreement. If complete agreement is not reached, the Conciliator must report to the Commissioner, indicating the matters agreed on and those still in dispute, but only if the parties consent and agree upon the terms of the report.

The Commission may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and may delegate to the Board such of its

powers as it thinks desirable. It may also make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise a Conciliator, a State industrial authority, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award by a single member of the Commission, against a decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a decision not to hear a dispute on the grounds that it should be dealt with by a State industrial authority. The appeal is heard by at least three members of the Commission (including at least two presidential members) nominated by the President, but only if the three members consider that the matter is of sufficient public importance. Apart from this provision, awards or orders of the Commission may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any court.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime and stevedoring industries, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), and an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the Public Service Arbitration Act, an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1964, there were 66 registered employer organisations and 156 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 1,710,000 members, representing 83 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established at Melbourne and other State capitals, are controlled by Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Court, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

Officers of the Department of Labour and National Service police the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. They have power to enter premises during working hours, to inspect equipment, material, and record books, and to interview employees.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service are given on page 171, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coal mining industry in the chapter "Mining".

NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of compulsory industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. A major change in 1959 placed greater emphasis on conciliation rather than arbitration, restricted the right of appeal against awards, provided for more rapid hearing of appeals, and removed the compulsion for employees to belong to an industrial union. A further change in 1964 was intended to encourage greater use of conciliation rather than judicial procedures in the event of an illegal strike. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1964.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than four other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. The Commissioners, one of whom acts as Apprenticeship Commissioner, hold office until they reach 65 years of age. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specified periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Commissioners at least once every four months, to discuss the operation of the Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established for particular industries or callings on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. They comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 30th June, 1965, there were 659 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment for the industries or callings.

Apprenticeship Councils are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the industry.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, and an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at

least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 30th June, 1965, there were 154 employee unions and 266 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs, and applies within a specified locality. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions may make written agreements which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar, become binding between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. The maximum term for which a registered agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings may also be taken by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Industrial magistrates, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

The Registry of the Industrial Commission is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920-1960. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment (*viz.* wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence). There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may make awards in respect of certain employees of the State Government.

ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. If a strike or lockout which breaches an award occurs, or is likely to occur, the Commonwealth Industrial Court may order compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of \$1,000 against an organisation (\$400 against a single employer) for failure to comply with its order. If a breach of an award is threatened, the Court may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if (a) a member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has been notified that the breach is likely to occur, (b) the notification was given either without delay or after delay for which the Commission has certified there was a reasonable cause, and (c) a period of at least fourteen days has elapsed since the notification or, alternatively, the breach is likely to occur within ten days.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies ;
- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled ; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of \$2,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in or assist an illegal strike, the union is liable to a maximum penalty of \$1,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be taken against the union unless the Industrial Commission is satisfied that the employer has not taken part in a lockout contributing to the strike, has given notice that the strike has occurred or is likely to occur, and has made a *bona fide* attempt, to negotiate a settlement, and unless the dispute has been investigated by an industrial tribunal. In defence to such proceedings, the union may claim

that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is not permitted to cancel an industrial union's registration on the ground that it has assisted another union or any of its members in a strike or lockout for which a penalty is prescribed.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions. The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1953 to provide that an employer must not, in general, employ a person who was not a member of an industrial union and that all employees must be members of an industrial union, but these provisions were repealed in 1959.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union.

Preference in employment to ex-servicemen and women was granted until 1959 for those who served in the 1939-1945 War, and until 1960 for those who served in the Korea and Malaya operations.

WAGES AND HOURS

Wages rates determined by industrial arbitration authorities in Australia usually comprise two elements—a basic or foundational wage and a secondary wage.

The “basic” wage was originally understood to mean the “minimum” or “basic” wage necessary to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for the average worker and his family. However, it is now generally accepted that the basic wage is fixed at the highest amount that the economy can sustain, and that the “dominant factor” is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels.

The secondary wage comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These special features include the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work, and the conditions under which the work is performed.

The basic wage and the secondary wage together make up the minimum wage determined for a particular occupation or industry. This minimum wage is the lowest rate payable for the occupation or industry. Employers may, however, pay rates above the minimum wages determined by industrial arbitration authorities.

BASIC WAGES

BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

Basic wages in Commonwealth awards are determined, in terms of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1965, by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration). The “basic wage” has been defined in the Act since 1949 as “that wage or part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (female), without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, he (she) is employed”. The principles upon which the basic wage is to be computed by the Commission are not, however, defined. The Act prescribes that matters concerning the basic wage or the principles upon which it is computed may be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

The first determination of a wage standard by a Court in Australia was the “Harvester” standard declared in 1907. This standard was based on the needs of a “family of about five”, and was prescribed as a fair and reasonable minimum wage for an unskilled labourer.

In 1908, the “Harvester” standard was adopted by the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards. The rates remained virtually unchanged until 1913, when the Court began to take

cognizance of the annual movement in an official retail price index. In 1921, the Court adopted the practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index, and a general loading—the “Powers 3s.” (equivalent to 30 cents)—was added to the “Harvester” equivalent to cover possible increases in prices during the interval between adjustments. From February, 1931, following the onset of the depression, the Court reduced wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

A new basis for assessing and adjusting the basic wage was introduced by the Court in 1934. The “Harvester” standard supplemented by the Powers loading was discarded, and a fresh starting point selected. The new rate was in effect the “Harvester” equivalent without the “Powers 3s.” and without the 10 per cent. reduction (which then ceased to operate). The “C” Series Retail Price Index became the basis for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 20c.

From June, 1937 to December, 1950, the basic wage determined by the Court comprised (a) the “needs” portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a “prosperity” loading (60c for Sydney, 40c to 60c for other capital cities, and 50c for the Six Capitals) which was added by the Court in 1937 and which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In 1937, the Court introduced its own “Court series” of quarterly retail price index numbers (based on the “C” series index) for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was reduced to 10c.

An application for an increase in the basic wage was made to the Court by employees’ organisations in 1940. In its judgment in February, 1941, the Court refused to grant an increase, mainly because of the uncertain economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. The application was revived in October, 1946, and in December, 1946, pending a final determination, the Court granted an interim increase of 70c in the “needs” portion of the basic wage and retained the existing loadings.

The 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February, 1949, finalized the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946. During the Inquiry, the Court considered union claims for an increase in the basic wage, for a basic wage for females equal to that for males, for annual adjustments of the basic wage on the basis of the productive capacity of industry, and for quarterly adjustments of the wage to compensate for variations in the cost of living. The Court’s decision was announced in October, 1950 and, as amplified by subsequent declarations, had the following effect on the basic wage for males:—

- (a) the “prosperity” loading (which was being paid at different rates for different localities) was standardized at a uniform 50c per week for all localities;
- (b) “war” loadings were declared not to be part of the basic wage, and any other loading declared to be part of the wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity;
- (c) an amount of \$2 was added to the “needs” portion of the basic wage;

- (d) the whole of the new basic wage (comprising the former "needs portion" plus the standardized "prosperity" loading plus the \$2 addition) was to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers; and
- (e) a new "Court series" of index numbers (based on the "C" series index) was introduced for the quarterly adjustments.

As a result of the Court's decision, the Sydney basic wage for adult males was increased by \$1.90 per week (representing the \$2 addition less the reduction of the "prosperity" loading from 60c to 50c). The Court fixed the basic wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. The new rates operated from the first pay-period in December, 1950.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Court considered (a) claims by employers' organisations that the basic wages for males and females be reduced, that the standard hours of work be increased, and that the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage be abandoned, and (b) counter claims by employees' organisations that the basic wage for males be increased. In its decision, announced in September, 1953, the Court granted the employers' application for discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and refused all the other claims. The Court, in the course of its judgment, declared that, as there should be no departure from "its now well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain", and as it had "withdrawn from relating the basic wage to the fulfilment of any particular standard of needs", it found it "impossible to justify the continuance of an automatic adjustment system". The Court also intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principle of the "capacity to pay", directed their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, as indicated by a study of employment, investment, production and productivity, overseas trade, overseas balances, the competitive position of secondary industry, and retail trade. In accordance with its decision, the Court had by November, 1953 deleted the provisions for automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage from all Commonwealth awards.

In 1956, employees' organisations applied to the Court for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, for a further increase of \$2 in the basic wage, and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. All claims by the unions were opposed by the employers. The Commonwealth Government intervened, in the public interest, and opposed re-introduction of the automatic adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in May, 1956, the Court rejected each claim made by the unions, but decided to increase the adult male basic wage by \$1 a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period in June, 1956. The Court re-affirmed that "as long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy". In its judgment, the Court stated that "a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate".

The next basic wage hearing commenced in November, 1956, before the newly-constituted Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Employees' organisations again applied for the basic wage to be increased to the level it would have reached if automatic adjustments had remained in force and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. The unions' claims were again opposed by the employers, and the Commonwealth Government again intervened, in the public interest, to oppose restoration of the automatic adjustments. The Commission refused the claim for restoration of the automatic adjustment system but, after considering all aspects of the state of the economy, decided to increase the adult male basic wage by \$1 a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 15th May, 1957. In its judgment, the Commission stated that it favoured an annual review of the basic wage, and suggested that any review should be conducted in the second half of the financial year.

In February, 1958, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments had remained in force, for a further increase of \$1, and for the resultant wage to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest. In its judgment, announced in May, 1958, the Commission again refused the claims for restoration of the 1953 basic wage standard and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments, but, as it considered that the position of the economy justified an increase, increased the adult male basic wage by 50c a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 21st May, 1958. The Commission again expressed the opinion that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate.

At the 1959 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February, 1959, the claims by employees' organisations were identical with those submitted at the 1958 inquiry. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation in Australia, and opposed restoration of the automatic adjustment system. In its decisions, announced in June, 1959, the Commission granted an increase of \$1.50 a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 11th June, 1959, and refused the unions' other claims. An application on behalf of employers in the pastoral industry, seeking a reduction of \$2.50 in the basic wage for pastoral workers, was also refused.

In February, 1960, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage. The increase sought comprised (a) an amount (50c a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to restore to the basic wage the same real value as it had in 1953 and (b) a further amount of \$1.70 a week representing the unions' estimate of the minimum increase in productivity which had occurred since the automatic adjustment system was abolished in 1953. The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, again presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed both the increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in April, 1960, the Commission refused the unions'

application. In refusing to grant an increase in the basic wage, the Commission expressed the view that the effects of the substantial increases in basic and secondary wages granted in 1959 to employees under Commonwealth awards had not yet been reflected in the economy, and that until they were, it would be unsafe to increase the existing basic wage. The Commission was also influenced by the likely effects of the lifting of import restrictions by the Commonwealth Government in February, 1960. In refusing to restore the automatic adjustments, the Commission decided that it was preferable to fix a basic wage which it considered just and reasonable for the ensuing twelve months and then to review it, rather than fix a basic wage for an undefined period and adjust the money amounts of the wage automatically in accordance with movements in a price index.

During the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, which opened in February, 1961, the Commission considered:—

- (a) an application by employers for an increase from 40 to 42 in the standard hours of work per week, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equivalent to two hours' pay at ordinary rates; and
- (b) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$3 a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to compensate for cost of living increases since 1953, for a further increase of \$2.20 a week to reflect increases in productivity since 1953, and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed the claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in July, 1961, the Commission refused the employers' application and the unions' application for restoration of automatic adjustments, and granted an increase of \$1.20 a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961.

The Commission stated in its judgment that it had adopted the basic wage of 1960 as a standard. It considered that the 1960 basic wage took account of productivity increases up to June, 1960, and that the increase of \$1.20 now granted was the highest that the economy had the capacity to sustain and was sufficient to maintain the purchasing power of the 1960 basic wage.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that it proposed to use the newly-constructed Consumer Price Index as a basis for ensuring the maintenance of the purchasing power of the basic wage. However, as it was concerned with maintaining the value of the real wage based on the concept of national capacity, the Commission was not prepared to return to a system whereby movements in the Index led automatically to adjustments of the basic wage. Instead, the Commission decided that it would, at annual intervals, allow the movements in the Consumer Price Index during the previous year to be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change. The Commission also decided that, as price movements were to be considered annually, a review of the economy generally and of productivity increases in particular, and a decision whether or not to change the level of the real basic wage, need take place only every three or four years.

The Commission adjourned the 1961 hearing to February, 1962, and indicated that the only issue in these adjourned proceedings would be why the money wage fixed in 1961 should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index.

The adjourned hearing was held on 20th February, 1962. As there had been no significant change in the Consumer Price Index during the previous twelve months, the Commission announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and further adjourned the hearing to February, 1963. On 5th February, 1963, the Commission again announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and adjourned to February, 1964 its consideration whether the basic wage should not be adjusted in accordance with changes in the Consumer Price Index.

During the 1964 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case, which opened in February, 1964, the Commission considered:—

- (a) applications by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$5.20 a week for the six capital cities rate) to compensate for increases in prices (\$2.00) and productivity (\$3.20) since 1953, and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage; and
- (b) an application by employers for a "total wage" which would merge the basic wage and margins elements of the wage structure (insofar as margins were determined upon general economic grounds) and would be adjusted annually within a range based upon the growth of productivity.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation and other submissions, and opposed the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments.

In its judgments, delivered in June, 1964, the Commission rejected the employers' "total wage" application and the unions' application for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments, and granted an increase of \$2 a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 19th June, 1964. In refusing the employers' application, the Commission stated that the procedure proposed for determining wages could not be successfully implemented, that it would reduce the flexibility of wage fixation, and that it would be applied in a community where the Commission did not fix all wages and salaries and where there was no overall consideration of incomes or control of prices. In its judgment in the Basic Wage Inquiry, the Commission re-affirmed its approach in the 1961 Inquiry—that the level of the real basic wage should be reviewed every three or four years in the light of price and productivity movements and after a general review of the economy, and that, in each intervening year, the basic wage should, *prima facie*, be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index. The Commission expressed the view that the economy was in a buoyant condition and that current and predictable national capacity could sustain the increase awarded.

During the 1965 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case, which opened in March, 1965, the Commission considered concurrently:—

- (a) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$1.20 a week for the six capital cities rate) to compensate for price increases since June, 1964; and

- (b) an application by employers for (i) a "total wage" which would merge the basic wage and margins elements of the wage structure and would equal the sum of the current basic wage and margins plus one per cent. of this sum, or alternatively, for (ii) the level of the basic wage and the level of the margins element (insofar as margins were determined upon general economic grounds) to be determined simultaneously by one bench of the Commission.

The Commonwealth Government intervened to express concern at the prospect of a wage increase, and to advocate that margins be varied industry by industry, on a work-value basis, without general reviews.

In a majority judgment, delivered in June, 1965, the Commission rejected the employers' "total wage" application and the unions' application for an increase in the basic wage, but granted the employers' alternative application for simultaneous determination of the basic wage and of margins insofar as they were fixed on general economic grounds. The Commission decided that an increase in wages could be sustained but that, as the basic wage had risen in 1964 and margins had not been reviewed on general economic grounds since 1963, the increase should be added to margins rather than the basic wage. Accordingly, the Commission awarded an increase in margins, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1st July, 1965, by an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum of the basic wage (six capital cities rate) plus the existing margin. The Commission expected that this increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award (where the margin of a fitter, for example, was increased by \$0.60 a week) would be speedily reflected throughout Commonwealth awards.

In granting the employers' alternative application, the Commission considered that simultaneous determinations of the basic wage and margins on general economic grounds would ensure coherence and consistency in decisions on national wage cases, would introduce greater flexibility in that a wage increase could go wholly to the basic wage or to the margins element or be distributed between the two elements, and would provide an opportunity of ensuring that a wage increase on general economic grounds would not result in those on higher margins receiving a greater proportionate increase in total wages than those on lower margins. The Commission declared, in the majority judgment, that there should be annual reviews of the economy, and that the basic wage and margins (insofar as margins were fixed on general economic grounds) should be determined simultaneously for the ensuing year at the highest level the national capacity could sustain during the ensuing year. It considered that national capacity should be assessed annually in real terms, and that the level of wages should not necessarily be changed on the basis of price movements, of average productivity gains, or of some formula of prices plus productivity. The Commission also expressed the view that wage increases should not be granted without regard to their likely economic consequences, including their likely effect on price stability.

Differential basic wage rates are declared by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) for each of the State capital cities, for the six capitals combined, and for various extra-metropolitan cities and towns. The Commission (formerly the Court) determines which of these basic wage rates are to be incorporated in the Commonwealth awards for particular occupations or industries.

Changes since 1946 in the basic wages declared for capital cities for adult males under Commonwealth awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 149. Basic Wages (per week) for Adult Males under Commonwealth Awards, Capital Cities

Date	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 30th June—							
1946	9.90	9.80	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.50	9.70
1947	11.00	10.70	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.40	10.60
1948	11.60	11.50	11.00	11.10	11.00	11.20	11.40
1949	12.70	12.50	11.90	12.10	12.00	12.40	12.40
1950	13.80	13.70	12.90	13.10	13.30	13.10	13.50
1951	18.00	17.70	16.60	17.10	17.60	17.30	17.60
1952	22.30	21.20	20.70	21.10	21.40	21.40	21.60
Month of Change—							
1952: Aug.*	23.50	22.40	21.30	22.40	22.20	22.20	22.70
Nov.*	23.70	22.80	21.60	22.90	22.80	23.00	23.10
1953: Feb.*	23.80	22.90	21.50	22.50	22.90	23.20	23.10
May*	24.10	23.20	21.70	22.80	23.10	23.90	23.40
Aug.*†	24.30	23.50	21.80	23.10	23.60	24.20	23.60
1956: Junet	25.30	24.50	22.80	24.10	24.60	25.20	24.60
1957: May†	26.30	25.50	23.80	25.10	25.60	26.20	25.60
1958: May†	26.80	26.00	24.30	25.60	26.10	26.70	26.10
1959: Junet	28.30	27.50	25.80	27.10	27.60	28.20	27.60
1961: July†	29.50	28.70	27.00	28.30	28.80	29.40	28.80
1964: Junet‡	31.50	30.70	29.00	30.30	30.80	31.40	30.80

* Rates operative from first pay-period commencing in month.

† For date operative, see relevant Basic Wage Inquiry (pages 176 to 178).

‡ Automatic quarterly adjustments for movements in retail prices were discontinued in September, 1953.

¶ Rates current in December, 1965.

BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

Within the New South Wales system of industrial arbitration, the first determination of a standard wage was made in 1914, when the State Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of declaring a living or minimum wage for adult males for the guidance of wage-fixing tribunals. In 1918, a living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal, after inquiry into the cost of living, became a statutory right of adult males and females working under industrial awards. From 1918 to 1925, these living wages were determined by the Board of Trade, and from 1926 to 1937 by the State Industrial Commission.

The living wage for an adult male, as determined by the State industrial tribunals, related to a family unit comprising a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, a man and wife only in 1927, and a man, wife, and one child from 1929 to 1937. The wage for an adult male was supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State in respect of all dependent children under statutory school leaving age from 1927 to 1929, and in respect of all dependent children except one from 1929 to 1937.

From October, 1937 until November, 1955, the basic wages determined for adult males by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the Industrial Commission for inclusion in State awards. The basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court from October, 1937 to December, 1950 comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (usually 60c a week in New South Wales) which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In December, 1950, the Commonwealth Court added \$2 to the "needs" portion of the basic wage, standardised the "prosperity" loading at a uniform 50c for all localities and awards, and made the whole of the new wage subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. In September, 1953, the Court discontinued the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in price index numbers. As a result, the basic wage in State awards remained unchanged from August, 1953 to November, 1955.

When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted in 1937, differential basic wage rates were assessed for certain localities, following the Commonwealth Court's practice. The "needs" portion of the basic wage determined for Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla was adjusted in accordance with retail price index numbers for Sydney, that for the County of Yancowinna was adjusted in accordance with index numbers for Broken Hill, and that for other localities in the State was fixed at 30c a week less than the Sydney rate. The fixed "prosperity" loading was 60c a week in most instances (but 50c in awards for State Government employees and in certain other awards), until standardised, in accordance with the Commonwealth Court's 1950 basic wage judgment, at a uniform 50c a week. The 30c differential for country areas other than the County of Yancowinna was eliminated from July, 1951, following an amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. From November, 1961, following a further amendment of the Act, the differential rate for the County of Yancowinna was also eliminated, and the basic wage for Sydney applied generally throughout the State.

An amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October, 1955 provided (a) for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from the first pay-period commencing in November, 1955, to the level it would have reached if the automatic quarterly adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, and (b) for the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers to be re-introduced. From November, 1955 to August, 1961, the automatic adjustments were based on movements in the "C" Series Retail Price Index, and from November, 1961 on movements in the Consumer Price Index.

A further amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October, 1964 provided for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 19th June, 1964, to the level of the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney (\$31.50). The amendment also provided for the discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and for basic wages determined for Sydney by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to be adopted in future for State awards.

The next table shows the changes from 1955 to 1964 in the basic wage declared for Sydney for adult males under State awards. The table covers only the period from November, 1955 to May, 1964, when the Commonwealth basic wage was not adopted for State awards.

Table 150. Basic Wage (per week) for Adult Males under State Awards, Sydney, 1955 to 1964*

Month of Change†	Basic Wage	Month of Change†	Basic Wage	Month of Change†	Basic Wage
	\$		\$		\$
1955: Nov.	25.30	1958: Nov.	27.30	1961: Aug. Nov.	30.20 30.10
1956: Feb. May Aug. Nov.	25.50 25.60 26.30 27.40	1959: Feb. May Aug. Nov.	27.50 27.60 27.70 27.90	1962: Feb. Aug. Nov.	30.00 29.90 30.00
1957: Feb. May Aug.	27.00 26.80 27.00	1960: Feb. May Aug. Nov.	28.30 28.50 28.80 29.40	1963: Feb. May Aug.	30.10 30.20 30.30
1958: Feb. May	26.90 27.40	1961: Feb. May	29.70 29.90	1964: May	30.50

* See text above table. Automatic quarterly adjustments for movements in retail prices were restored in November, 1955, but were again discontinued from June, 1964.

† Rate operative from first pay-period commencing in month.

BASIC WAGES FOR FEMALES

The first determination of a general basic wage for females under Commonwealth awards was made in 1950. Before then, it was common for awards to include a minimum wage for females ranging from 54 to 56 per cent. of the male basic wage, but this proportion was assessed in the light of the circumstances in the occupations or industry covered by the individual award. The Women's Employment Board, established by the Commonwealth Government in 1942, awarded basic rates for females up to 75 per cent., 90 per cent., and occasionally 100 per cent., of male basic rates, but the Board's jurisdiction was limited, for the most part, to women engaged during the war in work formerly performed by men. In 1945, the Commonwealth Government, by regulation, provided that females in certain "vital" industries should be paid at least 75 per cent. of the corresponding minimum male rate.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to determine or alter a basic wage for females was clarified by an amendment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act in 1949, when a definition of a female basic wage corresponding to that for males (see page 174) was inserted in the Act.

In its judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the basic wage for adult females under Commonwealth awards at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate, commencing from the first pay-period in December, 1950. This ratio has been applied in all subsequent Commonwealth basic wage determinations.

The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided until 1950 that the basic wage for females under State awards should be not less than 54 per cent. of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual proportion included in State awards.

In 1950, following the Commonwealth Court's judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, an amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act empowered the State Industrial Commission to review the terms of awards for female employees and to vary such terms as it deemed proper, but provided that no variation was to fix female rates of pay lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for females. In its rulings on these matters, the Industrial Commission held that the basic wage prescribed for adult females by the Commonwealth Court included an amount of \$2 which was really attributable to secondary considerations and should be regarded as a secondary rate of wage, and that the *true or foundational basic wage* for Sydney for adult females under State awards should be \$10.35 (representing the pre-existing wage of \$7.90 plus an increase of \$2.45). The Commission therefore prescribed a general increase of \$2.45 in the basic wage for adult females under State awards, to operate from the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950. Where the increased basic wage (\$10.35 for Sydney) and any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation were together less than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females (\$12.35 for Sydney), the Commission, in order to satisfy the statutory requirement that no rate of pay for adult females under State awards should be lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, prescribed an additional amount to bridge the gap. As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement, the Commonwealth female basic wage became, in effect, the *minimum* wage for adult females under State awards, and the whole of this minimum was subject to quarterly adjustment for retail price changes.

A further amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, which became operative on 1st January, 1959, defined the *basic* wage for adult females under State awards to be equal to 75 per cent. of the male basic wage, and provided for the Industrial Commission to vary existing awards to give effect to this definition. Any variation by the Commission was to prescribe an award wage not less than the sum of the newly-defined basic wage plus any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation, and not more than the wage for adult males performing similar work. The effect of this change was (a) to increase the female *basic* wage (as identified by the Commission in 1950), by \$2 and to make it equivalent to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act, and (b) to increase *award* wage rates for adult females by that amount of the secondary wage (\$2 in many cases) absorbed to raise the *basic* wage (as identified by the Commission in 1950) to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment. The change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March, 1959.

The 1959 amendment to the Act also provided for equal pay for males and females under certain circumstances. If the Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee was satisfied that male and female employees under an award were performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, it was to prescribe the same secondary or marginal rates of wage for males and females. The basic wage for these females was

to be 80 per cent. of the male basic wage from 1st January, 1959, and was to be increased annually by 5 per cent. of the male rate so that from 1st January, 1963 it would be the same as the male basic wage.

Changes since 1946 in the basic wages declared for Sydney for adult females under Commonwealth and State awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 151. Basic Wage (per week)* for Adult Females, Sydney

At 30th June	Common-wealth Awards	State Awards†	Month of Change	Common-wealth Awards	State Awards
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1946	+	5.35	1960: Aug. Nov.	22.10	21.60
1947	+	5.95			22.05
1948	+	6.25	1961: Feb. May July		22.25
1949	+	6.85			22.40
1950	+	7.45			22.65
			Aug. Nov.		22.60
1951	13.50	13.50	1962: Feb. Aug. Nov.		22.50
1952	16.70	16.70			22.45
1953	18.05	18.05			22.50
1954	18.20	18.20			
1955	18.20	18.20	1963: Feb. May Aug.	23.60	22.60
1956	18.95	19.20			22.65
1957	19.70	20.10			22.75
1958	20.10	20.55	1964: May June‡		22.90
1959	21.20	20.70			23.60
1960	21.20	21.35			

* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued (in both Commonwealth and State awards) in September, 1953. They were restored in State awards in November, 1955, but were again discontinued from June, 1964. Changes in the basic wage in Commonwealth awards after September, 1953 resulted from Basic Wage Inquiries.

† The amounts shown from 1951 to 1958 represent the basic wage together with so much of any margin and any further amount necessary to make the minimum wage payable equivalent to 75 per cent. of the male basic wage. Following the increase in the basic wage to the 75 per cent. equivalent, the amounts shown from June, 1959 are the basic wage exclusive of any margin. This change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March, 1959.

‡ No general basic wage declared before December, 1950.

¶ Rates current in December, 1965.

SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters). Secondary wages have never been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments for movements in retail prices.

On several occasions since the 1939-1945 War, employees' organisations have approached the various arbitration authorities for substantial increases in the secondary portions of award rates of pay. The organisations have claimed that (a) the real value of the secondary portion had decreased because of increases in the cost of living, and (b) the increases in the basic wage (as a result of automatic quarterly adjustments and the periodic increases awarded by the arbitration authorities themselves) had impaired the former relationship between the secondary portion and the basic wage portion of award rates of pay.

Applications by employee and employer organisations for variation of the Metal Trades Award were referred to the Full Commonwealth Arbitration Court by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1953. In its judgment, given in November, 1954, the Court laid down the basis for a new structure of margins in the metal trades. It raised the existing margin for each occupation covered by the Award to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937, and provided that there should be no reduction where an existing margin was already greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the 1937 figure. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from \$5.20 to \$7.50 per week, increased similarly the margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in the margins of unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award. In its judgment, the Court accepted a need to restore the position of the skilled employee in relation to the unskilled, stated that the "nominal value of the fitter's skill must tend to increase with the increase in the nominal prices of essential commodities", and took into consideration the capacity of the economy to pay higher margins for skilled workers both in the metal trades and in other trades likely to be affected indirectly by the judgment.

The Commonwealth Court's variation of margins in the Metal Trades Award tended to lead the way to similar variation in other awards. In dealing with the majority of applications for award variation subsequently coming before them, Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioners applied the " $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times" formula embodied in the Court's 1954 judgment. The N.S.W. Industrial Commission, in dealing with applications for increased margins in a number of State awards, laid down the general principle that award rates of pay which had been based on Commonwealth award rates should be varied to accord with the new Commonwealth rates, and that other cases should be governed by the method of approach and the principles formerly applied by the Commission in the fixation of rates of pay. While not necessarily adhering to the formula embodied in the Commonwealth Court's 1954 judgment, the Industrial Commission subsequently increased margins in a large number of State awards.

In August, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering a number of applications for changes in margins, including applications for variations in Part I of the Metal Trades Award. The employee organisations claimed an increase in the margin for the fitter (from \$7.50 to \$13.40 per week) and a return to the relativities within the margins structure in the metal trades before the 1954 margins judgment. The employers counterclaimed for a reduction of \$1.50 a week in the fitter's margin, and for the 1954 decision as to relativities to be adhered to and to be carried to its logical conclusion insofar as lower-paid classifications were concerned.

In its judgment, delivered in November, 1959, the Commission increased all existing margins in the Metal Trades Award by 28 per cent. from the first pay-period beginning in December, 1959, and rejected the other

claims. As a result of the decision, the margin of the fitter was raised from \$7.50 to \$9.60 per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since the 1954 judgment, the general increase in productivity since then, and the increased strength of the Australian economy. Because of employees' contributions to general productivity increases, the Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1954 margins. The Commission also stated that, as no evidence of relative work values had been presented, it was not prepared to alter the relativities within the margins structure established by the 1954 judgment.

Following the Commission's 1959 judgment, a 28 per cent. increase in margins was granted by the various industrial arbitration authorities in most Commonwealth and State awards.

In June, 1961, after a hearing lasting two and a half years, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission issued its decision on claims for national minimum salaries for professional engineers. The claims, which had been lodged by professional and public service associations representing professional engineers, were directed at the Commonwealth Public Service Board, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, State and local governmental authorities, and employers in private industry. Insofar as respondents other than the Commonwealth authorities were concerned, the claims were for minimum annual salaries of \$3,456 for a "qualified engineer and \$4,556 for an "experienced" engineer; the claims against the Commonwealth authorities were for the salary scale for Engineer Grade I to be raised to \$3,460 for the first year and \$4,530 for the sixth year. In its decision, the Commission prescribed minimum annual salaries of \$2,800 for a qualified engineer who is a diplomat, \$3,080 for a qualified engineer who is a graduate, and \$4,400 for an "experienced" engineer. An "experienced" engineer was defined (broadly speaking) as a qualified engineer with a minimum period of experience (four years for a graduate, five years for others). The minimum annual salaries for Engineers Grade I employed by the Commonwealth authorities were raised to \$2,800 in the first year of the incremental scale, \$3,080 in the second year (the starting point for graduates), and \$4,400 in the sixth year. The Commission stressed that the case was essentially a "work value" case, with consideration being given to the courses of study, the nature of the duties, the conditions of work, and the responsibilities of a professional engineer, and that its decision should not necessarily be applied to other professional, executive, or clerical occupations.

The Commission's 1961 decision awarded substantial salary increases to base-grade qualified professional engineers employed by Commonwealth authorities. In June, 1962, the Commission issued its decision on claims by the various professional associations on behalf of higher-grade engineers employed by the authorities. The hearing of these claims was conducted on a work-value basis and in the light of a comprehensive re-classification of engineers' grades undertaken by the Public Service Board after the 1961 determination. In its 1962 decision, the Commission rejected the claims for an increase in the salaries determined by the Board for Engineer Class 1, but granted substantial increases in the salaries for Classes 2 to 5 of the Board's scale. The annual rates of salary (including \$266 basic wage adjustment) awarded by the Commission (with those previously determined by the Board shown in brackets) ranged from \$2,862-\$4,462 (\$2,862-\$4,462) for Class 1 to \$7,462-\$7,982 (\$6,282-\$6,542) for Class 5. The

Commission again stressed that other classes of employees were not, as of right, to be related to professional engineers, and that they were required to provide proper proof of work-value in support of claims for salary increases. However, employee organisations, the Public Service Board, and the Public Service Arbitrator could, in appropriate circumstances, make use of the reasons for the Commission's decision and the salaries awarded by it, and the Board was fully entitled to waive proof of work-value in determining salaries for one section of employees by relation to the salaries determined for another section.

In February, 1963, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering claims by employee organisations for all margins in the Metal Trades Award to be increased to 2.86 times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1947. (On the basis of this formula, the margin of the fitter would be raised to \$14.90.) In its judgment, delivered in April, 1963, the Commission increased all existing margins in the award by 10 per cent. from the first pay-period after 22nd April, 1963. The margin of the fitter was raised from \$9.60 to \$10.60 per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since its 1959 margins judgment and the capacity of the national economy to sustain an increase in real margins. The Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1959 margins. Early in the hearing, the Commission announced that its decision in the case would relate only to the Metal Trades Award and should not be applied automatically outside the metal trades. Nevertheless, a similar increase was granted in most Commonwealth and State awards by the end of 1963.

By a majority judgment in the 1965 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case, delivered in June, 1965 (see page 180), the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted an application by employers for simultaneous determinations of the basic wage and of margins (insofar as margins were fixed on general economic grounds). The Commission considered that an increase in wages could be sustained on general economic grounds but that, as the basic wage had risen in 1964 and margins had not been reviewed on these grounds since 1963, the increase should be added to margins rather than the basic wage. Accordingly, the Commission awarded an increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1st July, 1965, by an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum of the basic wage (six capital cities rate) plus the existing margin. For a fitter, the margin was raised from \$10.60 to \$11.20 a week (six capital cities rate). The Commission expected that this increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award would be speedily reflected throughout Commonwealth awards.

AWARD RATES OF WAGES

The award rates of wages payable to adult employees in selected occupations in 1948 and later years are shown in Table 152. The rates are those provided in Commonwealth or State awards, and (except where otherwise specified) are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). For most occupations, the hours constituting a full week's work (other than overtime) are 40. For some occupations, there are various grades of work to which differential wage rates apply; for these occupations, either two rates are shown (e.g. \$48.60 and \$50.70), indicating that there are only two grades of work, or a range of rates is shown, indicating that there are more than two grades of work.

Table 152. Award Rates of Wages (per week) for Adult Employees in Selected Occupations, Sydney

Occupation	At 31st December						
	1948	1953	1959	1961	1962	1963	1964
ADULT MALES							
Primary Production—							
Shearer (per 100 ordinary flock sheep, machine)**	6.22	14.60	15.95	16.65	16.65	16.65	17.25
Gen'l Farm Hand (Agriculture)††	**	26.30	29.90	32.50	32.40	32.70	33.90
Coal Miner (machine)	††	††	42.05††	43.25††	43.25††	44.25††	46.25††
Manufacturing							
Cabinet Maker	17.20	29.30	35.10	39.30	39.20	40.50	41.70
Compositor (machine) (general printing)	18.20	31.15	40.80	42.00	42.00	43.30	45.30
Cutter (ready-made clothing)	17.60	29.40	37.10	38.95	38.95	39.95	41.95
Fitter (General Engineering)	17.40	29.50	37.90	39.10	39.10	40.10	42.10
Linesman (electrical supply)	18.00	31.80	40.10	45.40	45.30	46.50	48.60
Miller (shift) (flour milling)	17.45	33.00	41.60	47.30	47.20	48.50	50.70
Transport, etc.—							
Railway Locomotive Driver	18.50	29.50	37.00	39.20	39.20	40.10	42.10
Motor Lorry Driver (over 1 ton to 3 tons)	15.50	28.10	34.10	36.30	36.30††	36.30††	37.50††
Buildings—							
Wharf Labourer, per hour ††	16.00	28.60	35.10	37.30	37.30	38.30	40.30
Bricklayer	0.49	0.89	1.12	1.16	1.16	1.21	1.28
Carpenter	18.80	33.33	40.67	46.17	46.00	47.33	50.68
Painter	17.78	33.83	41.33	46.83	46.83	48.17	51.67
Plumber	19.40	33.08	40.17	44.40	45.50	46.83	49.33
Retail Trade—							
Shop Assistant—Drapery	16.40	28.50	34.10	37.50	37.40	38.30	39.50
ADULT FEMALES							
Coat Machinist (ready-made men's clothing)	10.70	20.30	24.40	25.30	25.30	25.70	27.20
Weaver (textile woollen mills)	10.25	19.90	23.20	24.70	24.70	25.00	26.50
Confectionery General Hand	9.30	19.60	23.40	24.30	24.30	24.50	26.00
Shop Assistant—Drapery	8.70	19.50	22.90	24.60	24.50	24.90	25.75
Waitress (Hotel) ††	10.80	20.40	26.85	31.85	33.25	33.50	36.70

* Without keep.

† New South Wales rates.

†† 44 hours per week.

‡ Rate per hour for casuals on other than special cargo work.

§ Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates, and include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc.

|| Rates of wage represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.

** Not covered by an award.

†† Pieces-work rates payable.

‡‡ An additional attendance allowance is payable at the rate of one shift's pay for each full fortnightly pay-period worked.

§§ Rate (new award) for vehicles under 6,500 lb. gross weight.

Similar information relating to a large number of occupations is published annually in the *Social Condition* Part of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales* and in the *Commonwealth Labour Report*. Particulars of award rates of wages for selected occupations in the rural industries are given in the chapter "Rural Industries" of this Year Book.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Weighted averages of the minimum wage rates payable to adult employees in Australia are computed for each of a number of industrial groups (15 groups for males and 8 for females) and for all groups combined. The weighted averages embrace a representative range of occupations, and are based on the occupation and industry structures existing in 1954. Because of coverage difficulties, the rural industries are excluded.

The wage rates used in the computation are the rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative awards, determinations, and agreements. The weighted averages for males cover wage rates for 3,415 award designations, but as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313; for females, the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The money amounts in which the weighted averages are expressed should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index of changes expressed in money terms. Because the averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", awards, etc. relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

The following table shows, for New South Wales, the weighted average minimum wage rates payable to adult employees for a full week's work in 1945 and later years:—

Table 153. Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, N.S.W.

At 31st Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers*		At 31st Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers*	
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females		Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females
	\$	\$				\$	\$		
1945	12.25	†	43.4	†	1958	32.92	22.90	116.6	115.0
1952	28.02	19.52	99.2	98.0	1959	35.02	24.92	124.0	125.2
1953	28.73	20.05	101.7	100.7	1960	36.28	26.12	128.5	131.2
1954	29.32	20.12	103.8	101.1	1961	37.34	26.92	132.2	135.2
1955	30.52	20.97	108.1	105.3	1962	37.37	26.91	132.3	135.2
1956	32.28	22.14	114.3	111.2	1963	38.28	27.61	135.5	138.7
1957	32.45	22.37	114.9	112.4	1964	40.23	29.22	142.5	146.8

* Base: Weighted average minimum weekly wage rate for Australia in 1954 = 100.

† Not available.

The weighted average minimum wage rates for each industrial group in 1945 and later years are shown in Table 154.

Table 154. Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Industrial Group	At 31st December						
	1945	1953	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
ADULT MALES							
Mining* and Quarrying	14.61	36.71	43.75	44.53	43.88	46.47	51.48
Manufacturing:	12.19	28.20	35.21	36.37	36.32	37.08	38.90
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	11.66	27.72	34.48	35.58	35.62	36.30	38.22
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	12.02	28.21	35.54	36.49	36.57	37.22	39.07
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	12.10	28.12	35.74	36.78	36.75	37.59	39.35
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	13.10	29.96	37.67	38.74	38.88	39.54	41.88
Paper, Printing, etc.	12.00	28.20	35.59	36.68	36.81	37.43	39.29
Other Manufacturing	12.15	28.27	35.44	36.56	36.58	37.29	39.15
<i>All Manufacturing Groups</i>	12.01	28.54	36.82	37.85	38.07	39.04	40.53
Building and Construction	12.53	28.05	35.83	37.35	37.26	38.30	39.57
Transport:	11.93	28.54	36.67	37.77	37.97	38.64	40.38
Railway Services	12.42	29.54	38.85	40.06	40.06	41.38	45.02
Road and Air Transport	12.12	28.49	36.32	37.21	37.32	38.09	39.70
Shipping and Stevedoring	11.72	28.28	35.98	37.21	36.82	37.90	39.87
Communication	11.78	27.73	34.71	35.77	35.81	36.78	38.60
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12.25	28.73	36.28	37.34	37.37	38.28	40.23
Public Authority (n.e.t.) and Community and Business Services							
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.							
<i>All Industrial Groups</i>							
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing:	†	20.33	25.70	26.46	26.41	26.70	28.92
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	†	19.95	24.27	25.13	25.13	25.46	27.05
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	†	19.62	26.03	26.81	26.76	27.06	28.90
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	†	19.86	25.48	26.24	26.23	26.58	28.45
Other Manufacturing	†	19.97	25.06	25.88	25.85	26.18	27.99
<i>All Manufacturing Groups</i>	†	20.93	26.74	27.62	27.61	28.32	30.13
Transport and Communication	†	20.17	28.13	28.89	28.89	29.70	30.94
Wholesale and Retail Trade	†	20.06	26.94	27.59	27.68	30.02	31.51
Public Authority (n.e.t.) and Community and Business Services	†	19.75	25.24	26.06	26.01	26.59	28.12
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	†						
<i>All Industrial Groups</i>	†	20.05	26.12	26.92	26.91	27.61	29.22

* Wage rates include lead bonus, etc.

† Not available.

A dissection of the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males into the three components of the total minimum wage (i.e. basic wage, margin, and loading) is given for 1945 and later years in the following table. The money amounts in which these components are expressed should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index of changes expressed in money terms.

The basic wage rates shown in the table are weighted averages of the rates prescribed in Commonwealth and State awards, determinations, and agreements for the occupations included in the index. For industries other than mining, basic wage rates for Sydney have generally been used; however, basic wage rates other than the Sydney rate are prescribed for a number of occupations. At various times, State Government employees under Commonwealth awards have been paid State basic wage rates, and the basic wage rates of some employees have been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments while those of other employees within the same jurisdiction have remained unchanged. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates shown in the table differ from the Sydney basic wage rates given elsewhere in this chapter.

"Margins" are the minimum amounts, additional to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work (skill, experience, arduousness, and other like factors). "Loadings" include industry loadings and other general loadings prescribed in awards, etc. for the occupations included in the index.

Table 155. Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Components of Total Wage Rates, Adult Males, N.S.W.*

Jurisdiction and Components †		At 31st December						
		1945	1953	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commonwealth Awards, etc.—								
Basic Wage		9.83	24.16	28.37	29.48	29.46	29.52	31.36
Margin		2.07	4.02	7.18	7.23	7.25	8.05	8.23
Loading		0.38	0.39	0.35	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.57
Total Wage		12.28	28.57	35.90	37.22	37.23	38.13	40.16
State Awards, etc.—								
Basic Wage		9.88	24.30	29.38	30.08	29.99	30.28	31.50
Margin		2.10	4.07	6.72	6.79	6.85	7.35	7.70
Loading		0.24	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.67	0.79	1.11
Total Wage		12.22	28.92	36.68	37.48	37.51	38.42	40.31
All Awards, etc.—								
Basic Wage		9.85	24.22	28.85	29.77	29.72	29.88	31.42
Margin		2.08	4.05	6.97	7.02	7.06	7.72	7.98
Loading		0.32	0.46	0.46	0.55	0.59	0.68	0.83
Total Wage		12.25	28.73	36.28	37.34	37.37	38.28	40.23

* Excludes rural industries. See text preceding table.

† Components of the weighted average minimum wage rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last ten years in the following table. These averages represent the total actual earnings of all civilian wage and

salary earners (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. "Earnings" includes salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but excludes payments to members of the Defence Forces. "Male units" represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding quarters. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences.

Table 156. Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit, N.S.W.*

Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year	Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1955-56	37.25	39.35	36.40	38.75	37.95	1960-61	47.35	50.35	45.75	49.00	48.10
1956-57	39.00	41.65	38.30	40.70	39.90	1961-62	47.95	51.30	46.75	50.45	49.10
1957-58	40.45	43.00	38.95	41.50	40.95	1962-63	48.95	52.45	47.70	51.50	50.15
1958-59	41.90	44.45	39.95	42.80	42.30	1963-64	50.65	55.40	50.00	54.20	52.60
1959-60	44.10	47.05	43.65	47.80	45.05	1964-65	54.95	59.30	54.10	57.85	56.55

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work.

The (State) Eight Hours Act, 1916, prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920, the Act was amended to grant a 44-hour week to most industries, but in 1922 the amendment was repealed and the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. Further State legislative action led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week for employees under State awards, etc. from January, 1926.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. With the onset of the economic depression, however, the general extension of the standard 44-hour week to employees under Commonwealth awards was delayed until economic conditions improved.

The N.S.W. Industrial Commission announced, after a public inquiry in 1933, that it had decided to declare a 44-hour week as the standard applicable to industry generally and to apply the standard with a degree of elasticity (as under previous statutes) to meet the varying needs of different industries.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the

standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1st July, 1947. In its judgment, announced in September, 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. from the first pay-period commencing in January, 1948.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court considered a claim by employers' organisations that the standard weekly hours of work be increased, but refused the claim. A further claim by employers' organisations that standard weekly hours be increased temporarily from 40 to 42 (with a concomitant increase in wages) was considered by the Court during the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, and also rejected.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for dairying, general farming, and fruit growing) prescribe hours in excess of 40, and some (e.g. for clerical workers, Crown employees, bank officials, teachers) prescribe less than 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first four hours and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only "reasonable" overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

The weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for a full working week, for adult male workers in all industrial groups in New South Wales except the rural, shipping, and stevedoring industries, were 43.78 at 31st December, 1939, 43.73 at 30th June, 1947, 40.00 at 30th June, 1948, and 39.95 from 30th June, 1953. For adult female workers, the weighted average standard hours of work were 39.54 at 31st March, 1951 and 39.53 from 30th June, 1953.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1st January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25th April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Labour Day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26th December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

ANNUAL LEAVE

The ability of Commonwealth and State industrial arbitration authorities to award paid annual leave was not recognised for some years after the introduction of compulsory industrial arbitration. In 1912, however, the High Court of Australia decided that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had jurisdiction to award annual leave with pay, and in 1915 the N.S.W. Court of Industrial Arbitration decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board could in a proper case grant a claim for paid annual leave.

Until 1936, the Commonwealth Court did not grant paid annual leave except in special cases or in cases where it had become the custom generally by the practice of most of the parties concerned. However, one week's annual leave on full ordinary pay was awarded in 1936 to employees in the commercial printing industry, and in 1940 to all employees in the metal trades industry except those engaged in the servicing of motor vehicles. Annual leave in the Commonwealth jurisdiction was introduced over a period of time, industry by industry, when the judge responsible for the industry considered it proper and feasible.

It was not a general practice of the State industrial authorities to prescribe paid annual leave, each individual case being considered as it arose. However, by 1944, many State awards provided for paid annual leave of one or two weeks.

In terms of the (State) Annual Holidays Act, 1944, all employees under State awards, determinations, and agreements, employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. which contained no provision for annual leave, and all employees not covered by an award, etc. became entitled to two weeks' leave on full ordinary pay after twelve months' continuous service. The Act provided that the leave must generally be taken within six months of becoming due, that it must be taken in two consecutive weeks or (by arrangement between employer and employee) in two separate weeks, that employers must not make payments in lieu of annual leave, and that the employee must be given a week's notice of the leave period and be paid in advance for it. The Act also provided that if the period of employment with a particular employer was less than twelve months, the employee must be paid holiday pay (when his employment was terminated) at the rate of $\frac{1}{25}$ th of his ordinary pay for the period of employment.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration considered applications for a number of awards to be varied so as to increase the period of paid annual leave from one to two weeks. In its judgment, the Court set out what it considered should be the principles to be applied in dealing with applications for the period of annual leave to be increased to two weeks, and left the question of varying any particular award to the discretion of the single judge who heard the application. Most Commonwealth awards were subsequently varied to provide for two weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

In 1958, the (State) Annual Holidays Act was amended to increase the leave entitlement of employees covered by the Act to three weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

During the 1960 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by employees' organisations for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave instead of two weeks. In its judgment, issued in December, 1960, the Commission refused the application.

At the 1962 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, employees' organisations again applied for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave. In its judgment, given in May, 1962, the Commission stated that an increase to three weeks' annual leave generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, should be granted as soon as it was satisfied that the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. However, the Commission first wished to be able better to assess the effects of the 1961 recession and the effect on Australia of the United Kingdom's possible entry into the European Common Market. The proceedings were therefore adjourned to 1963.

The adjourned hearing was resumed in February, 1963. In its judgment, issued in April, 1963, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission expressed the view that the Australian economy had recovered sufficiently from the 1961 recession and that its likely rate of recovery in the future was such as to enable the three weeks' annual leave to be granted. The Commission accordingly granted three weeks' paid annual leave to employees under the Metal Trades Award who completed twelve months' continuous service by or after 30th November, 1963, and provided for employees who completed one month's service but less than twelve months' service with a particular employer and whose employment was terminated after 1st June, 1963 to receive holiday pay on a pro rata basis. Similar provisions were subsequently inserted in most Commonwealth awards. In October, 1963, the Commission ruled that employers may not, at their own discretion, require employees to take annual leave in two separate periods.

Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities and of banks and other financial institutions, and salaried employees in many other industries, had been entitled to three weeks' paid annual leave for many years. From 1st January, 1964, the New South Wales Government granted four weeks' paid annual leave to employees of State governmental authorities.

SICK LEAVE

Employees under most Commonwealth and State awards are entitled to one week's sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer. In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Long service leave on full ordinary pay was first introduced for all employees under State awards in New South Wales by the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1951. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to employees in the State not covered by an award, etc. and to employees under Commonwealth awards which included no provision for long service leave. The amount of long service leave was three months after 20 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 20. When the period of service was less than 20 but more than 10 years, and an employee's services were terminated by an employer for any reason other than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee was entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for each full year of service. The Act defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer.

The (State) Long Service Leave Act was amended in April, 1963 to provide for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason, and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least 5 years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Under the amended Act, the long service leave entitlement of an employee whose service with the one employer began before April, 1963 would be the sum of the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 20 years' service) for his service before April, 1963 plus the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 15 years' service) for his service from April, 1963.

The State legislative provisions apply, generally speaking, to employees who are not entitled to long service leave benefits under a Commonwealth award or to more favourable leave benefits under another State Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provisions on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards after its decision in 1964 in the Metal Trades and Graphic Arts cases. In its decision in these cases, the Commission awarded to employees in the

metal trades and printing industries the following long service leave entitlements in respect of continuous service with the one employer—(a) 13 weeks' long service leave to accrue at the rate of 13 weeks for 20 years' service in respect of service before May, 1964 (April, 1963 in New South Wales) and at the rate of 13 weeks' leave for 15 years' service in respect of service after that date; (b) leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Employees on long service leave were to be paid at current award rates (which would be subject to basic wage changes and margins adjustment during the leave period), and were not to accept employment with any other employer bound by the award granting the leave. The Commission defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer. In a later decision (effective from December, 1964), the Commission ruled that an employer was not required to grant long service leave to an employee until his entitlement equalled 13 weeks for the first period of entitlement and $8\frac{3}{4}$ weeks for any subsequent period of entitlement.

State public servants have for many years been entitled to three months' long service leave after 15 years' service, a further three months after 20 years' service, and three months for each additional 10 years' service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to $4\frac{1}{2}$ months' long service leave after 15 years' service and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949, and to waterside workers in 1961.

EMPLOYMENT

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is responsible for safety and health in industry and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training, and deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a bureau for the provision of information on industrial matters.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registries, and polices the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. The Department conducts the Commonwealth Employment Service (see below), provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, industrial training, and industrial food services, and undertakes vocational training in certain cases. It is also responsible for international labour relations and for providing secretariats for the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee and the Departments of Labour Advisory Committee.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Before the Commonwealth Employment Service was established in 1946, a system of labour exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-1962, the provisions of which are summarised on page 682 of Year Book No. 51. The Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides facilities for persons seeking employment and for employers seeking to engage labour. It assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and assists employers to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employer's particular class of work.

The Service provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Services for the receipt of claims for unemployment and sickness benefits.

In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Employment Service has a central office in Sydney, 56 district and branch offices in metropolitan suburbs and country towns, and 45 agents in other country centres. During 1964, 374,421 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 185,343 vacancies were registered by employers, and 179,303 persons were placed in employment.

WORK FORCE

Complete statistics of the work force in New South Wales are available only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. For census purposes, the work force is defined to include all persons (whether employers, self-employed persons, employees, or unpaid helpers) engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service, together with those usually so engaged but out of a job at the time of the census.

The next table shows, for the two most recent censuses, the occupational status of the population of the State, separate particulars being given for those in the work force and those not in the work force:—

Table 157. Occupational Status of Population*, N.S.W.

Occupational Status	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In Work Force—						
At Work—						
Employer	80,693	10,487	91,180	81,131	14,590	95,721
Self-employed	121,580	18,405	139,985	116,732	21,953	138,685
Employee	849,215	287,991	1,137,206	942,934	354,889	1,297,823
Unpaid Helper	5,114	3,168	8,282	3,707	2,787	6,494
Total	1,056,602	320,051	1,376,653	1,144,504	394,219	1,538,723
Not at Work†—						
Unable to Secure Employment	4,280	1,618	5,898	30,632	10,232	40,864
Temporarily Laid off	1,912	865	2,777	4,218	1,468	5,686
Sickness or Accident	6,141	2,063	8,204	7,497	2,687	10,184
Changing Jobs	4,128	1,658	5,786	2,984	1,610	4,594
Other	1,849	626	2,475	1,644	670	2,314
Total	18,310	6,530	24,840	46,975	16,667	63,642
Not Stated	3,670	1,413	5,083	‡	‡	‡
Total In Work Force ..	1,078,582	327,994	1,406,576	1,191,479	410,886	1,602,365
Not in Work Force—						
Children Not Attending School	185,839	177,916	363,755	208,638	199,360	407,998
Full-time Student or Children Attending School	324,228	308,311	632,539	418,347	392,656	811,003
Independent Means, Retired	21,126	23,068	44,194	20,730	23,217	43,947
Home Duties .. .. .	...	725,232	725,232	...	731,379	731,379
Pensioner or Annuitant	90,630	124,671	215,301	109,185	165,455	274,640
Inmate of Institution	11,897	9,555	21,452	14,949	11,271	26,220
Other	8,558	5,922	14,480	9,581	9,880	19,461
Total Not in Work Force ..	642,278	1,374,675	2,016,953	781,430	1,533,218	2,314,648
Total Population	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013

* Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

† The category "Not at Work" includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not in a job and were not seeking a job at the time of the census because of sickness, accident, etc. or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It also includes persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work" do not, therefore, represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

‡ In 1961, an occupational status was allocated, before tabulation, in all cases where this information was not stated on the census schedule.

The work force at 30th June, 1961 absorbed 1,602,365 persons, or 40.9 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the work force in 1961, 81.0 per cent. were engaged as employees, 8.7 per cent. were self-employed, 6.0 per cent. were engaged as employers, and 4.0 per cent. were not at work; the corresponding proportions in 1954 were 81.1, 10.0, 6.5, and 1.8 per cent., respectively.

During the seven years from 1954 to 1961, the total work force rose by 13.9 per cent., but the increase for females (25.3 per cent.) was proportionately much greater than that for males (10.5 per cent.). Females represented 25.6 per cent. of the total work force in 1961, compared with 23.3 per cent. in 1954 and 22.8 per cent. in 1947. This increasing participation of women in the work force is reflected in the statistics of the dependent population (i.e. those not in the work force), where the number of females classified to "Home Duties" rose by only 0.8 per cent. between 1954 and 1961.

The following table shows, for the 1954 and 1961 censuses, the distribution of the work force in New South Wales among the main groups of industries. For certain of the industry groups, the figures derived from the 1954 census have been adjusted to the classification used in the 1961 census.

Table 158. Work Force by Industry Group, N.S.W.

Industry Group	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production	148,580	9,612	158,192	130,362	11,591	141,953
Mining and Quarrying	30,445	459	30,904	22,692	536	23,228
Manufacturing	316,778	92,142	408,920	357,296	105,347	462,643
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance) ..	25,930	1,511	27,441	32,445	2,219	34,664
Building and Construction ..	115,222	1,514	116,736	134,352	2,940	137,292
Transport and Storage and Communication	118,493	11,984	130,477	125,423	14,178	139,601
Finance and Property	24,076	13,885	37,961	33,430	23,255	56,685
Commerce	147,909	73,649	221,558	170,068	90,017	260,085
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Defence Services	46,140	10,410	56,550	47,692	12,012	59,704
Community and Business Services (including Professional)*	53,987	60,546	114,533	68,890	85,489	154,379
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	39,235	47,710	86,945	45,433	51,695	97,128
Other Industries, and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	11,787	4,572	16,359	23,396	11,607	35,003
Total in Work Force	1,078,582	327,994	1,406,576	1,191,479	410,886	1,602,365

* Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, etc.

Except for the Primary Production and the Mining and Quarrying groups, each of the main industrial groups expanded during the seven years from 1954 to 1961, although the growth rates for the various groups differed

Table 159. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, N.S.W.

(Excludes employees in rural industry and private domestic service and Defence Forces)

Industrial Group	1954, June	1961, June	1962, June	1963, June	1964, June	1965, June
	Thousands					
MALES						
Mining and Quarrying	29.3	20.9	19.5	19.3	19.6	20.7
Manufacturing	293.6	331.5	343.0	349.1	362.7	372.7
Building and Construction	92.0	103.5	105.3	106.2	109.3	111.1
Transport, Storage, and Communication	98.4	102.2	100.2	101.2	104.1	106.7
Finance and Property	22.2	31.1	32.2	33.4	35.6	37.4
Wholesale Trade, etc.	49.4	59.0	58.9	59.5	61.0	63.0
Retail Trade	63.0	73.5	74.8	78.6	81.7	81.2
Community, Business, and Personal Services*	68.5	87.0	90.2	95.0	100.1	105.7
Other Industrial Groups	58.4	67.8	70.1	72.0	73.8	76.3
Total Males	774.8	876.5	894.2	914.2	947.9	974.8
Governmental Authorities†	216.8	239.2	246.6	249.2	253.0	257.0
Private Employment	558.0	637.3	647.6	665.0	694.9	717.8
Total Males	774.8	876.5	894.2	914.2	947.9	974.8
FEMALES						
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing	86.7	97.7	105.5	106.4	113.5	119.8
Building and Construction	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8
Transport, Storage, and Communication	12.0	14.0	13.8	14.0	15.1	16.3
Finance and Property	13.7	22.9	23.1	23.8	25.0	26.3
Wholesale Trade, etc.	16.4	20.6	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.8
Retail Trade	48.7	57.2	60.8	64.5	66.4	68.2
Community, Business, and Personal Services*	85.3	114.2	118.2	123.4	130.4	138.1
Other Industrial Groups	11.5	14.4	14.5	14.9	15.8	17.1
Total Females	275.8	343.6	359.0	370.8	390.7	411.9
Governmental Authorities†	41.2	55.4	57.3	59.4	63.1	68.0
Private Employment	234.6	288.2	301.7	311.4	327.6	343.9
Total Females	275.8	343.6	359.0	370.8	390.7	411.9
PERSONS						
Mining and Quarrying	29.7	21.4	20.1	19.8	20.2	21.3
Manufacturing	380.3	429.2	448.5	455.3	476.2	492.5
Building and Construction	93.1	105.6	107.5	108.6	111.8	113.9
Transport, Storage, and Communication	110.4	116.2	114.0	115.2	119.2	123.1
Finance and Property	35.9	54.0	55.3	57.2	60.6	63.6
Wholesale Trade, etc.	65.8	79.6	79.2	80.4	82.4	85.8
Retail Trade	111.7	130.7	135.6	143.1	148.1	149.3
Community, Business, and Personal Services*	153.8	201.2	208.4	218.4	230.5	243.8
Other Industrial Groups	69.9	82.2	84.6	86.8	89.6	93.3
Total Persons	1,050.6	1,220.1	1,253.2	1,285.0	1,338.6	1,386.7
Governmental Authorities†	258.0	294.6	303.9	308.6	316.1	324.9
Private Employment	792.6	925.5	949.3	976.4	1,022.5	1,061.8
Total Persons	1,050.6	1,220.1	1,253.2	1,285.0	1,338.6	1,386.7

* Includes Education, Health, Law, Hotels and Restaurants, Amusements, etc. and other Community, Business, and Personal Services.

† Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental and semi-governmental authorities.

markedly. The highest proportional increases were in the Finance and Property group (which rose by 49.3 per cent.), the Community and Business Services group (a rise of 34.8 per cent.), and the Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services group (a rise of 26.3 per cent.). In contrast with these rapid increases in tertiary or service industries, the Manufacturing group rose by only 13.1 per cent., the Primary Production group fell by 10.3 per cent., and the Mining and Quarrying group fell by 24.8 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

The current series of employment statistics is based on benchmark data derived from the 1954 and 1961 censuses of population. For periods between and since the censuses, the estimates are derived from—(a) monthly returns supplied by employers for purposes of Commonwealth pay-roll taxation; (b) monthly returns from governmental authorities; (c) some other direct records of monthly employment; and (d) estimates of changes in the number of employees outside the scope of the previous sources. The figures for current months are subject to revision in the light of annual factory censuses, periodical surveys of retail establishments, and other collections. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, and members of the full-time defence forces at home or abroad, are excluded from the scope of the series.

The series is designed to measure *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field. The estimates are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and the benchmark data (which have been derived from industry tabulations compiled on the occasion of population censuses from schedules provided by individuals) have been adjusted as nearly as possible to this basis.

Estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment in New South Wales in 1954 and later years are shown in the table on the opposite page. The table shows separate estimates for the principal industrial groups, and illustrates the extent of employment provided by governmental authorities and private employers. Additional particulars of persons engaged in the secondary, mining, and rural industries are given in the chapters "Factories", "Mining", and "Rural Industries".

UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of persons "unemployed" in New South Wales has been recorded only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. The next table shows, for each census since 1933 and for the quasi-censuses held in 1939, 1943, and 1945, the numbers in the work force not at work at the time of the census and the proportions of the total work force represented by those not at work. Because of changes in definition, the figures for earlier censuses and quasi-censuses are not strictly comparable with those for the 1947 and later censuses. The figures for 1933 are the census figures adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown on census schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners.

Table 160. Members of Work Force Not at Work*, N.S.W.

Date	Not at Work			Proportion of Work Force Not at Work		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1933: June	216·2	48·5	264·7	25·4	20·3	24·2
1939: July	112·4	11·6	124·0	12·1	4·4	10·4
1943: June	7·7	2·4	10·1	0·8	0·8	0·8
1945: June	18·4	7·5	25·9	1·9	2·3	2·0
1947: June	25·8	6·8	32·6	2·7	2·3	2·6
1954: June	18·3	6·5	24·8	1·7	2·0	1·8
1961: June	47·0	16·6	63·6	3·9	4·1	4·0

* Includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not in a job and were not seeking a job at the time of the census, because of sickness, accident, etc. or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It also includes persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work" do not, therefore, represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it. A dissection of the "Not at Work" group in 1954 and 1961 is given in Table 157.

Details of the Commonwealth scheme of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, which has operated since 1945, are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

The activities of the Commonwealth Employment Service are described earlier in this chapter.

Private employment agencies in New South Wales are subject to licensing and supervision in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. In June, 1965, there were 58 licensed agencies in the State.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries or callings within the State system of industrial arbitration are regulated, in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, by Apprenticeship Councils constituted under the Act. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the particular industry or calling (see the chapter "Industrial Arbitration"). Each council has exclusive power to make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees. The councils may also prescribe apprenticeship as a condition of employment of minors, may fix the proportion of apprentices to tradesmen, may determine the period of apprenticeship and the extent of compulsory technical education, and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during ordinary working hours. Appeals from decisions of apprenticeship councils may be made to the Industrial Commission.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of apprenticeship councils—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract and is usually on the basis of weekly hiring. An indentured apprenticeship cannot be terminated without the approval of the relevant apprenticeship council, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award. Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages (usually 15 per

cent. more) than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. Since the Act requires the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to take into consideration any relevant State apprenticeship scheme when determining conditions of employment for apprentices in a particular industry, the apprenticeship provisions in Commonwealth awards usually apply only where there is no relevant State award.

Particulars of the new apprenticeships approved by State apprenticeship councils in each of the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 161. New Apprenticeships Approved, by Trades, N.S.W.*

Trade	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963†	1964†
Building Trades—						
Bricklaying, Stone Masonry, Tile Setting	105	148	162	97	108	116
Carpentry and Joinery	706	939	737	703	634	734
Painting and Decorating	204	200	173	208	222	230
Plastering	83	73	89	55	59	96
Plumbing and Gasfitting	338	308	329	341	339	381
Other	4	7	2	4	7	7
Metal Trades—						
Blacksmithing	20	19	23	12	20	20
Boilermaking and Structural Steel Working	296	351	383	364	335	426
Electrical: Fitting and Mechanics	931	929	1,103	947	1,041	1,158
Radio and Automotive Mechanics				129	108	164
Other	5	18	9	16	32	39
Fitting and Machining	1,152	1,345	1,362	1,188	1,521	1,612
Mechanics: Motor	668	746	842	736	838	1,001
Aircraft	45	50	120	69	91	37
Other	54	68	51	56	60	54
Moulding and Coremaking	47	34	65	67	45	78
Precision Instrument Making	46	43	71	65	66	63
Sheet Metal	113	122	140	157	194‡	190‡
Welding	41	51	44	40	48	85
Other	39	31	26	30	25	32
Vehicle Industry Trades:						
Painting	49	52	68	55	66	101
Panel Beating	207	231	255	219	242	267
Other	35	30	20	28	49	60
Ship and Boat Building	51	44	61	54	64	50
Furniture and Associated Trades—						
Cabinet and Chair Making	109	105	85	107	82	119
Upholstery, French Polishing	66	72	45	63	62	76
Other	120	109	107	103	100	121
Printing Trades:						
Letterpress	57	59	69	56	42	68
Other	31	21	34	20	12	35
Food Trades—						
Bread Baking	156	156	131	145	126	133
Butchering and Smallgoods Making	441	412	390	494	435	413
Other	82	106	125	125	118	135
Bootmaking	127	171	153	138	152	110
Draughtsmen	67	99	99	55	56	109
Hairdressing	659	913	935	936	962	978
Other Trades	369	36	52	38	44	67
All Trades—						
Indentured Apprenticeships	6,479	6,919	7,262	6,966	7,445	8,162
Trainee Apprenticeships	1,044	1,179	1,098	954	960	1,203
Total Apprenticeships	7,523	8,098	8,360	7,920	8,405	9,365

* Excludes apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship councils.

† Year ended 30th June.

‡ Includes metal polishing and spinning trades.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Divisions of industrial hygiene in both the State and Commonwealth Departments of Health undertake the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. The Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

State legislation imposes on employers in the manufacturing, building and construction, shipping, mining, and (since 1962) rural industries the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. New factories and structural alterations and additions to existing factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board has been established to advise the Minister for Labour and Industry in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Labour and Industry, and limitations are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1964, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Pensions" and "Police", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in the chapter "Law and Crime". The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Separate committees (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of the workers, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to silicosis and to workers disabled by dust diseases contracted in the mines at Broken Hill. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these committees may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1926-1964

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in some instances, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by silica dust are compensatable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Before April, 1957, a worker was not entitled to compensation if his remuneration (excluding overtime, bonuses, etc.) exceeded a prescribed limit (\$4,000 per annum immediately prior to this date). Compensation is payable in respect of workers engaged by employers in New South Wales but working in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation had already been paid other than under the New South Wales Act.

Injured workers and their dependants (dependent wife, dependent children who are under age 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years, etc.) receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss of limbs, digits, sight, or hearing, the partial or total loss of the power of speech, or severe facial disfigurement, the injured worker is also entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments. The rates of benefit shown below were current in October, 1965.

The weekly amount of compensation payable under the Act is calculated at 75 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, up to a maximum of \$23.50, plus \$6.30 for a dependent wife or other female and \$2.50 for each dependent child. The total weekly payment to a worker and his dependants may not exceed the worker's average weekly earnings.

Lump sums payable in respect of loss of limbs, etc. include—arm, \$4,600; leg, \$4,200; hand, \$3,900; foot, \$3,500; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, \$4,200; loss of hearing of both ears or total loss of power of speech, \$3,500; complete deafness of one ear, \$1,600; joint of thumb, \$1,000; toe or joint of finger, \$500.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$8,600, plus an additional \$4.30 per week for each dependent child payable until the child reaches 16 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of \$1,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$1,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$500 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of \$50.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for at least \$40,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may make payments (limited, before 1961-62, to a total of \$20,000 in any one year) in respect of workers whose employers have failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, which was introduced in 1945, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. The maximum rates of premium are reviewed from time to time, the current rates being operative from 1st July, 1964. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. If insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to distribute the difference, at the direction of the Committee, either in rebates of renewal premiums to employers or in payments to an Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The distribution of premium income under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 162. Workers' Compensation: Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme

Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income			Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income		
	Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve*		Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve *
1955	62.87	7	0.13	1960	68.83	...	1.17
1956	66.20	3	0.80	1961	67.15	...	2.85
1957	74.20	...	(—)4.20	1962	68.82	...	1.18
1958	64.44	5	0.56	1963	70.47	...	...
1959	72.84	...	(—)2.84	1964	69.04	...	0.96

* (—) denotes withdrawals.

The Insurance Premiums Committee comprises the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service. The Committee is responsible for the application of the fixed loss ratio scheme in respect of insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is also required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Silicosis Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect

of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensatable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act. Injuries which result in incapacity for less than three days have been compensatable since December, 1948, but only limited information about them is available.

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, (a) the number of new cases of compensatable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in basis, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid; particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case terminated in 1963-64 are given on page 214.

Table 163. Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30th June	New Compensation Cases					Compensation Paid *		
	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More			Incapacity for less than 3 Days	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only)	Death or Incapacity for 3 days or More	Other	Total
	Death	Incapacity	Total					
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1954	208	79,576	79,784	20,148	58,235	8,816	636	9,452
1955	250	97,117	97,367	21,941	69,532	12,265	692	12,957
1956	230	102,350	102,580	26,791	85,009	13,634	900	14,534
1957	231	94,632	94,863	27,557	87,452	13,978	1,004	14,982
1958	182	90,319	90,501	28,080	95,368	15,422	1,088	16,510
1959	246	99,742	99,988	30,897	94,905	16,725	1,152	17,877
1960	239	95,549	95,788	32,133	109,784	16,850	1,213	18,063
1961	300	99,103	99,403	33,691	123,242	19,147	1,340	20,488
1962	245	92,163	92,408	33,047	126,366	21,039	1,400	22,440
1963	280	92,395	92,675	34,460	129,104	20,934	1,449	22,383
1964	279	94,513	94,792	37,654	132,285	21,752	1,605	23,357

* Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

The total amount of compensation paid in 1963-64 included \$21,752,000 for cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more, \$500,000 for cases involving less than three days' incapacity, and \$1,105,000 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Self-insurers paid \$1,963,000, or 8 per cent. of the total compensation payments, the balance being paid by licensed insurers.

The compensation payments shown in the table exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, ex gratia payments, and transport and investigation expenses. These items totalled \$8,552,000 in 1963-64, including \$6,957,000 for alternative benefits and \$873,000 for legal costs.

The new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are classified in the next table to distinguish those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accidents:—

Table 164. Workers' Compensation Act: New Cases Reported
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June	Injury by Industrial Disease		Injury by Accident						Total Cases Reported	
			On Journey to or from Employment		In course of Employment		All Cases			
	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*
MALE WORKERS										
1959	27	1,772	46	4,498	165	84,117	211	88,615	238	90,387
1960	18	1,634	49	3,652	166	80,043	215	83,695	233	85,329
1961	18	1,745	62	3,740	204	82,280	266	86,020	284	87,765
1962	6	1,611	72	3,504	158	77,384	230	80,888	236	82,499
1963	38	1,778	61	3,454	179	77,043	240	80,497	278	82,275
1964	18	1,769	59	3,198	192	78,610	251	81,808	269	83,577
FEMALE WORKERS										
1959	...	704	7	1,583	1	7,314	8	8,897	8	9,601
1960	1	567	4	1,620	1	8,272	5	9,892	6	10,459
1961	1	801	11	1,884	4	8,953	15	10,837	16	11,638
1962	...	517	3	1,552	6	7,840	9	9,392	9	9,909
1963	...	581	...	1,604	2	8,215	2	9,819	2	10,400
1964	...	633	6	1,718	4	8,864	10	10,582	10	11,215
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS										
1959	27	2,476	53	6,081	166	91,431	219	97,512	246	99,988
1960	19	2,201	53	5,272	167	88,315	220	93,587	239	95,788
1961	19	2,546	73	5,624	208	91,233	281	96,857	300	99,403
1962	6	2,128	75	5,056	164	85,224	239	90,280	245	92,408
1963	38	2,359	61	5,058	181	85,258	242	90,316	280	92,675
1964	18	2,402	65	4,916	196	87,474	261	92,390	279	94,792

* Includes "fatal" injuries.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1963-64, 70 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 23 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 6 per cent. from industrial disease. For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were—in the course of employment, 92 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 5 per cent.; and industrial disease, 3 per cent.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1963-64 were most numerous in metal and machinery works (15,816 or 19 per cent. of the total), followed by construction, maintenance, etc. (11,515 or 14 per cent.), food and drink manufacture (7,822 or 9 per cent.), transport (7,444 or 9 per cent.), building (7,140 or 9 per cent.), and rural employment (6,626 or 8 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 41 per cent. of the

injuries reported in 1963-64 occurred in manufacturing industries, 26 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, and 15 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade.

The following table contains, for each of the last four years, a classification of the new compensation cases reported according to the principal cause of the injuries sustained:—

Table 165. Workers' Compensation Act: Causes of Injuries
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Cause of Injury	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64		
				Males	Females	Persons
Machinery	8,559	6,596	7,317	6,563	853	7,416
Motor Vehicles	3,405	3,428	4,206	3,161	755	3,916
Explosives, Electricity, Fires, etc.	3,657	3,511	3,295	3,342	484	3,826
Fall of Persons	20,888	19,713	19,624	16,259	3,342	19,601
Stepping on or Striking Object	10,846	10,803	10,458	8,201	1,106	9,307
Falling Objects	6,179	4,497	5,601	5,499	371	5,870
Objects being Handled	30,615	30,351	28,268	27,867	2,896	30,763
Hand Tools	9,052	8,895	8,666	8,170	598	8,768
Other Accident Cases	3,656	2,486	2,881	2,746	177	2,923
Industrial Diseases	2,546	2,128	2,359	1,769	633	2,402
Total New Cases	99,403	92,408	92,675	83,577	11,215	94,792

Particulars of the day of the accidents in which workers sustained compensatable injuries indicate that more accidents to male workers occur on Mondays than on any other day, in spite of the fact that several public holidays are observed on Mondays. Tuesday is next in order, followed by Friday. The proportions in 1963-64 were—Mondays, 22.1 per cent.; Tuesdays, 19.6 per cent.; Wednesdays, 16.2 per cent.; Thursdays, 16.5 per cent.; Fridays, 18.4 per cent.; Saturdays, 4.8 per cent.; and Sundays, 2.2 per cent. In the cases of female workers, the accidents tend to be more evenly spread over the week-days.

Statistics of the time of day and the hour at which accidents to workers occur are affected by variations in rest periods, and by differences in the time and length of the working periods each day. If allowance is made for these factors, it is apparent that the risk of accident increases with the lapse of time from the commencement of the day's work or resumption after the mid-day rest period. In 1963-64, for instance, 12.3 per cent. of the injuries to male workers occurred in the fourth hour of work, compared with 6.6 per cent. in the first hour, and 16.2 per cent. in the ninth hour, compared with 9.7 per cent. in the fifth. A higher proportion of accidents to workers occurs between 10 a.m. and noon than at any other time of the day.

Particulars of the ages of male workers involved in new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 166. Workers' Compensation Act: Ages of Male Workers in New Compensation Cases

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Age Group	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Years						
Under 15	1,093	995	1,032	942	861	863
15-19	10,957	9,800	10,178	10,070	10,278	11,358
20-24	12,731	11,578	12,419	11,233	10,856	11,413
25-29	11,853	10,806	10,454	9,947	9,728	9,645
30-34	11,654	10,899	11,154	10,374	10,104	9,729
35-39	10,514	10,468	10,771	10,200	10,218	9,916
40-44	9,074	8,456	8,547	8,221	8,438	8,576
45-49	7,749	7,866	8,099	7,583	7,709	7,430
50-54	5,386	5,543	5,730	5,588	5,764	5,951
55-59	4,206	4,035	4,291	3,849	4,064	4,362
60-64	2,138	2,004	2,187	2,087	1,884	2,126
65 or more	1,095	939	951	759	687	573
Not Stated	1,937	1,940	1,952	1,646	1,684	1,635
Total	90,387	85,329	87,765	82,499	82,275	83,577

The nature of the injuries sustained by male workers in new compensation cases reported in the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 167. Workers' Compensation Act: Nature of Injuries Sustained by Male Workers

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Nature of Injury	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Loss of—						
Sight of one eye	81	41	76	67	51	44
Hearing of one ear	7	15	12	...	18	8
Arm, hand, or five fingers ..	102	73	92	69	98	71
Leg or foot	59	77	75	63	64	67
Finger or toe or joint thereof	813	899	877	649	757	706
Total of foregoing	1,062	1,105	1,132	848	988	896
Injury to—						
Head, face, or neck	8,489	7,534	7,930	7,107	6,976	7,502
Trunk	20,228	19,324	20,812	19,921	20,691	20,662
Upper extremities	33,104	31,294	30,939	29,188	28,273	29,024
Lower extremities	25,675	24,047	25,195	23,818	23,541	23,617
Not stated	57	391	12	6	28	107
Industrial Diseases—						
Occupational	1,680	1,589	1,674	1,522	1,700	1,655
Other	92	45	71	89	78	114
Total New Cases	90,387	85,329	87,765	82,499	82,275	83,577

Particulars of the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments are given in the next table. These particulars relate to cases *terminated* during 1963-64, and not (as in preceding tables) to new cases reported in the year. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments, but were terminated by lump sum payments, are not included. For cases terminated in 1963-64, the average duration was 2.9 weeks for male workers and 3.2 weeks for female workers.

Table 168. Workers' Compensation Act: Duration of Cases Terminated in 1963-64

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Duration of Compensation	Cases Terminated			Proportion of Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Weeks				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 1	19,445	2,393	21,838	24.8	23.0	24.5
1 and under 2	29,883	3,846	33,729	38.0	37.0	37.9
2 " " 3	11,323	1,501	12,824	14.4	14.4	14.4
3 " " 4	5,649	832	6,481	7.2	8.0	7.3
4 " " 8	8,206	1,156	9,362	10.5	11.1	10.5
8 " " 12	2,142	354	2,496	2.7	3.4	2.8
12 " " 24	1,336	241	1,577	1.7	2.3	1.8
24 or more	578	81	659	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total Cases	78,562	10,404	88,966	100.0	100.0	100.0

The total amount of compensation paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. These figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year, as compensation payments in many cases overlap from year to year, and in some instances continue for a number of years.

Table 169. Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Paid

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June	Fatal Cases	Disability Cases					Total, All Cases	
		Lump Sum	Weekly Payments for—					Total, Disability Cases
			Worker	Depend- ants	Medical Treatment, etc.	Total Weekly Payments		
\$ thousand								
1959	999	3,068	8,179	1,724	2,755	12,659	15,726	16,725
1960	928	3,172	8,151	1,713	2,886	12,750	15,922	16,850
1961	1,393	3,458	8,901	1,977	3,419	14,296	17,754	19,147
1962	1,725	4,313	9,036	2,276	3,688	15,000	19,314	21,039
1963	1,642	4,303	8,876	2,264	3,851	14,989	19,292	20,934
1964—								
Persons	1,404	4,534	9,077	2,256	4,481	15,814	20,348	21,752
Males	1,401	4,196	8,124	2,250	3,964	14,338	18,534	19,935
Females	3	337	953	6	517	1,476	1,814	1,817

The average amount of compensation per case is computed in respect of the cases terminated during a year, and includes all payments (irrespective of the year of payment) in respect of the cases. On this basis, the average compensation payments in respect of cases (excluding those of less than three days' incapacity) terminated in 1963-64 were—fatal cases, \$4,301; disability compensated by lump sum payments, \$1,814; disability compensated by weekly payments, \$99.92 (including \$70.96 for workers and their dependants and \$28.96 for medical treatment, etc.).

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act—i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers—was \$52,066,000 in 1960-61, \$52,890,000 in 1961-62, \$53,874,000 in 1962-63, and \$57,017,000 in 1963-64. The approximate average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers was \$2.02, \$1.95, \$1.93, and \$1.90 in these years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act. In cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. Particulars of compensation under these Acts in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 170. Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts: Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments

At 30th June	Compensation by Mine Owners				Compensation from Fund				Total Compensation Payments *
	Beneficiaries			Payments *	Beneficiaries			Payments *	
	Cases				Cases				
		Workers	Depend- ants			Workers	Depend- ants		
1959	114	55	116	86,312	347	72	329	185,782	272,094
1960	113	57	113	89,162	331	63	315	172,696	261,858
1961	116	58	114	95,098	312	59	295	164,404	259,502
1962	114	60	113	97,042	293	52	275	158,224	255,266
1963	111	57	109	95,980	273	47	256	165,246	261,226
1964	110	54	108	92,238	249	42	233	134,512	226,750

* Year ended 30th June. Includes medical, hospital, and funeral expenses.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered in this respect by the Acts described above). The rates of compensation under the scheme, which is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee, are the same as those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee. In 1963-64, the rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers were \$1.25 in the metal trades industry, \$4.00 in other silica hazard industries, and \$0.02 in all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita).

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 171. Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund

Year ended 30th June	Awards Made to Silicotic Workers*	Income	Compensation Payments			
		Employers' Contributions	To Disabled Workers and Dependants	To Dependants of Deceased Workers	Medical, Hospital, etc.	Total Payments
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1959	121	700,000	506,676	164,364	3,312	674,352
1960	66	800,000	516,382	280,928	5,746	803,056
1961	64	940,000	526,204	341,642	7,598	875,444
1962	69	800,000	547,272	257,020	7,476	811,768
1963	90	940,000	547,482	393,492	10,714	951,688
1964	61	800,000	533,792	221,982	11,392	767,166

* At 30th June, 1964, weekly payments were being made under silicosis awards to 758 workers and 255 dependants of deceased workers.

TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881-1959. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1964, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration

as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1965, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

Associations of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, formed in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

Statistics of Employee Unions

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation. At the end of 1963, there were 175 employee unions registered under the Trade Union Act; these unions had a total membership of 681,829 (539,901 males and 141,928 females), their receipts in the year amounted to \$5,611,872 (including \$4,757,372 for members' contributions), and their expenditure amounted to \$5,123,626 (including \$306,522 for benefits to members and \$4,817,104 for management, legal expenses in connection with industrial awards, etc.).

Many of the employee unions have only a small membership. Of the unions registered at the end of 1963, 89 had less than 1,000 members (including 26 unions with less than 100 members) and only 20 had more than 10,000 members (including 10 unions with over 20,000 members each). Average membership per union was 3,896.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions, are shown in the next table. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation.

Table 172. Trade Unions: Number and Membership, Australia

At end of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-east Territory	A.C.T.	Total, Australia
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS*									
1959	234	159	129	135	154	97	23	29	369
1960	231	157	133	136	155	101	25	31	363
1961	226	156	133	134	152	103	24	34	355
1962	222	155	135	133	152	103	23	38	347
1963	227	154	137	134	154	103	30	54	347
1964	223	157	141	137	154	111	30	59	340
NUMBER OF MEMBERS (Thousand)									
1959	741.6	461.3	322.2	147.1	114.5	54.1	2.6	7.4	1,850.7
1960	768.5	479.2	327.4	153.5	116.0	56.0	3.1	8.8	1,912.4
1961	743.6	486.8	329.7	151.5	115.0	56.9	2.9	8.3	1,894.6
1962	765.5	498.0	334.0	160.4	121.0	57.3	3.3	11.0	1,950.5
1963	782.7	514.9	339.4	161.1	129.0	57.4	3.3	15.7	2,003.5
1964	795.1	525.8	350.6	165.9	135.1	59.9	3.4	18.0	2,054.8

* A union reporting members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total. See also text preceding table.

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. At the end of 1964, there were 9 unions (with 17,900 members) operating in two States, 4 (25,300 members) in three States, 22 (170,900 members) in four States, 37 (455,400 members) in five States, and 71 (1,180,900 members) in all six States.

At the end of 1964, approximately 56 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (63 per cent. for males and 39 per cent. for females) were members of trade unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten man-working-days. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes* relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. However, *mandays lost* represents the number of man-days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

For *mandays lost* as a result of industrial disputes, the time between the cessation and the resumption of work is calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays except when the establishment carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting).

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

Trends during the last ten years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 173. Industrial Disputes*: Principal Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Year	Coal Mining	Manufacturing		Building and Construction	Transport		Other Industries	Total, All Industries
		Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	Other		Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1955	721	94	78	46	66	49	18	1,072
1956	593	51	53	55	62	41	23	878
1957	461	56	52	39	83	50	20	761
1958	347	50	44	37	96	34	16	624
1959	278	68	60	25	59	38	19	547
1960	282	128	74	71	138	27	16	736
1961	187	98	84	67	59	24	10	529
1962	267	166	95	84	96	31	13	752
1963	186	200	89	95	193	32	22	817
1964	191	263	99	83	151	27	14	828
WORKERS INVOLVED								
1955	131,377	27,001	28,399	19,386	48,777	13,558	5,533	274,031
1956	120,733	8,925	10,273	10,706	49,209	8,984	17,424	226,254
1957	106,734	10,448	18,593	30,556	58,541	29,132	4,987	258,991
1958	70,369	7,486	9,535	3,519	41,527	7,938	1,454	141,828
1959	39,462	26,089	13,350	3,194	21,363	7,520	15,073	126,051
1960	55,303	64,251	18,936	7,022	67,378	64,754	19,268	296,912
1961	29,583	35,563	29,340	8,791	23,475	7,088	3,116	136,956
1962	36,474	37,679	26,875	17,366	64,578	25,171	824	208,967
1963	27,272	56,025	34,567	10,411	57,401	23,756	9,544	218,976
1964	33,234	67,069	25,081	13,488	63,115	22,732	4,357	229,076
MANDAYS LOST								
1955	213,560	177,238	134,654	57,873	44,967	21,826	23,207	673,325
1956	178,100	157,511	53,617	44,504	140,361	8,528	28,658	611,279
1957	181,602	109,353	58,531	42,581	78,507	29,169	6,167	505,910
1958	126,136	32,559	17,729	11,218	28,658	10,844	4,393	231,537
1959	61,790	55,238	36,151	16,568	18,339	3,737	19,529	211,352
1960	88,142	86,006	47,835	24,539	48,664	49,118	72,458	416,762
1961	41,383	139,737	65,026	19,238	18,669	11,801	22,775	318,629
1962	41,218	83,247	75,782	30,554	46,692	24,434	1,473	303,400
1963	38,640	88,635	87,677	22,946	42,630	14,653	12,259	307,440
1964	31,519	87,449	56,967	35,448	39,835	55,470	13,880	320,568

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

During the period covered in the table, the incidence of industrial disputes declined markedly. The total number of mandays lost in 1963 (321,000) was less than half the number in 1955 (673,000). This downward trend was attributable largely to a significant reduction in disputes in the coal mining industry, which, in the early post-war years, generally accounted for more stoppages and more time lost than all other industrial groups combined. Since about 1953, however, disputes in the coal industry

have steadily declined, and in 1964 the industry accounted for about one-quarter of all disputes and only one-tenth of total mandays lost in all industries in New South Wales.

A more detailed dissection by industrial groups is given for the last two years in the next table:—

Table 174. Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Industrial Group	1963			1964		
	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost
Coal Mining	186	27,272	38,640	191	33,234	31,519
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	4	1,291	1,299	2	1,723	5,400
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	200	56,025	88,635	263	67,069	87,449
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	1	123	1,516	4	2,227	7,977
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .	27	18,773	34,424	27	11,370	26,256
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, Printing, etc.	8	2,874	3,404	7	634	1,008
Other Manufacturing .. .	53	12,797	48,333	61	10,850	21,726
Building and Construction .. .	95	10,411	22,946	83	13,488	35,448
Railway Services .. .	11	15,095	9,242	8	1,282	2,206
Road and Air Transport .. .	20	8,641	5,401	19	21,450	53,264
Shipping .. .	1	20	10	...	...	...
Stevedoring .. .	193	57,401	42,630	151	63,115	39,835
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	5	212	485	6	283	499
Other Groups † .. .	13	8,041	10,475	6	2,351	7,981
Total, All Industries .. .	817	218,976	307,440	828	229,076	320,568

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† Includes Communication, Finance and Property, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services.

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes:—

Table 175. Duration of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	Over 3 days but less than 1 week	1 week but less than 2 weeks	2 weeks but less than 4 weeks	4 weeks or more	Total, All Disputes
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1959	311	97	41	34	46	11	7	547
1960	408	140	72	47	44	22	3	736
1961	310	79	70	26	26	11	7	529
1962	448	126	61	50	47	15	5	752
1963	442	186	70	45	51	19	4	817
1964	477	146	85	57	44	14	5	828
MANDAYS LOST								
1959	56,027	45,690	26,728	16,587	39,342	17,885	9,093	211,352
1960	145,339	62,551	52,076	27,455	56,167	69,574	3,600	416,762
1961	45,235	42,641	28,590	26,313	19,142	41,132	115,576	318,629
1962	101,225	40,717	32,065	27,762	61,677	35,989	3,965	303,400
1963	83,456	48,429	57,771	36,350	39,405	31,185	10,844	307,440
1964	78,876	63,255	46,557	70,938	45,593	8,278	7,071	320,568

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays. "One week" equals five working days.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1964, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 75 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 44 per cent. of the total mandays lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting one week or more represented only 8 per cent. of the total disputes but, because of their longer duration, accounted for 19 per cent. of the total mandays lost.

Disputes in the coal mining and stevedoring industries, although relatively numerous, are generally of very short duration. Separate particulars for these industries are given in the next table for 1964. In that year, disputes lasting for two days or less represented 91 per cent. of the total disputes in the stevedoring industry and 87 per cent. of the disputes in the coal industry.

Table 176. Duration of Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W., 1964

Duration†	Coal Mining	Stevedoring	Other Industries	Total, All Industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
1 day or less	144	106	227	477
Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	23	32	91	146
Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	11	11	63	85
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	11	2	44	57
1 week but less than 2 weeks	2	...	42	44
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks .. .. .	...	...	14	14
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks .. .. .	...	...	4	4
8 weeks or more .. .. .	...	...	1	1
Total Disputes	191	151	486	828
WORKERS INVOLVED				
1 day or less	22,002	55,377	61,282	138,661
Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	8,058	6,957	27,484	42,499
Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	1,667	755	16,449	18,871
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	1,319	26	19,577	20,922
1 week but less than 2 weeks	188	...	7,059	7,247
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks .. .. .	...	...	643	643
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks .. .. .	...	...	218	218
8 weeks or more .. .. .	...	...	15	15
Total Workers Involved	33,234	63,115	132,727	229,076
MANDAYS LOST				
1 day or less	10,083	29,571	39,222	78,876
Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	10,997	8,390	43,868	63,255
Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	4,373	1,796	40,388	46,557
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	4,660	78	66,200	70,938
1 week but less than 2 weeks	1,406	...	44,187	45,593
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks .. .. .	...	...	8,278	8,278
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks .. .. .	...	...	6,422	6,422
8 weeks or more .. .. .	...	...	649	649
Total Mandays Lost	31,519	39,835	249,214	320,568

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† "One week" equals five working days.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in the following table. The causes have been grouped under four main headings—(a) Wages, Hours, and Leave; (b) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (c) Trade Unionism; and (d) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours, and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under “Managerial Policy”. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff, and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc. in individual cases. The third group covers stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes in protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee (e.g. political matters), and disputes (mainly in the coal mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

Table 177. Causes of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Cause of Dispute†	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	61	124	73	155	139	157
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	353	430	342	464	513	491
Trade Unionism ..	54	85	55	67	92	101
Other ..	79	97	59	66	73	79
Total Disputes ..	547	736	529	752	817	828
MANDAYS LOST						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	49,332	148,708	96,169	100,021	116,954	128,637
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	113,222	193,530	179,645	177,618	149,411	148,192
Trade Unionism ..	23,729	25,175	17,758	13,771	19,533	26,462
Other ..	25,069	49,349	25,057	11,990	21,542	17,277
Total Mandays Lost ..	211,352	416,762	318,629	303,400	307,440	320,568

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above table.

The pattern of causes of industrial disputes, as shown in the above table, is fairly stable from year to year. The “Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy” group generally accounts for about two-thirds of the total number of disputes. However, the average number of mandays lost per dispute is usually greater in the “Wages, Hours, and Leave” group than in any other category, and in recent years this group accounted for about one-third of the total mandays lost in all disputes.

As the pattern of disputes in the coal mining and stevedoring industries differs significantly from that in other industries, separate particulars of the causes of disputes in these industries are given for 1964 in the next table:—

Table 178. Causes of Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W., 1964

Cause of Dispute†	Coal Mining	Stevedoring	Other Industries	Total, All Industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
Wages, Hours, and Leave	7	11	139	157
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	98	131	262	491
Trade Unionism	27	5	69	101
Other	59	4	16	79
Total Disputes	191	151	486	828
WORKERS INVOLVED				
Wages, Hours, and Leave	697	8,763	51,800	61,260
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	13,404	43,750	58,894	116,048
Trade Unionism	4,629	724	17,425	22,778
Other	14,504	9,878	4,608	28,990
Total Workers Involved	33,234	63,115	132,727	229,076
MANDAYS LOST				
Wages, Hours, and Leave	923	2,373	125,341	128,637
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	16,467	31,434	100,291	148,192
Trade Unionism	5,578	417	20,467	26,462
Other	8,551	5,611	3,115	17,277
Total Mandays Lost	31,519	39,835	249,214	320,568

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above Table 177.

SOCIAL CONDITION

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION

The following table shows the expenditure (from revenue) by the Commonwealth and State Governments on social amelioration in New South Wales. Loan expenditure and the administrative costs associated with the Commonwealth benefits are excluded.

Table 179. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales*

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand				
Commonwealth—					
Age and invalid pensions ..	128,705	144,713	149,812	158,918	168,504
Funeral benefits for pensioners ..	301	303	322	327	350
Maternity allowances ..	2,847	2,932	2,720	2,709	2,632
Child endowment ..	53,713	48,068	48,996	60,456	61,326
Widows' pensions ..	10,278	11,523	11,883	15,780	17,884
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits ..	4,704	11,410	11,352	8,295	5,298
Community rehabilitation ..	380	379	391	441	494
Total, Commonwealth ..	200,927	219,328	225,476	246,926	256,488
State—					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc.	5,793	6,554	7,037	8,083	8,064
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children ..	1,282	1,505	1,497	1,643	1,957
Widows' pensions—Children's allowances ..	108	98	94	61	40
Legal aid ..	98	117	134	164	208
Care of aboriginals ..	501	562	689	605	712
Food relief and cash assistance ..	422	634	725	895	958
Administration ..	461	540	592	699	869
Housing ..	636	800	1,535	3,632	671
Contribution to miners' pensions ..	160	160	160	160	160
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill) ..	96	84	82	77	73
Total, State ..	9,556	11,053	12,545	16,018	13,711
Total in New South Wales* ..	210,484	230,381	238,021	262,944	270,199

* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

The growing expenditure reflects the expansion in the scope of government social services, higher rates of benefit, and increased numbers of beneficiaries.

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are maternity allowances, child endowment, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, and age, invalid, and widows' pensions. These services are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1965. Particulars of the pension benefits are given in the chapter "Pensions", and the other benefits are described below.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand (in 1949) and the United Kingdom (in 1954) for reciprocity in relation to pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Under the National Health Service, the Commonwealth also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health services is given in the chapter "Public Health".

National Welfare Fund

A National Welfare Fund has been established to finance the payment of Commonwealth social and health services benefits.

The Fund has operated since July, 1943. At first, it was used to finance funeral benefits for pensioners and maternity allowances, but from July, 1945, all except a few minor social and health benefits have been paid from the Fund. The Fund is used only to finance the benefits themselves; it is not used to meet the cost of administering the benefits or of capital works associated with the benefits.

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, the Fund received 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than companies), up to a maximum of \$60,000,000 per annum. In the next two years, receipts consisted of a fixed amount from Consolidated Revenue and a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections. In the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 inclusive, the amount of social services contribution payable was substituted for the fixed sum from Consolidated Revenue, but in 1951-52, as a result of the amalgamation of income tax and social services contribution, the principle of a special contribution from Revenue plus pay-roll tax collections was restored. Since 1952-53, the Fund has received from Consolidated Revenue an amount equal to the actual expenditure from the Fund each year, and the balance in the Fund has increased only by interest on its investments.

The income and expenditure of the Fund in Australia in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 180. National Welfare Fund: Income and Expenditure in Australia

Year	Income		Expenditure	Credit Balance at 30th June
	Transfers from Revenue	Interest on Investments		
	\$ thousand			
1959-60	598,726	4,004	598,726	401,998
1960-61	661,209	4,034	661,208	406,033
1961-62	730,383	4,075	730,382	410,108
1962-63	758,589	4,118	758,588	414,225
1963-64	832,696	4,157	832,696	418,382
1964-65	890,366	4,198	890,366	422,581

Particulars of disbursements from the Fund in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 181. National Welfare Fund: Benefits Paid in Australia

Benefit	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand				
Age and Invalid Pensions	315,852	360,490	375,508	399,880	426,598
Widows' Pensions	26,936	30,188	31,354	41,568	47,044
Benefits to Pensioners—					
Medical	8,400	8,796	9,146	9,532	9,320
Pharmaceutical	14,676	18,194	19,866	20,602	21,564
Funeral	734	752	802	812	866
Hospital Benefits	41,336	44,394	47,326	56,216	58,790
Medical Benefits	19,952	21,834	23,474	24,848	35,276
Pharmaceutical Benefits	41,086	52,184	57,044	58,236	60,638
Tuberculosis Campaign	10,252	10,412	11,354	12,066	11,604
Maternity Allowances	7,796	7,816	7,562	7,458	7,294
Child Endowment	148,606	132,756	135,420	168,758	172,830
Nutrition of Children	7,120	7,484	7,454	7,776	8,060
Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits	14,280	31,810	29,314	21,624	14,540
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	1,386	1,446	1,396	1,490	1,604
Home Savings Grants .. ..	...	...	...	...	11,350
Rental Rebates	704	130	38	46	130
Other Benefits	2,092	1,696	1,530	1,784	2,860
Total Expenditure	661,208	730,382	758,588	832,696	890,366

Maternity Allowances

Maternity allowances in respect of the births of children have been paid by the Commonwealth Government since October, 1912. The allowances are not subject to a means test.

The maternity allowance is payable to a woman who, at the time of giving birth to a child, is resident in Australia, is temporarily abroad, or (unless entitled to a similar benefit from another country) is on board a ship which is proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories. The allowance is payable to a mother who is not a British subject if she or her husband resided in Australia for at least twelve months immediately before the birth of the child, or if she is likely to remain permanently in Australia. An allowance is payable in respect of the birth of a still-born child, or a child which lives for less than twelve hours, only if the child has developed for at least 5½ months.

Since July, 1947, the maternity allowance has been \$30 if there is no other child under age 16 years in the family, \$32 if there is one or two other children, and \$35 if there are three or more other children. In the case of plural births, the allowance is increased by \$10 for each additional child born.

Particulars of maternity allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 182. Maternity Allowances Paid in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Confinements (approximate number)	Allowances Paid				Allowances Paid as proportion of Confinements	Amount of Allowances Paid
		No Other Children	1 or 2 Other Children	3 or more Other Children	Total		
1955	74,700	25,240	37,435	14,726	77,401	Per cent.	\$ thousand
1956	76,400	24,890	37,355	14,307	76,552	100	2,526
1957	78,500	25,705	37,441	15,308	78,454	100	2,445
1958	81,400	26,295	38,393	15,669	80,357	100	2,538
1959	82,500	26,496	38,841	16,228	81,565	99	2,599
1960	83,000	26,200	39,155	17,197	82,552	99	2,572
1961	87,100	27,792	41,529	17,941	87,262	100	2,597
1962	88,500	28,802	42,023	18,496	89,321	100	2,847
1963	85,900	27,276	39,498	17,715	84,489	100	2,932
1964	85,100	28,343	40,122	17,128	85,593	98	2,720
1965	80,300	28,636	38,109	15,862	82,607	100	2,709
							2,633

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

In 1964-65, there were 887 claims granted in respect of twins and 11 in respect of triplets.

Child Endowment

The Commonwealth system of child endowment was introduced in July, 1941.

Endowment is payable, free of a means test, for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under 16 years of age, for children under 16 years who are inmates of approved charitable institutions, and for children aged 16 and under 21 years who are full-time students and are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. The endowment for the first (or only) child in the family under age 16 years has been payable since June, 1950, and for "student children" since January, 1964.

To qualify for endowment, the claimant and the child must be resident in Australia at the date of claim. If not Australian-born, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Endowment may be granted to aborigines unless they are nomadic, or the children concerned are dependent on the State or Commonwealth for support.

The rates of endowment are \$0.50 per week (since June, 1950) for the first (or only) child under 16, \$1 per week (since November, 1948) for the second child, \$1.50 per week (since January, 1964—\$1 from November, 1948 until then) for each other child in the family under 16 years of age and for each child under 16 in an approved institution, and \$1.50 per week for each "student child" aged 16 and under 21 years. As a general rule, endowment for children in family units is paid to the mother.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 183. Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Endowed Children under 16 Years of Age					Endowed Student Children †	Total Endowed Children	Endowment Paid during year ended 30th June
	Family Units Receiving Endowment			Approved Institutions				
	Family Units	Endowed Children		Institutions	Endowed Children			
		Total	Per Family Unit					
1955	499,072	1,034,865	2.074	117	6,438	...	1,041,303	\$ thousand 39,182
1956	511,359	1,060,544	2.074	117	5,650	...	1,066,194	44,419
1957	524,239	1,092,858	2.085	119	5,606	...	1,098,464	41,951
1958	537,374	1,124,122	2.092	123	5,973	...	1,130,095	42,934
1959	549,822	1,155,786	2.102	123	5,930	...	1,161,716	49,220
1960	557,882	1,179,713	2.115	126	6,337	...	1,186,050	45,212
1961	566,568	1,208,525	2.133	130	7,108	...	1,215,633	53,713
1962	575,705	1,240,476	2.155	130	6,665	...	1,247,141	48,068
1963	578,948	1,249,410	2.158	141	7,155	...	1,256,565	48,996
1964	583,923	1,263,417	2.164	142	6,937	37,891	1,308,245	60,456
1965	592,116	1,286,317	2.172	133	6,713	45,027	1,338,057	61,327

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes "student children" in approved institutions (41 in 1965).

The following table shows, for recent years, a classification of the endowed family units in New South Wales according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family unit:—

Table 184. Commonwealth Child Endowment: Family Units in New South Wales*

Number of Children under age 16 Years in Family Unit	Family Units receiving Endowment at 30th June						
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964†	1965†
1	207,515	209,766	210,812	211,404	212,669	213,674	214,412
2	182,638	183,389	184,992	187,099	186,982	188,033	191,313
3	95,486	97,458	99,678	101,816	102,808	104,647	107,090
4	39,791	41,717	43,987	46,270	47,064	47,710	48,683
5	14,665	15,383	16,278	17,419	17,830	17,975	18,409
6	6,086	6,338	6,758	7,260	7,125	7,197	7,375
7	2,280	2,377	2,489	2,710	2,565	2,768	2,828
8	883	973	1,044	1,101	1,255	1,209	1,265
9	327	321	350	452	419	447	481
10 and over	151	160	180	174	231	263	260
Total Family Units	549,822	557,882	566,568	575,705	578,948	583,923	592,116
Endowed Children	1,155,786	1,179,713	1,208,525	1,240,476	1,249,410	1,263,417	1,286,317

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes "student children" endowed (in 1965, 44,986 in 42,143 family units).

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth came into operation on 1st July, 1945. The benefits are payable to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years (60 years in the case of women), who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for the benefits.

To qualify for unemployment benefit, a claimant must establish that his unemployment is not due to direct participation in a strike, that he is able and willing to undertake suitable work and has endeavoured to obtain it, and that he has registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of application, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks.

A means test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. For unemployment (but not sickness) benefit purposes, a claimant's income is taken to include the income of his spouse unless they are permanently separated. "Income" does not include child endowment or other payments for children, maternity allowances, war pensions, Commonwealth hospital and other health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society. There is no means test on property.

The maximum rates of benefit and permissible income (current since March, 1962) are as follows:—

		Benefit per week	Permissible Income per week
		\$	\$
Married Person (Any Age)	..	8.25	4.00
Single Person: 21 years and over	..	8.25	4.00
18 to 20 years	..	4.75	2.00
16 to 17 years	..	3.50	2.00

Additional benefit of \$6 per week may be paid for a dependent spouse and \$1.50 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more children under age 16 and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him. A married woman is usually not entitled to receive sickness benefit in her own right if her husband can maintain her.

Special benefits may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who, by reason of age, disability, or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries, and payments in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 185. Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales*

Year ended 30th June	Claims Admitted			Receiving Benefit at 30th June			Amount of Benefits Paid (\$ thous.)
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1955	5,152	2,475	7,627	569	473	1,042	509
1956	8,126	2,591	10,717	1,592	733	2,325	433
1957	23,217	5,683	28,900	4,719	1,523	6,242	1,345
1958	41,010	9,491	50,501	8,706	2,997	11,703	3,465
1959	43,605	12,210	55,815	8,563	3,529	12,092	4,858
1960	24,431	9,539	33,970	3,498	2,127	5,625	3,214
1961	42,046	11,875	53,921	15,312	4,412	19,724	2,666
1962	74,915	20,970	95,885	11,541	5,494	17,035	8,848
1963	55,393	19,674	75,067	10,912	5,975	16,887	8,198
1964	31,637	17,871	49,508	3,278	3,629	6,907	5,106
1965	16,200	12,334	28,534	2,361	2,324	4,685	2,242
SICKNESS BENEFIT							
1955	17,512	5,804	23,316	2,412	954	3,366	1,352
1956	16,945	5,516	22,461	2,307	807	3,114	1,289
1957	15,720	5,189	20,909	2,144	764	2,908	1,287
1958	16,171	5,325	21,496	2,463	880	3,343	1,595
1959	17,226	6,132	23,358	2,585	996	3,581	1,855
1960	16,925	6,174	23,099	2,602	1,007	3,609	1,896
1961	16,552	5,944	22,496	2,524	878	3,402	1,774
1962	18,023	6,531	24,554	3,107	1,196	4,303	2,228
1963	18,843	6,525	25,368	3,260	1,292	4,552	2,804
1964	19,603	7,202	26,805	3,063	1,339	4,402	2,817
1965	19,560	7,324	26,884	2,911	1,274	4,185	2,704
SPECIAL BENEFIT†							
1955	783	481	1,264	182	565	747	253
1956	815	430	1,245	198	485	683	251
1957	930	456	1,386	221	451	672	234
1958	785	571	1,356	260	509	769	325
1959	757	623	1,380	218	517	735	285
1960	621	611	1,232	184	513	697	278
1961	592	547	1,139	190	501	691	264
1962	374	470	844	167	506	673	334
1963	398	469	867	127	523	650	350
1964	465	482	947	178	532	710	372
1965	502	473	975	206	471	677	351
TOTAL							
1955	23,447	8,760	32,207	3,163	1,992	5,155	2,115
1956	25,886	8,537	34,423	4,097	2,025	6,122	1,973
1957	39,867	11,328	51,195	7,084	2,738	9,822	2,865
1958	57,966	15,387	73,353	11,429	4,386	15,815	5,385
1959	61,588	18,965	80,553	11,366	5,042	16,408	6,999
1960	41,977	16,324	58,301	6,284	3,647	9,931	5,388
1961	59,190	18,366	77,556	18,026	5,791	23,817	4,704
1962	93,312	27,971	121,283	14,815	7,196	22,011	11,410
1963	74,634	26,668	101,302	14,299	7,790	22,089	11,352
1964	51,705	25,555	77,260	6,519	5,500	12,019	8,295
1965	36,262	20,131	56,393	5,478	4,069	9,547	5,297

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants in training for employment, but the amount of benefits paid includes payments to these immigrants.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons—those who are unable to work because of physical handicap or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury—to reach their maximum physical fitness and to prepare for suitable employment. Rehabilitation is effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to persons receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension or for unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance, and to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16. Persons from these groups are selected for rehabilitation if their disability is a substantial handicap for employment but can be overcome by treatment or training, and if there is a reasonable prospect that they will be able to start work within three years. Disabled persons who do not qualify for the free service may participate upon reimbursement of the cost of their treatment and training, but do not receive the rehabilitation and other allowances described below.

During treatment, a person continues to receive his pension or benefit. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended, and a rehabilitation allowance, together with a training allowance and appropriate wife's and child's allowances, is paid instead. Other allowances and expenses are payable, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

In 1964-65, 309 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and 353 were placed in employment.

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The State social welfare services are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Commonwealth. The services are intended to provide some form of help in any case of genuine hardship, particularly where families with children are concerned. There is no specific statutory limitation to the relief that can be provided, and all cases are dealt with individually.

The services are administered by the State Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, through its Social Welfare Division. They are classified as primary and secondary social aids, emergency aids, children's allowances, and miscellaneous services.

Primary Social Aids

Primary social aids, which are generally subject to a means test, consist of food relief, cash sustenance, and ancillary services. Assistance of this type is provided for persons in need who have applied for, but have not yet received, Commonwealth benefits, persons not eligible or excluded from Commonwealth assistance for various reasons, persons temporarily or suddenly deprived of a means of existence, and many other classes of people.

The maximum rates of assistance per fortnight are:—

	<i>Food Relief</i>	<i>Cash Sustenance</i>
Man or woman, 21 years or more—		
With no dependent children under 16 years . .	\$7.50	\$10.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$9.00	\$14.50
Husband and wife—		
With no dependent children under 16 years . .	\$13.50	\$17.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$15.00	\$20.00

A woman with one or more dependent children may receive a mother's allowance (\$12 per fortnight) in addition to the cash sustenance payment. In each of the above cases, a permissible income of \$4 per fortnight from other sources is allowed, the maximum rates being reduced by the amount by which the assessed income exceeds the permissible income.

Unmarried persons 16 and under 21 years of age receive lower payment and are allowed a smaller permissible income.

The ancillary services that may be provided for recipients of food relief and cash sustenance include clothing and footwear, additional milk and special foods for infants and nursing mothers, special foods for persons suffering from malnutrition and ill-health, and medical treatment and medicines.

The expenditure on primary social aids amounted to \$995,336 in 1964-65.

Secondary Social Aids

Secondary social aids, for which there is no exact means test, are designed to meet the special need of food relief and cash sustenance recipients and pensioners and other groups of persons. They include the provision of surgical aids, artificial limbs, spectacles, and hearing aids, the transport of necessitous persons for medical treatment at hospitals and for other special purposes, the issue of blankets and baby outfits, and financial assistance to meet funeral charges and other special needs. Expenditure on secondary social aids amounted to \$74,930 in 1964-65.

Emergency Aids

Emergency aids are provided, to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other catastrophe, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation.

There is also a Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the Sydney metropolitan area and a number of country centres, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of sickness or other emergency. The service is provided for a limited period, except in special circumstances such as where a mother has had tuberculosis or poliomyelitis. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances.

Home aids, as distinct from housekeepers, are available for aged persons and for certain cases of particular need to perform heavy work, such as washing and ironing, for one or two days per week.

Expenditure on the emergency housekeeping and home aid services amounted to \$230,000 in 1964-65.

Children's Allowances

Allowances for children may be paid to a mother who is widowed, deserted, or divorced, or whose husband is incapacitated or in gaol or is an age or invalid pensioner, and to a father who is an age or invalid pensioner, and is widowed or deserted, or whose wife is incapacitated or in gaol or is an age pensioner. Assistance in this form is also granted for the children of unmarried mothers. The allowances are paid for children up to school-leaving age of 15 years; but if a child is an invalid or is otherwise incapacitated, or if the case has unusual features which call for special consideration, the allowance may be continued for a period beyond school-leaving age.

The rate of allowance varies in accordance with the claimant's means, and ranges from \$0.50 to \$2.00 per week for each eligible child.

The number of parents in receipt of allowances for children during 1964-65, according to grounds of eligibility, were as follows:—

Widows	1,003
Deserted Wives, Divorcees ..	1,543
Unmarried Mothers ..	433
Husbands Incapacitated, etc.	527
Husbands in Gaol	195
Other	25
Total Parents	<hr/> 3,726

The number of children for whom allowances were paid during 1964-65 was 9,248, and expenditure amounted to \$388,000.

Miscellaneous Social Aids

Miscellaneous social aids include grants to church and philanthropic organisations, special Christmas grants, and the provision of temporary accommodation for homeless women and children. Expenditure on these aids amounted to \$217,000 in 1964-65.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1961. There is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in private foster homes and charitable institutions and in pre-school kindergartens and day nurseries, the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect, the maintenance of juvenile offenders in State institutions, and the supervision of those released on probation from courts or discharged from State institutions. The Act prevents the employment of children in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public performances and in street trading, and governs the adoption of children. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1910-1939, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Child Welfare Department.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

The number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in each of the last six years is shown in the following table. The figures do not include children licensed for street-trading or for employment in public entertainment.

Table 186. Children under State Supervision at 30th June

Classification	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Maintained or Subsidised by the State—						
Juvenile offenders in State institutions or shelters	1,097	1,201	1,253	1,313	1,329	1,289
State wards in homes, hostels, etc.	851	914	1,678	1,908	1,962	2,046
State wards boarded out with foster parents .. .	2,494	2,617	2,796	2,931	3,306	3,335
Children living with own parents* .. .	7,187	7,454	7,213	7,205	6,974	9,248
Total maintained or subsidised by the State .. .	11,629	12,186	12,940	13,357	13,571	15,918
Not Maintained or Subsidised by the State—						
State wards—						
Restored to custody of own parents .. .	130	149	170	180	178	225
Placed with guardians .. .	270	305	364	420	432	570
Employed under special agreement .. .	52	51	53	58	48	42
Ex-wards (18-21 years) of whom guardianship has been retained .. .	190	197	246	287	380	474
Children under 7 years (not State wards)—						
In licensed private institutions .. .	832	840	1,122	1,470	1,770	1,799
In licensed private homes .. .	291	214	233	255	274	263
On probation from courts or institutions .. .	4,939	4,802	3,863†	5,185	5,911	6,288
After-care—Ex-institution inmates .. .	850	798	922†	815	850	850
Total not maintained or subsidised by the State .. .	7,554	7,356	6,973†	8,670	9,843	10,511
Total Children under Supervision .. .	19,183	19,542	19,913†	22,027	23,414	26,429

* Children in respect of whom parents receive allowances under Section 27 of the Child Welfare Act.

† Revised.

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1965, was 6,218 (3,343 boys and 2,976 girls). Of these, 5,381 were maintained or subsidised by the Government, 225 were restored to their parents, 570 were placed with guardians, and 42 were employed under special agreement.

STATE WARDS

Under the Child Welfare Act, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Children placed in the care of charitable homes may, if parents or guardians fail to pay maintenance, be admitted upon application by the home. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be placed under control as State wards by order of the Children's Court.

The Minister is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be continued until a child's 18th birthday to enable backward children to remain at school or to assist those with special scholastic ability to complete courses at secondary school or to undertake courses at a technical college or university; they may also be continued in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Child Welfare Department exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

State wards not placed with foster parents or resident in charitable institutions (see below) are cared for in homes operated by the Child Welfare Department. The Department maintains "receiving" homes for new wards or children remanded for further court appearance, a home for babies (which also provides pre-natal and post-natal care for pregnant girls), homes for intellectually handicapped children, two special training homes where boys are trained in farming work and girls in domestic science, clerical work, etc., and homes for pre-school and school-age children.

At 30th June, 1965, 3,335 wards were boarded out with foster parents, 988 were resident in private charitable institutions, and 1,058 were being cared for in the 21 homes operated by the Department or in psychiatric hospitals, etc. The allowances paid for wards with foster parents or in charitable institutions amounted in 1964-65 to \$892,000.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as State wards. If the parents or guardians of children in the care of charitable institutions fail to pay maintenance, the children may be admitted to control as State wards and allowances in respect of the children (similar to those paid to foster parents of State wards) may be paid to the institutions.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Child Welfare Department.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 246 licensed private foster homes (with 263 inmates under age 7 years) and 89 licensed charitable institutions (with 988 State wards and 1,799 other inmates under age 7 years). There were also 451 licensed pre-school kindergartens and day nurseries.

ASSISTANCE OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS PARENTS

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of allowances for children outlined on page 232.

CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.

The following table shows the number of children licensed during recent years to be employed in public entertainment or to engage in street-trading:—

Table 187. Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment, etc.

Year ended 30th June	Employment in Public Entertainment						Street-trading		
	Boys	Girls	Children				Boys		
			Aged 7 to 9	Aged 10 to 12	Aged 13 to 15	Total	Aged 14	Aged 15	Total
1959	207	320	154	245	128	527	337	115	452
1960	211	341	172	241	139	552	441	127	568
1961	251	326	233	247	97	577	407	136	543
1962	353	390	255	296	192	743	343	133	476
1963	366	446	382	257	173	812	207	142	349
1964	481	503	399	343	242	984	277	135	412

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equity jurisdiction. Application to the Court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

The following table shows particulars of children adopted in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 188. Child Welfare Department: Children Adopted

Year ended 30th June	Sex		Age		Relationship of Adopting Parents			Total Children Adopted
	Boys	Girls	Under 1 year	1 year or more	Natural Parent	Other Relative	Not Related	
1939	547	565	287	825	504	137	471	1,112
1959	825	734	648	911	677	72	810	1,559
1960	580	553	597	536	405	47	681	1,133
1961	576	498	696	378	188	25	861	1,074
1962	626	616	874	388	192	21	1,049	1,262
1963	701	650	939	412	168	45	1,138	1,351
1964	688	669	1,030	327	115	23	1,219	1,357

In some cases, more than one child is adopted into the family. The number of adopting families in 1963-64 was 1,300; of these, 760 were families with children, and 540 were childless. The adopting parents in 1963-64 included 127 with an income of \$2,000 or less per annum, 653 with an income from \$2,000 to \$3,000, 398 with from \$3,001 to \$4,999, and 122 with an income of \$5,000 or more.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for the treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the institutions.

There are five shelters and hostels for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as training schools for delinquent boys at Windsor, Mittagong, Muswellbrook, and Gosford and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truants at Burradoo, and special institutions at Tamworth (for boys) and Hay (for girls) for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Courts are shown on page 387 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education".

DESERTED CHILDREN

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A wife who has been deserted by her husband, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Act, 1947-1965.

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance throughout Australia, and between New South Wales and a number of overseas countries.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

In 1964, the Courts of Petty Sessions made 1,795 orders for maintenance of wife, 1,032 for maintenance of child, and 104 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-1952, the Director of the Child Welfare Department supervises immigrant children in New South Wales under 21 years of age and not under the care of a parent or relative.

The number of immigrant children under supervision at 30th June, 1964 was 448. During the year, there were 393 arrivals and 498 were discharged from supervision.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE

The expenditure and revenue of the Child Welfare Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 189. Child Welfare Department: Expenditure and Revenue

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure*							Revenue †
	Allowances for—		Head Office— Administration		State Institutions		Total	
	Children of Invalids, Deserted Wives, etc.	Children Boarded Out	Salaries and Wages	Other	Salaries and Wages	Other		
	\$ thousand							
1939	490	174	79	31	102	81	957	42
1959	340	351	668	198	895	473	2,924	210
1960	352	403	724	219	982	518	3,198	231
1961	349	401	843	261	1,187	565	3,606	234
1962	378	546	918	294	1,252	633	4,022	274
1963	354	595	920	289	1,406	621	4,185	271
1964	334	686	1,043	330	1,563	647	4,604	347

* Excluding items (e.g., rates) charged to the votes of other Departments.

† Maintenance of State wards, sales of farm produce, etc.

The table does not include loan expenditure on child welfare institutions, which totalled \$577,000 in 1963-64 and \$995,000 in 1964-65.

CARE OF THE AGED AND CHRONICALLY ILL

The State maintains four institutions for the care and treatment of the aged, infirm, and chronically ill. Special wards are provided for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases, and there is a special alcoholics rehabilitation ward at the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in these institutions during 1963 was 2,049. In the hospital sections of the institutions, 3,095 patients (2,729 males and 366 females) were treated during 1963.

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides housing at low rentals for aged persons. The scheme has been financed since 1959-60 mainly from a share of the proceeds of taxes on poker machines. By 30th June, 1964, a total of 1,394 dwelling units (including 418 units in 1963-64) had been completed.

The Commonwealth Government makes grants, in terms of the Aged Persons Homes Act, 1954-1957, to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) to meet the cost of providing homes for the accommodation of aged persons. The grants have been made since 1957 on the basis of \$4 for each \$2 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. From

the inception of the scheme in 1954 to 30th June, 1965, grants amounting to \$12,926,000 had been approved in New South Wales for 313 homes accommodating 5,442 aged persons.

Several societies are engaged in charitable relief. Some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941. It is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act. Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the orthodox benefits (e.g., sick pay, funeral donations, and medical, pharmaceutical, and hospital benefits), and those miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation but are concerned only with the dispensing of medicine for members of other friendly societies.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 11 affiliated societies (i.e., societies with branches), 33 single societies with no branches, and 21 miscellaneous societies. The members of sickness and funeral funds numbered 147,120 (109,941 men, 15,573 women, and 21,606 juveniles). Members of medical funds and of hospital funds (many of whom were also members of sickness and funeral funds) numbered 271,690 and 255,023, respectively.

The sickness benefit in the largest societies is \$2.10 per week during the first six months of illness, \$1.50 for the second six months, \$0.50 or \$1 for the third, and \$0.50 for the fourth period of six months; a rate of \$0.25 per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is after the first two years.

The funeral benefits usually range from \$20 to \$80 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of \$20 or \$30 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies, members may assure for additional amounts, and in some of them it is possible to assure for \$6,000, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually \$30—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 4 cents per week for sick pay and 2 cents per week for funeral benefits.

In most cases, the form of the medical and pharmaceutical benefits available to members is the reimbursement of a portion (varying according to rate of contributions) of the costs of medical attention or medicines.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure and the accumulated funds of friendly societies are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral, and medical benefits in respect of the following men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1938-39 are as follows:—

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
1938-39	152,234	1958-59	266,924	1961-62	294,328
1956-57	253,762	1959-60	281,614	1962-63	291,484
1957-58	264,496	1960-61	296,184	1963-64	271,852

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1963, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit—e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1965, 302 community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were 176 societies on the register at that date. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Eight community settlement societies have been registered, but only one was on the register at 30th June, 1965.

PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES, AND COMMONS

Under the Public Parks Act, the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands dedicated, purchased, or used with the acquiescence of the Crown for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc. The largest such area is Kosciusko State Park, which embraces Crown lands in the Kosciusko highlands, and comprises nearly 1,500,000 acres, extending about

100 miles northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The National Park (36,800 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase (38,263 acres) are situated on the southern and northern borders of Sydney respectively, and the Blue Mountains National Park (155,000 acres) and Brisbane Water National Park (15,000 acres) are within 100 miles of Sydney. Nineteen other national parks of smaller area have been established throughout the State, including four in the vicinity of the dams at Wyangala (near Cowra), Burrinjuck (near Yass), Keepit (near Gunnedah), and Glenbawn (near Scone).

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves. In 1963 local government expenditure on parks and reserves was \$12,303,000.

Surrounding many country towns, there exist areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townsfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a number are only temporary. Local Land Boards investigate the requirements for commons in country centres. In this way, the size of many commons has been reduced, and areas have been made available from them for rural pursuits.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 70 acres. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the Gardens. In 1964-65 admissions to the grounds numbered 923,115, and to the aquarium 305,983. The receipts of the zoological department of the Taronga Park Trust amounted to \$420,056 in 1964-65, excluding an annual State grant of \$6,500, and expenditure amounted to \$428,768. Exhibits at 30th June, 1965 comprised 1,299 mammals, 2,919 birds, 256 reptiles, and 1,048 fish.

WELFARE OF ABORIGINALS

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board, of which the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. Provision is made for ten other members, comprising the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, officers of the Departments of Education and Public Health, a senior police officer, experts in agriculture, sociology or anthropology, two members nominated by the Minister, and two members (one a full-blood and the other a full-blood or having an admixture of aboriginal blood) representing the aboriginal race.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the assimilation of aboriginals into the general community. The Board sponsors the erection of houses in town areas for leasing to aboriginals at low rentals, and provides housing loans to aboriginals at low rates of interest. It also provides scholarships for aboriginal students in secondary schools, meets the cost of travel to and from schools by secondary school students, and provides school uniforms and text books for children of necessitous aboriginal families.

The Board maintains a number of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves in various parts of the State. Each station is administered by a resident manager, and is an aboriginal community settlement with a home for each family. Every family on the station is expected to provide for its own needs, and able-bodied men are required to seek employment; the sick, aged and indigent may receive free food, clothing, and medical attention. Aboriginal reserves do not have the same facilities as stations, and are usually supervised by non-resident officers.

Aboriginal children whose parents are unable to care for them may be committed to the Board's control. The children may be boarded out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions, or may be placed in suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River; at 30th June, 1965, the enrolment at these homes was 29 and 39 respectively.

The following table shows particulars of the aboriginal stations and reserves and of the Board's expenditure in 1946-47 and the last six years. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

Table 190. Aborigines Welfare Board: Stations and Reserves, and Expenditure

At 30th June	Aboriginal Stations			Aboriginal Reserves			Expenditure during Year ended 30th June	
	Number	Resident Aboriginals	Aboriginals Receiving Rations *	Number	Resident Aboriginals	Aboriginals Receiving Rations *	From Revenue	From Loans (New Bldgs, etc.)
							\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1947	18	2,530	373	32	2,048	159	115·2	10·5
1959	16	2,889	344	29	2,549	132	409·2	5·4
1960	16	2,821	290	31	2,621	115	479·1	80·0
1961	16	2,885	265	33	2,964	189	501·3	92·1
1962	16	2,981	193	38	3,101	188	561·7	251·4
1963	15	2,687	187	39	3,520	125	688·9	250·0
1964	14	2,563	194	42	3,325	208	605·4	280·0

* Included in "resident aboriginals".

Many voluntary organisations take an active interest in the welfare of aboriginals and generally assist in their assimilation into the general community. Several organisations provide finance for scholarships for aboriginal students in secondary schools and tertiary institutions.

Aboriginals are eligible for Commonwealth age, invalid, and widows' pensions, maternity allowances, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Particulars of the aboriginal population of New South Wales are given on page 76 of this volume.

RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded in all religious denominations.

When the census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion, as recorded at the census of 1947, 1954, and 1961, is shown below. Those not stating religion represented 11.1, 8.9, and 9.9 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses.

Table 191. Religions of the Population, N.S.W.

Religion	Number of Persons			Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religion		
	1947	1954	1961	1947	1954	1961
Christian—						
Church of England	1,293,964	1,446,571	1,556,965	48.78	46.97	44.12
Catholic, Roman*	268,496	289,637	476,127	} 25.52	27.05	29.24
Catholic*	408,497	554,816	555,655			
Presbyterian	262,166	302,984	333,635	9.88	9.70	9.45
Methodist	246,876	275,188	294,280	9.31	8.81	8.34
Baptist	34,935	40,283	50,805	1.32	1.29	1.44
Greek Orthodox	7,226	29,133	57,852	.28	.93	1.64
Congregational	19,331	21,280	21,743	.73	.68	.62
Lutheran	5,915	17,033	27,533	.22	.55	.78
Salvation Army	10,871	12,825	15,642	.41	.41	.44
Church of Christ	10,269	10,567	12,889	.39	.34	.37
Seventh Day Adventist	7,157	10,476	12,431	.27	.34	.35
Other Christian	46,465	75,015	63,814	1.75	1.76	1.81
Total Christian	2,622,168	3,085,808	3,479,371	98.86	98.83	98.60
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	13,194	19,583	24,026	.50	.63	.68
Other	1,409	1,704	2,888	.05	.05	.08
Total Non-Christian	14,603	21,287	26,914	.55	.68	.76
Indefinite, No Religion	15,537	15,231	22,704	.59	.49	.64
Total Stating Religion	2,652,308	3,122,326	3,528,989	100.00	100.00	100.00
No Reply	332,530	301,203	388,024	...	...	...
Total Population	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	...	...	...

* So described on individual census schedules.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, and, since December, 1954, drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from overseas countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls

Act in respect of imported films. This Act also provides for limitation of the number of licences granted for the exhibition of cinematograph films, and applications in regard thereto are dealt with by the Theatres and Films Commission, subject to appeal to the District Court.

In 1964, the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 389 and their aggregate seating capacity was 280,784, representing an average of 722 per theatre; 102 of the theatres (with an average seating capacity of 1,075) were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 287 (with an average capacity of 596) in other districts. In addition, there were 16 drive-in and 24 open-air theatres in the State showing 35 mm. films. There were also 6 touring theatres showing 35 mm. films and 21 theatres (including a touring theatre) for 16 mm. films.

HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in New South Wales are subject to regulation in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, 1912-1964. Racecourses, which may be operated only by non-proprietary associations, must be licensed by the Chief Secretary. The Act prescribes limits on the number of racecourses which may be licensed and on the number of race meetings which may be held on the courses each year.

So far as the actual conduct of race meetings is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the N.S.W. Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

Bookmakers may be licensed by the racing club and associations to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. Racing clubs may be required by the State Government to install totalizators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting. Until 1964, betting in connection with any sport, other than on licensed racecourses on horse, trotting, and greyhound races, was prohibited.

In terms of the Totalizator (Off-course Betting) Act, 1964, a Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board (which is appointed by the Governor) comprises two members nominated by the Chief Secretary and seven members nominated by the various racing clubs. It is authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within Australia, and for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. Of the total betting investments placed with the Board, 5 per cent. is remitted to the State Treasury and 7½ per cent. is credited to the Board as commission. The commission earned by the Board is to be used to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State and to make periodical payments to the racing clubs. Until the commission is sufficient to meet these expenses, the Board's operating expenses and the cost of establishing branches are to be met from contributions by racing clubs; by 30th June, 1965, these contributions amounted to \$1,620,000.

From 9th December, 1964 (when off-course betting operations commenced) to 30th June, 1965, betting investments with the Board amounted to \$11,276,000. At 30th June, 1965, the Board was operating 34 branches.

Particulars of the total totalizator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made) are given for recent years in the next table:—

Table 192. Totalizator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover

Year ended June	Totalizator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)	Year ended June	Totalizator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1954	28,404	228,804	1960	29,382	221,585
1955	26,201	225,751	1961	27,354	223,822
1956	27,290	226,450	1962	27,759	227,087
1957	26,426	226,339	1963	28,145	237,338
1958	27,661	226,294	1964	28,600	238,937
1959	28,680	200,402	1965	42,155	279,389

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance".

POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay annual licence taxes on them. The basic licence tax is \$100 for each 5 cents machine, \$200 for each 10 cent machine, and \$1,000 (\$500 before January, 1960) for each of the first five 20 cents machines and \$1,400 (\$700 before January, 1960) for each in excess of five. A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December, 1962, is payable at the general rate of 12½ per cent. of a club's net revenue from poker machines; the supplementary tax is at a lower rate when the net revenue from poker machines is more than \$10,000 but less than \$20,000 per annum, and no supplementary tax is payable when the net revenue is \$10,000 or less per annum. Part of the tax proceeds (\$250,000 in 1959-60, \$500,000 in 1960-61 and 1961-62, \$750,000 in 1962-63, and \$1,000,000 in 1963-64 and 1964-65) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance has been allocated to public hospitals.

At 30th June, 1965, 1,335 clubs were licensed to operate poker machines, and the machines licensed included 2,959 20c machines, 8,164 10c machines, and 4,910 5c machines. The proceeds of the licence taxes during 1964-65 amounted to \$13,703,000.

STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries, with cash prizes, have been conducted in New South Wales since August, 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act. In addition to the ordinary lotteries, "special" and "mammoth" or "jackpot" lotteries have been conducted regularly since July, 1947 and November, 1954, respectively. "Opera House" lotteries were introduced in November, 1957, to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is 55 cents in the ordinary lotteries, \$1 in the special lotteries, \$2 in the jackpot lotteries, and \$6 in Opera House lotteries (\$10 in the first six Opera House

lotteries). The first prize is \$12,000 for ordinary lotteries, \$24,000 for the special lotteries, \$60,000 for jackpot lotteries, and \$200,000 for Opera House lotteries.

From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is paid to Consolidated Revenue or, in the case of Opera House Lotteries, to the Sydney Opera House Appeal Fund.

Table 193. State Lotteries

Year ended 30th June	Lotteries Filled				Subscriptions	Cash Prizes Allotted *	Excess of Subscriptions over Cash Prizes	Administrative Expenses
	Ordinary	Special	Mammoth or Jackpot	Opera House				
					\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1956	261	74	9	...	23,555	15,008	8,547	826
1957	251	79	19	...	25,505	16,323	9,182	872
1958	242	83	19	3	28,410	18,244	10,166	939
1959	229	86	20	2	27,195	17,450	9,745	1,094
1960	221	91	19	6	29,055	18,464	10,590	1,105
1961	209	97	20	14	33,595	21,082	12,513	1,263
1962	209	109	24	20	39,195	24,495	14,700	1,283
1963	204	118	25	27	44,220	27,500	16,720	1,261
1964	196	119	42	26	46,680	29,130	17,550	1,324
1965	186	124	47	28	48,830	30,455	18,375	1,470

* Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

ART UNIONS

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act makes provision for the legal promotion of art unions. During the year ended 30th June, 1965, 202 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 10 cents to \$20 per ticket. Of the 5,429,420 tickets sold, 5,236,331 or 96 per cent., were at prices of 10 cents or less. Total income amounted to \$2,140,488 and expenditure was \$1,303,020, leaving net proceeds of \$837,468. The main items of expenditure were prizes \$596,842, advertising, postage, etc. \$296,190, and salaries, commissions, etc. \$328,110.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, as subsequently amended. Important amendments in respect of trading hours, registrations of clubs, the supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels were enacted in 1946, 1954, and 1963. The 1954 amendment incorporated the findings of a Royal Commission on the Liquor Trade (which are summarised on page 608 of Year Book No. 55) and the result of a referendum on trading hours (see page 250 of this issue).

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 licensing districts. Under the amending Act of 1954, not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Court's functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and, later, wine) licences.

LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and the fees for new licences and permits and for annual renewal thereof (current in June, 1965) are summarised in the table below.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales were amended in 1946

Table 194. Liquor

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Brewer's Licence	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan district \$100; other districts, \$50.	As for new licence.
Publican's Licence	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by Court.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year*†.
Club Certificate of Registration.	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding \$2 per member at date of application.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Spirit Merchant's Licence	Sale on specified premises of either (a) malted liquor or (b) liquor other than malted, in quantities of not less than 2 gallons.	Metropolitan district, \$60; other districts, \$40.	4 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Australian Wine Licence‡	Sale of wine, cider or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons.	As assessed by Court; maximum, \$100.	4 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Packet Licence¶	Sale of liquor on ships and aircraft to passengers during voyages or flights.	As assessed by Court; maximum, \$40.	4 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth or Stand Licence . .	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	\$4 per day.	.....

* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may

‡ Licences may permit or not permit of consumption on the premises.

and 1954, with a view to their more equitable distribution throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

By action of the Licences Reduction Board, publicans' licences were reduced from 2,539 in 1920 to 2,028 in 1943. There was no change between 1943 and June, 1955, but the number has since fallen to 1,978. Australian wine licences were reduced from 441 in 1922 to 347 in 1943 and 341 in 1964.

Licences and Permits

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Hotels and Clubs—Permit to supply liquor with meals.	Supply of liquor with meals between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
Restaurant Permit	Supply of spirituous liquor or fortified wine in bottles not exceeding 6½ oz., and any other liquor in sealed bottles or containers, between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$60.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Railway Refreshment Rooms—			
Licence	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	As for publican's licence.	As for publican's licence.
Permit	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian Wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor on trains	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1963, authorised Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers on trains at his discretion.		
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps of works of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.		
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House Licence.	Issue authorised by Governor, subject to conditions, for sale of liquor at accommodation hotels or accommodation houses within public reserves. Subject to the conditions, provisions relating to publicans' licences apply.		
Historic Inn	Premises currently or previously licensed may be declared by the Governor to be an "Historic Inn", on the grounds that they have national, historic, or architectural interest and should be preserved for the public benefit. Subject to conditions prescribed in the particular licence, the provisions of publicans' licences apply.		

approve refund of the whole or part of the excess. † Exclusive of liquor sold to persons licensed to sell liquor.

¶ Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

Compensation has been paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926) in respect of licences terminated by order of or surrender to the Board, as indicated on page 890 of Year Book No. 50. The Fund was exhausted in 1958-59, and any compensation payments since then have been met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March, 1906) until 1st April, 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The apportionment of this number between different areas of the State was described on page 316 of Year Book No. 53. The limit on the number of club licences issuable by the Licensing Court was removed by the Act of 1954, relevant provisions of which came into operation from 1st February, 1955. Under this Act, a non-proprietary club is eligible for registration if it possesses amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, has a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances, a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in 1929 and later years is shown below:—

Table 195. Liquor Licences at 31st December

Kind of Licence	1929	1939	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Brewers'	9	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
Publicans' .. .	2,142	2,038	2,018	2,018	2,008	2,001	1,992	1,978
Club	80	84	1,174	1,229	1,254	1,284	1,317	1,343
Spirit Merchants'	255	237	582	581	578	566	569	567
Australian Wine	363	348	347	346	346	344	343	341
Packet	8	4	15	15	14	13	13	16
Booth or Stand*	3,057	2,255	7,001	7,090	6,707	6,950	6,473	7,094
Railway Refreshment— General Liquor	35	43	46	44	44	39	36	32
Australian Wine	19	11						
Accommodation Hotel or Accom- modation House .. .. .	...	...	3	4	4	5	7	7
Historic Inn .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Permits to supply liquor with meals in—								
Hotels and Clubs*	164	249	423	438	427	415	415	408
Restaurants .. .. .	...	...	212	215	258	272	315	339

* Number issued during the year.

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in 1939 and later years are summarised in the next table.

Table 196. Purchases of Liquor by Licensees

Year	Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence							Total
	Publicans* ‡	Club	Spirit Merchants	Australian Wine	Packet	Railway Refreshment	Restaurant Permits	
	\$ thousand							
1939	17,625	432	960	490	1	80	...	19,588
1946	36,635	1,026	2,964	1,318	†	178	...	42,121
1957	123,974	16,901	8,380	1,407	7	180	546	151,396
1958	122,034	18,778	8,739	1,440	5	200	604	151,800
1959	120,806	20,909	9,005	1,462	7	222	665	153,075
1960	127,023	24,160	9,623	1,534	6	251	774	163,371
1961	128,000	26,695	9,977	1,550	10	232	866	167,329
1962	129,893	29,813	10,643	1,598	12	222	1,033	173,213
1963	134,332	32,534	11,174	1,714	12	211	1,340	181,317
1964	140,495	36,632	12,114	1,853	16	203	1,690	193,003

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, and Historic Inn licences.

† Less than \$500.

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in 1939 and later years is shown below:—

Table 197. Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed

Licence	1939	1946	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	\$ thousand							
Fees assessed on purchases—								
Publicans*	843.3	1,347.3	6,101.7	6,040.3	6,351.1	6,400.0	7,793.5	8,059.9
Club	8.0	13.9	939.9	1,045.4	1,208.0	1,334.8	1,788.7	1,952.0
Spirit Merchants ..	20.9	44.6	178.1	183.5	196.1	203.1	428.0	449.2
Australian Wine ..	9.7	19.4	28.8	29.2	30.7	31.0	63.9	68.5
Packet	†	†	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
Railway Refreshment ..	3.3	8.0	8.8	9.9	11.2	10.2	12.3	11.7
Restaurant Permit ..	...	...	30.3	33.2	38.7	43.3	62.0	80.4
Other Fees—								
Booth or Stand	10.7	10.8	28.0	28.4	26.8	28.2	25.9	28.6
Brewers'	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Permits to supply liquor with meals	2.6	2.2	17.2	17.7	19.4	22.3	25.4	26.3

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, and Historic Inn licences.

† Less than \$50.

Trading Hours for Licensed Premises

Licensed premises may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed. Until 1962, licensed premises had to be closed during the hours of polling at general elections for the State and Commonwealth Parliaments.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act) as follows:— 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) from 1955 to 1963, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with no compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) since 8th April, 1963. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Licensing

Court has authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises where local circumstances warrant it, but this discretionary power is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade beyond 10 p.m. or for a period longer than twelve hours. Liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels, clubs, and licensed restaurants between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours.

Referenda on the question of closing hours for licensed premises and registered clubs were taken in New South Wales on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Electors were given the choice of six closing times in 1916, three in 1947, and only two in 1954. In 1916, voting was optional and only 54 per cent. of the electors voted, but voting was compulsory at the last two referenda.

Table 198. Voting at Referenda on Closing Hours for Licensed Premises

Choice of Closing Hours	Number of Formal Votes Recorded			Proportion of Total Formal Votes		
	1916	1947	1954	1916	1947	1954
6 p.m.	347,494	1,051,620	892,740	Per cent. 62.4	Per cent. 62.5	Per cent. 49.7
7 p.m.	4,830	...	...	0.9	...	...
8 p.m.	21,134	...	...	3.8	...	...
9 p.m.	178,842	26,954	...	32.1	1.6	...
10 p.m.	1,405	604,833	902,532	0.3	35.9	50.3
11 p.m.	3,193	...	...	0.5	...	...
Total	556,898	1,683,407	1,795,272	100.0	100.0	100.0

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licences Reduction Board, and comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

Table 199. Intoxicants: Consumption and Expenditure in N.S.W.

Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants	Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants
	Beer	Wine	Spirits *			Beer	Wine	Spirits *	
	Thousand gallons			\$ million		Thousand gallons			\$ million
1929†	28,137	1,534	1,325	34.9	1959	92,817	4,178	1,972	232.4
1939	35,379	1,640	884	33.2	1960	97,528	4,299	2,163	253.4
1955	93,727	3,757	1,844	190.4	1961	98,253	4,543	2,447	261.2
1956	92,501	4,152	1,811	213.8	1962	100,229	4,740	2,244	270.3
1957	94,972	3,964	1,715	231.8	1963	101,995	5,485	2,418	282.9
1958	94,323	4,108	1,758	230.4	1964	109,186	5,173	2,533	302.0

* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

† Average of three years, 1927 to 1929.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licences Reduction Board. It is difficult to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices, not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

Much of the increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants since 1939 has been due to increased taxation. Excise duty on beer was raised from 18 cents per gallon to 20 cents in September, 1939, 28 cents in November, 1940, 30 cents in October, 1941, 46 cents in September, 1942, 72 cents in September, 1951, 98 cents in March, 1956, and to 113.75 cents in August, 1965. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942, 1951, 1956, and 1965. Details of excise duties are shown in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State are of Australian origin. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Factories".

Sales of Wine and Brandy

The next table gives details of the wine and brandy sold in recent years by wholesalers operating in New South Wales. The statistics cover sales (both local and interstate) from stocks held in wineries, depots, bulk stores, etc. operated in the State, but exclude sales to winemakers, wholesalers, etc. for re-sale, oversea exports, and sales for ships' stores. The figures should not be taken as an indication of actual consumption in New South Wales, as they include sales to retailers or consumers in other States and, conversely, exclude purchases by New South Wales retailers or consumers direct from wholesalers in other States.

Table 200. Wholesale Sales of Wine and Brandy*, N.S.W.

Type	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.
Wine—					
Sherry: Dry	409	434	437	406	420
Sweet	1,231	1,376	1,398	1,404	1,381
Dessert Wines: Sweet White	308	260	244	216	171
Sweet Red	517	473	476	523	521
Table Wines: Dry White	312	369	449	457	507
Dry Red	475	545	602	700	733
Sweet†	316§	318§	131§	145§	152§
Sparkling Wines: White	72	82	286§	358§	408§
Vermouth, Wine Cocktails, etc.‡	131	121	134	153	175
Total Wine	3,771	3,978	4,157	4,362	4,468
Brandy	Thous. pf. gal. 366	Thous. pf. gal. 355	Thous. pf. gal. 374	Thous. pf. gal. 420	Thous. pf. gal. 406

* Includes wine and brandy imported from oversea. In 1964-65, 25,000 gallons of wine and 30,000 proof gallons of brandy were imported from oversea.

† Includes Sauternes.

‡ Includes red sparkling wine. Separate details of these types of wine are not available for publication.

§ Includes Pearl types.

§ Excludes Pearl types.

DRUNKENNESS

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial, the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in various years since 1939:—

Table 201. Drunkenness: Cases and Convictions

Year	Persons Charged *	Persons Dis-charged, etc.	Persons Convicted†						Per 10,000 of Population
			Fined	Impris-oned	Other‡	Total			
						Males	Females	Persons	
1939	32,472	67	17,182	111	15,112	30,066	2,339	32,405	118
1946	62,211	91	11,594	72	50,454	57,854	4,266	62,120	210
1957	76,700	747	13,731	99	62,123	70,965	4,988	75,953	210
1958	69,085	731	16,259	104	51,991	64,022	4,332	68,354	185
1959	69,516	315	13,560	345	55,296	64,824	4,377	69,201	184
1960	69,259	668	12,806	401	55,384	65,159	3,432	68,591	179
1961	68,527	718	12,989	353	54,467	64,266	3,543	67,809	173
1962	69,171	625	11,827	30	56,689	64,525	4,021	68,546	172
1963	66,317	687	11,480	30	54,120	61,537	4,093	65,630	162
1964	62,125	588	10,799	12	50,726	57,894	3,643	61,537	149

* Counted each time charged.

† Counted each time convicted.

‡ Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 5,384 in 1963 and 5,427 in 1964.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognizances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months, or he may be placed in a State penal institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Director-General of Psychiatric Services. Judges, magistrates, and the Master in Protective Jurisdiction may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master in Protective Jurisdiction, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into recognizance to abstain.

Inebriates are detained in some of the State Psychiatric Hospitals. At 30th June, 1964, the number under the supervision of the Director-General of Psychiatric Services was 482 (401 men and 81 women). The number admitted for the first time in the year 1963-64 was 728 (592 males and 136 females).

LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawnbrokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco or conduct billiard and bagatelle tables.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 202. Licences for Certain Occupations

Class of Licence	Number of Licences				Fees Collected			
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1961	1962	1963	1964
Pawnbrokers'	52	49	41	57	\$ 1,040	\$ 980	\$ 820	\$ 1,140
Moneylenders'	1,021	1,184	1,180	1,217	*	*	*	*
Hawkers' and Pedlars'	1,490	1,428	1,345	1,331	4,230	4,022	3,764	3,746
Secondhand Dealers' and Collec- tors'	2,866	2,899	2,748	2,692	3,716	3,762	3,626	4,690
Tobacco	30,153	32,284	34,120	32,532	15,076	16,142	68,240	65,064
Sunday Trading	10,229	9,944	†	†	20,932	20,208	†	†
Billiards	23	19	16	15	460	380	320	300

* Not available.

† From 1963, a special licence has not been required.

For pawnbrokers' licences, the annual fee is \$20. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a licence under the Pistol Act, 1927-1963. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1964 the number of licensed pistol dealers was 177 and the number of licences to purchase, etc. issued during the year was 6,519.

Dogs are required to be licensed in proclaimed areas, the fee being 25 cents per annum for each dog. In 1964, dog licences issued numbered 120,709 and the fees totalled \$24,350.

LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS

Auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, and business agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station, Real Estate, and Business Agents Act, 1941-1957. Registration is also required in the case of real estate salesmen employed by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments). Business sub-agents employed by or acting for a business agent must also be licensed. Since September, 1960, applicants for licences (other than real estate salesman's certificates) have been required to be qualified by examination, or to be able to prove competence in the particular agency field.

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee \$32), (2) country licences for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual

fee \$12), (3) district licences in respect of a particular police district outside the metropolitan area (annual fee \$6), and (4) primary products licences for the market in the metropolitan police district which is specified in the licence. In the metropolitan districts, an auctioneer must take out a general licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish, or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act. An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker.

Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting licences to auctioneers and business agents resident in reciprocating States of Australia or in the Australian Capital Territory.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's licence is \$4, and for a business agent's licence \$6. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent, real estate agent, or business agent must take out a licence on its own behalf (fee \$12), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The licences must be renewed annually. Upon the grant of each application for a licence or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the licence fee, a fee of \$4, which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee is \$20,000. Contributions to the fund during 1964-65 amounted to \$53,816 (including \$33,084 from a special levy), and the balance of the fund at the end of the year was \$142,466.

Particulars of applications for licences in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 203. Auctioneers and Agents: Applications for Licences

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Auctioneers—						
General	591	630	657	677	678	730
Country	607	623	718	704	694	742
District	1,296	1,208	1,162	1,045	1,069	1,088
Primary Products	26	18	24	21	17	16
Total, Auctioneers' Licences	2,520	2,479	2,561	2,447	2,458	2,576
Stock and Station Agents	2,629	2,602	2,566	2,383	2,414	2,394
Real Estate Agents	5,946	6,017	5,784	5,392	5,583	5,793
Business Agents	1,797	1,946	1,866	1,736	1,829	1,773
Business Sub-agents	717	737	810	721	720	598
Corporations	532	609	628	600	682	744
Real Estate Salesmen—Certificate of registration issued	2,805	3,576	4,370	4,897	5,396	6,125

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them. The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and four members who are elected for a term of five years, one by the municipal and shire councils, one by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidised out of the funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1964, the fire brigades comprised 1,457 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 322 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 223 officers and permanent firemen and 2,301 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years:—

Table 204. Fire Brigades: Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Fire Stations at end of Year			Revenue					Expenditure
	Sydney Fire District	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.	Contributions by—			Other	Total	
				State Government	Local Government	Insurance Companies			
1959	60	201	261	\$ thous. 711	\$ thous. 711	\$ thous. 4,265	\$ thous. 41	\$ thous. 5,727	\$ thous. 5,622
1960	63	201	264	725	725	4,348	57	5,854	6,229
1961	63	201	264	869	869	5,154	60	6,951	6,461
1962	65	206	271	906	906	5,436	63	7,311	6,802
1963	65	206	271	893	893	5,359	66	7,211	6,953
1964	65	206	271	934	934	5,603	69	7,539	7,835

Of the Board's expenditure in 1964, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$5,649,000 or 71 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$148,000, superannuation \$503,000, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$1,535,000. The assets of the Board at 31st December, 1964 included land and buildings valued at \$2,758,000 and fire appliances valued at \$1,797,000.

PENSIONS

In New South Wales, statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil-shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

An age pension scheme was initiated by the State Government in 1901, and an invalid pension scheme in 1908. These schemes were discontinued when age and invalid pensions were introduced by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth commenced to pay age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) in July, 1909, and age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions in December, 1910. The payment of the pensions, and of associated allowances and benefits, is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1965.

Payment of the age and invalid pensions is subject to age and residence qualifications and a means test. The pensions are restricted, in general, to natural-born or naturalised British subjects. No person may receive at the same time both an age and an invalid pension or both an age or invalid pension and a widow's pension, tuberculosis allowance, or service pension (other than for pulmonary tuberculosis).

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years. Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or more who became permanently incapacitated or blind in (or during temporary absence from) Australia and who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 5 years; but if the incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia, 10 years' continuous residence is necessary. If a person has completed 5 years but not the 10 years' continuous residence required to qualify for an age pension or an invalid pension (where the incapacity occurred outside Australia), but has lived in Australia for periods which in total exceed 10 years, the period of continuous residence needed to qualify is reduced by the total of the periods of residence in Australia in excess of 10 years. Residence in the United Kingdom or New Zealand is counted as residence in Australia.

Under the means test, which was introduced in its present form in March, 1961, the amount of pension payable is dependent on a person's *means as assessed*, which comprise his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of his property in excess of \$400. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from

the maximum annual rate of pension the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$364. Under the means test applied before March, 1961, pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced firstly by the annual income in excess of a prescribed amount (\$364 from October, 1954), and then, as a separate deduction, by \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$400.

In assessing a person's income for purposes of the means test, the main types of income excluded are—income derived from property, benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to \$52 per annum for each dependent child (*see below*). Free board and lodging received is assessed as income at not more than \$65 per annum.

In assessing the value of a person's property for purposes of the means test, certain classes of property are disregarded. These include his permanent home, his furniture and personal effects, the surrender value (up to \$1,500) of life assurance policies, the capital value of annuities, the present value of reversionary interests, and war gratuities.

For purposes of the means test in the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both and each is regarded as owning half the property of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant. Permanently blind persons are eligible for the maximum basic rate of pension, free of the means test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from age or invalid pension and war pension.

The progressive relaxation of the means test, and the extent to which income and property limits have been affected over recent years by variations in the scope and the rates of pension and allowances payable, are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 205. Age and Invalid Pensions: Income and Property Limits

Month of Change	Annual Income Limit (assuming the value of property is less than \$420)			Property Limit (assuming income is nil)		
	For Maximum Pension	Absolute Limit*		For Maximum Pension	Absolute Limit*	
	All Pensioners	"Single" Pensioners†	Other Pensioners	All Pensioners	"Single" Pensioners†	Other Pensioners
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1959: October	364	858		419	4,500	
1960: October	364	884		419	4,500	
1961: March	364	884		4,059	9,240	
October	364	910		4,059	9,500	
1963: November	364	962	910	4,059	10,020	9,500
1964: October‡	364	988	936	4,059	10,280	9,760

* Limit which precludes payment of any pension. The limit for a pensioner entitled to a guardian's allowance and/or additional pension for children (see next page) is higher.

† For definition of "single" pensioner, see next page.

‡ Current in March, 1966.

Differential rates of pension for "single" pensioners and for other pensioners have been payable since November, 1963. A "single" pensioner is an unmarried pensioner or a pensioner married to a person who is not receiving an age or invalid pension, service pension, tuberculosis allowance, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or (before October, 1965) a wife's allowance. Since October, 1964, the maximum basic rate of age or invalid pension has been \$12 per week (\$624 per annum) for a "single" pensioner, and \$11 per week (\$572 per annum) for other pensioners.

A wife's allowance is payable, subject to the means test, to the non-pensioner wife of a pensioner who is an invalid (i.e. an age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated or blind, or an invalid pensioner) and (since October, 1965) to the non-pensioner wife of an age pensioner with one or more dependent children. The allowance payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of allowance (\$312 since November, 1963) the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$364.

A guardian's allowance has been payable since October, 1965, to an unmarried pensioner with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the means test, is \$208 per annum. Where an age or invalid pensioner has one or more dependent children, an allowance of \$78 per annum is payable, free of the means test, for the first child, and additional pension of up to \$78 per annum is payable, subject to the means test, for each other child; before October, 1965, the allowance and additional pension were payable only for the children of a pensioner who was an invalid. In applying the means test, the maximum rates of guardian's allowance and additional pension for children are added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension before deducting the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$364.

"Dependent children" are those who are being maintained by a pensioner and who are either under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years attending a school, college, or university.

Supplementary assistance is payable (subject to a special means test since October, 1965) to unmarried pensioners and to married couples where only one is a pensioner and the other is not receiving a service pension, tuberculosis allowance, or (before October, 1965) wife's allowance. Only those who pay rent or board are eligible for this assistance. Under the special means test, assistance at the maximum annual rate (\$104) is reduced by the excess over \$52 of the *means as assessed*.

A pensioner who is an inmate of an approved benevolent home is paid so much of his pension as does not exceed \$4.20 per week in the case of "single" pensioners, and \$3.90 per week in the case of other pensioners. Except where he is a patient in an infirmary ward, the balance of the inmate's pension is paid to the institution for his maintenance.

Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable (since October, 1965) to an age, invalid, or widow pensioner, or to a person in receipt of a wife's allowance, who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of a spouse, dependent child, or another pensioner, and benefit of up to \$20 is payable to a person who is not a pensioner, etc. and who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. The amount of benefit payable is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory

funeral benefit fund other than a friendly society or trade union fund) or the maximum rate, whichever is the less. Funeral benefit in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners has been payable since 1943.

Changes in recent years in the maximum rates of pension and allowances are shown in the following table:—

Table 206. Age and Invalid Pension Rates per Week

Month of Change	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension		Supplementary Assistance	Maximum Additional Amounts Payable to Pensioners†			
	"Single" Pensioners*	Other Pensioners		Wife's Allowance	Guardian's Allowance	First Child	Each Other Child
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1955: October		8.00	...	3.50	...	1.15	...
1956: October		8.00	...	3.50	...	1.15	1.00
1957: October		8.75	...	3.50	...	1.15	1.00
1958: October		8.75	1.00	3.50	...	1.15	1.00
1959: October		9.50	1.00	3.50	...	1.15	1.00
1960: October		10.00	1.00	3.50	...	1.15	1.00
1961: October		10.50	1.00	4.75	...	1.50	1.00
1963: November	11.50	10.50	1.00	6.00	...	1.50	1.50
1964: October	12.00	11.00	1.00	6.00	...	1.50	1.50
1965: October¶	12.00	11.00	2.00‡	6.00	4.00	1.50	1.50

* For definition of "single" pensioners, see previous page.

† Before October, 1965, these additional amounts were payable only to pensioners who were invalids.

‡ Maximum rate.

¶ Current in March, 1966.

The next table shows the number of age and invalid pensioners and the total amount of pensions and allowances paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in each of the last eleven years. The number of pensioners has increased steadily during the post-war years, mainly as a result of the changing age composition of the population and the modification of the means test. The rise in total payments reflects the increase in the number of pensioners and higher rates of pension and allowances.

Table 207. Age and Invalid Pensioners and Payments, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Pensioners at 30th June				Payments		
	Age	Invalid	Inmates of Benevolent Homes	Total	To Pensioners †	To Institutions for Maintenance of Pensioners	Total
1955	174,308	38,226	876	213,410	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1956	181,120	40,588	892	222,600	73,748	160	73,908
1957	186,233	42,649	+	228,882	84,930	100	85,030
1958	206,511	28,885	+	235,396	90,636	202	90,838
1959	212,315	32,435	+	244,750	100,804	196	101,000
1960	217,478	35,769	+	253,247	107,450	182	107,632
1961	223,045	38,648	+	261,693	121,072	206	121,278
1962	235,114	41,913	+	277,027	128,472	232	128,704
1963	238,758	45,343	+	284,101	144,524	188	144,712
1964	237,963	47,511	+	285,474	149,574	238	149,812
1965	244,779	42,236	+	287,015	158,865	53	158,918
					168,170	7	168,177

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes payments for wives and children and supplementary assistance, but excludes funeral benefits.

‡ Included in "Age" or "Invalid".

The following table shows the number of new claims for age or invalid pensions and the sex of pensioners in each of the last six years:—

Table 208. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Age Pensions				Invalid Pensions			
	New Claims†	Pensioners			New Claims†	Pensioners		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1960	21,716	67,671	149,807	217,478	7,941	18,390	17,379	35,769
1961	29,412	70,068	152,977	223,045	8,685	19,924	18,724	38,648
1962	27,067	73,596	161,518	235,114	9,613	21,710	20,203	41,913
1963	22,813	74,218	164,540	238,758	10,228	23,557	21,786	45,343
1964	21,988	72,191	165,772	237,963	9,902	25,139	22,372	47,511
1965	22,193	69,339	175,440	244,779	10,085	23,049	19,187	42,236

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† During year ended 30th June.

The number of recipients of allowances, etc. for wives and children, and particulars of funeral benefits paid are shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 209. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.*: Recipients of Allowances and Funeral Benefits

At 30th June	Recipients of Allowance, etc. for—			Year ended 30th June	Funeral Benefit	
	Wife	First Child	Each Other Child		Claims Granted	Amount Paid
						\$ thousand
1960	5,664	4,465	4,656	1960	14,813	295
1961	5,865	4,248	4,633	1961	15,073	301
1962	5,812	4,425	5,007	1962	15,294	303
1963	6,524	4,649	5,196	1963	16,439	322
1964	6,657	4,674	5,114	1964	16,753	327
1965	6,541	4,685	5,286	1965	17,790	351

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Commonwealth Government in June, 1942. Since that date, payments under the State scheme of widows' pensions, which had operated since March, 1926, have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows (see page 232).

Under the Commonwealth scheme, widows' pensions are payable, subject to a means test, to widows resident in Australia during the five years (in certain circumstances one year) immediately prior to the date of claiming pension. Aliens, except those who were British subjects prior to marriage, are not eligible.

The term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried;

a woman whose husband is in a hospital for the insane; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months. To be eligible for the pension, a deserted wife or divorced woman must have taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

The types of income and property disregarded for purposes of the means test, and the definition of "dependent children" (see page 258), are virtually the same for widows' pensions as for age and invalid pensions. In assessing income, a deduction of up to \$52 per annum is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$78 per annum received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer had a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances following their husband's death.

The means test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions was introduced in its present form in March, 1961. Under the means test, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by the excess over \$364 of a widow's *means as assessed*, which comprise her annual rate of income plus a property component. Under the means test applied before March, 1961, pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced by the annual income in excess of \$364 and, as a separate deduction in the case of a Class B widow only, by a proportion of her property in excess of \$400; no pension was payable to either class of widow if the value of property exceeded \$4,500. There is no specific means test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been \$832 (pension, \$624; mother's allowance, \$208) per annum (\$16 per week) since October, 1964. If the value of property exceeds \$4,500, the property component included in the *means as assessed* is equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$2,000, if the value of property is \$4,500 or less, no property component is included. An allowance of \$78 per annum is payable free of the means test, for the first (or only) child, and additional pension of up to \$78 per annum is payable, subject to the means test, for each other dependent child. Where a pensioner has two or more dependent children, the maximum rate of additional pension for children is added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension before deducting the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$364.

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$559 per annum (\$10.75 per week) since October, 1964. The property component included in the *means as assessed* for a Class B pension is equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$400. Class B pensioners who are inmates of an approved benevolent home are paid so much of their pension as does not exceed \$3.85 per week, and the balance is paid to the institution for their maintenance.

For Class C widows, the rate of pension has been \$10.75 per week since October, 1964. The pension is payable for not more than 26 weeks immediately following the husband's death or, if the widow is expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when she may qualify for a Class A pension).

Supplementary assistance of up to \$104 per annum (\$2 per week) is payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age or invalid pensioners (see page 258). Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is also payable to widow pensioners, as described on page 258.

Changes in recent years in the maximum rates of widows' pensions and allowances are shown in the following table:—

Table 210.—Widows Pensions: Maximum Rates per Week

Month of Change	Class A			Class B	Class C	Class D†
	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension*	Maximum Additional Amount for—		Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension
		First Child	Each Other Child			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1955: November	8.50	...	...	6.75	6.75	6.75
1956: October	8.50	...	1.00	6.75	6.75	6.75
1957: October	9.25	...	1.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
1959: October	10.00	...	1.00	8.25	8.25	8.25
1960: October	10.50	...	1.00	8.75	8.75	†
1961: September	11.00	...	1.50	9.25	9.25	†
1963: October	15.50	1.50	1.50	10.25	10.25	†
1964: October‡	16.00	1.50	1.50	10.75	10.75	†

* Includes mother's allowance (payable since October, 1963).

† Class D, which related to wives whose husbands had been imprisoned for at least six months, was abolished in October, 1960. These women are now eligible for a Class A or Class B pension.

‡ Current in March, 1966.

The next table gives particulars of the widows' pensions paid in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) during the last eleven years:—

Table 211. Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales*

Year ended 30th June	Pensions Current at 30th June						Payments during the Year	
	Class A		Class B		Classes C and D	Total Widows Receiving Pension		
	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Number		Average Weekly Rate
		\$		\$				\$ thous.
1955	8,109	7.43	8,761	5.62	196	17,066	6.48	5,653
1956	8,297	8.42	8,911	6.60	219	17,427	7.47	6,344
1957	8,660	9.26	9,534	6.58	273	18,467	7.83	7,313
1958	8,149	10.05	10,397	7.33	126	18,672	8.52	7,841
1959	8,670	10.10	10,817	7.37	131	19,618	8.58	8,595
1960	9,369	10.82	11,209	8.10	138	20,716	9.33	9,652
1961	9,957	11.25	11,937	8.71	39	21,933	9.88	10,278
1962	9,004	12.15	12,284	9.15	28	21,316	10.42	11,523
1963	9,197	12.28	13,084	9.10	40	22,321	10.41	11,883
1964	9,968	18.17	13,678	10.02	47	23,693	13.41	15,780
1965	11,073	18.57	13,982	10.32	40	25,095	13.96	17,884

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the Repatriation Act, to ex-service men and women who are incapacitated (wholly or partly) as a result of war service, to their eligible dependants, and to the dependants of ex-servicemen whose death has been accepted as due to war service. The pensions are payable in respect of service in the Australian forces in the 1914-1918 War, the 1939-1945 War, the Korean or Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, or other prescribed operational areas.

The rate of pension payable to incapacitated ex-service men and women is determined according to the degree of incapacity suffered, as assessed by a Repatriation Board. The general rate of war pension (which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent of the maximum general rate) is payable to those whose war-caused disability may reduce their earning capacity but does not prevent them from working; the maximum general rate current since October, 1964 ranges from \$12.00 to \$13.80 per week according to the previous service rank. An intermediate rate of pension (\$20.25 per week) is payable (since October, 1965) to those who are incapable of working otherwise than part-time or intermittently. The special rate of pension (\$28.50 per week since October, 1964) is granted to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e. who are unable, because of war disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), to those who have been totally blinded as a result of war service, and (under certain conditions) to those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Allowances ranging from \$1.80 to \$16.50 per week are payable, in addition to the general and intermediate rates of pension, for certain disabilities (e.g. amputation of a limb or limbs, or total loss of vision in one eye), subject to the total pension and allowance not exceeding the special rate of pension.

Additional pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for a war pensioner's wife and dependent children under 16 years of age. The maximum rates per week (current since October, 1964) are \$4.05 for a wife and \$1.38 for each child.

The pension payable to the widow of an ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service ranges from \$12.00 to \$13.80 per week according to the serviceman's service rank. An allowance of \$7.00 per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rates of pension for the children of an ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service are \$3.90 per week for the first child under 16 years of age and \$2.75 per week for each other child under 16. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$7.15 per week for each child under 16 years of age.

Pension is also payable, in certain circumstances, to the widowed mother or to the parents of an unmarried ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service. Allowances for attendants, clothing, sustenance, recreation, transport, motor vehicles, and other purposes are payable to ex-service personnel with certain war-caused disabilities.

Particulars of war pensions in New South Wales are given in the following table:—

Table 212. War Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Number of Pensions				Average Pension per Week			Amount Paid during year ending 30th June
	Dependants of--				Dependants of--			
	Ex-service Personnel	Incapac- itated Ex-service Personnel	Deceased Ex-service Personnel	Total	Ex-service Personnel	Incapac- itated Ex-service Personnel	Deceased Ex-service Personnel	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$ thous.
1955	67,975	113,282	16,902	198,159	4.53	0.92	6.69	28,201
1956	68,403	116,313	16,995	201,711	4.88	0.92	7.45	29,003
1957	69,080	119,287	16,957	205,324	4.95	0.93	7.58	30,595
1958	69,609	122,405	17,197	209,211	5.44	0.93	8.20	33,648
1959	70,314	125,366	17,429	213,109	5.60	0.93	8.33	33,627
1960	71,528	128,612	17,730	217,870	6.13	0.95	8.97	36,334
1961	72,592	130,012	18,169	220,773	6.55	0.97	9.38	37,903
1962	74,079	130,875	18,760	223,714	6.84	1.00	9.89	42,020
1963	75,526	130,538	19,436	225,500	6.95	1.02	9.95	48,106
1964	76,737	129,367	19,867	225,971	7.13	1.05	10.05	53,258
1965	77,195	125,826	20,248	223,269	7.40	1.18	10.46	52,965
1965--								
1914 War	13,415	13,099	8,294	34,808	13.12	2.33	11.85	17,306½
1939 War	62,633	110,009	11,789	184,431	6.24	1.06	9.54	35,208½
Korea & Malaya	1,031	2,473	141	3,645	4.52	0.71	6.59	416½
Other Areas	116	245	24	385	2.79	0.59	5.76	35½

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

½ Estimated.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-service men and women were introduced in 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test, but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war, and women who have served abroad or embarked for service abroad, and who have reached age 60 years and 55 years, respectively, or are permanently unemployable, and men and women, irrespective of age or sphere of service, who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Pension is also payable for the wife of a permanently unemployable or tubercular service pensioner and (since October, 1965) for the wife of any service pensioner with one or more dependent children (as defined on page 258). Additional pension is payable to permanently unemployable, tubercular, and (since October, 1965) other service pensioners for each dependent child. Unless suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, no person may receive a service pension and an invalid or age pension at the same time.

Since October, 1964, the maximum weekly rate of pension has been \$12 for "single" pensioners (see page 258), \$11 for other pensioners, \$6 for the pensioner's wife, \$1.50 for the first dependent child, and 25 cents for each of up to three other dependent children. A pensioner with two or more dependent children is eligible for a further \$1.50 per week for each dependent child after the first. Supplementary assistance, guardian's allowance, and funeral benefit are payable to service pensioners under conditions similar to those applying to age and invalid pensioners.

Particulars of service pensions in New South Wales are given in the next table:—

Table 213. Service Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Number of Pensions					Average Pension per Week		Amount Paid during year ended 30th June
	Ex-service Personnel who are—			Dependants of Ex- service Personnel	Total	Ex-service Personnel †	Dependants	
	Aged	Perma- nently Unemploy- able	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis					
						\$	\$	\$ thous.
1960	6,713	3,750	443	4,388	15,294	7.40	2.33	4,720
1961	7,669	3,890	374	4,360	16,293	7.93	2.40	5,470
1962	9,160	4,169	346	4,510	18,185	8.45	2.98	6,313
1963	10,147	4,326	310	4,602	19,385	8.48	2.98	7,095
1964	10,872	4,429	316	4,743	20,360	8.82	3.17	7,981
1965	11,200	4,389	323	4,697	20,609	9.20	3.12	8,494

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes additional pension payable for children after the first; see text above table.

PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Minister for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five years (and on optional retirement after sixty years) in the cases of managers, colliery engineers, and clerks, and at the age of sixty years in other cases. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The maximum weekly rate of pension has been \$14.25 for a retired mine worker and \$12.75 for a widow since October, 1964. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants—\$12.75 for a wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age, and \$1.50 for one child only (or in some cases a dependent brother or sister). The maximum amount of pension and allowances is subject to deduction of any invalid, age, or widow's pension received. In addition, if a pensioner, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over \$11 a week, except that where the income of the wife exceeds \$11 per week, no wife's allowance is payable.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, which is subject to concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc., has been \$1.16 since July, 1965. Mine owners contribute at the rate of four and a half times the amount payable by each employee.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government of \$160,000 or one-fourth of the total expenditure, whichever is the less.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in recent years are shown in the next table. The number of pensions in force in June, 1965 was 8,831.

Table 214. Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	S thousand						
INCOME—							
Contributions—							
State Treasury	160·0	160·0	160·0	160·0	160·0	160·0	160·0
Mine Owners ..	2,673·4	2,703·6	2,805·9	2,480·7	2,482·7	2,581·2	2,952·0
Mine Workers	602·4	607·8	632·0	569·2	564·6	587·2	674·6
Interest	321·9	379·3	430·0	494·7	508·9	527·8	547·3
Other	0·2	0·2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,757·8	3,850·9	4,027·9	3,704·6	3,716·3	3,856·2	4,334·0
EXPENDITURE—							
Pensions	2,888·2	3,094·0	3,228·2	3,215·6	3,349·2	3,560·5	4,073·6
Administration, etc.	57·1	58·4	67·1	78·0	78·0	81·8	84·5
Provision for Reserve	316·0	316·0	336·0	345·0	280·0	200·0	160·0
Total	3,261·4	3,468·4	3,631·3	3,638·6	3,707·2	3,842·2	4,318·2
SURPLUS	496·5	382·5	396·6	66·0	9·1	14·0	15·8

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1964-65 contributions by mine owners totalled \$573,000, and subsidy payments \$655,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 643 in June, 1965.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November, 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries, during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid when the officers retire on pension. There is provision for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in any year.

An employee contributes for a number of pension units in accordance with his salary (in general, at the rate of one unit for each \$130 of salary up to \$5,330 and one unit for each \$228 of salary in excess of \$5,330 per annum), at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for various units. He may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. The value of each pension unit contributed for is \$90 per annum. Married women are not in general eligible to become contributors, and female contributors who marry are deemed to have resigned. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination.

Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow of a contributor or pensioner is five-eighths of the pension to which her husband was entitled, unless the contributor elected in December, 1959 to contribute for his widow to receive only half the pension. Benefit for dependent children (children who are under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years attending a school, college, or university) is payable on the death of the father at the rate of \$104 per annum (\$312 if both parents are deceased).

If retrenched after ten or more years as a contributor, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of his contributions.

In 1937, a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the Fund. Other new employees who are 45 or more years of age, and whose contributions for the first two pension units, based on a retiring age of 65 years, would exceed 5 per cent. of their salary, may elect to contribute to either the Superannuation Fund or the Provident Account.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at 60 or more years of age, on retrenchment after ten or more years' service, or on retirement owing to invalidity, is in the form of a lump sum equal to three times the sum of the contributions paid plus compound interest thereon. Where a contributor is retrenched or retired owing to invalidity, the minimum benefit payable is equal to half the contributor's annual salary. On the death before retirement of a contributor to the Account, benefit (or half his annual salary, whichever is greater) is paid to the widow, or, if he is not

survived by a widow, to his dependent children. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest; similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants.

The next table shows the number of contributors and the contributions received and payments made by the Superannuation Fund and Provident Account in recent years:—

Table 215. Commonwealth Superannuation Fund and Provident Account

Year ended 30th June	Superannuation Fund				Provident Account			
	Contributors *	Contributions		Pension Payments	Contributors *	Contributions		Benefits Paid
		Employees	Government			Employees	Government	
		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1960	100,913	15,501	9,628	12,653	12,845	1,470	1,268	2,025
1961	102,425	16,816	10,744	14,153	12,532	1,439	1,333	2,178
1962	106,577	17,627	12,480	16,307	12,443	1,517	1,417	2,252
1963	110,064	18,036	13,670	17,931	12,904	1,549	1,267	2,016
1964	117,759	21,310	16,795	21,539	13,415	1,726	1,325	2,167
1965	119,496	23,953	18,840	24,134	13,677	1,886	1,443	2,365

* At 30th June.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service. However, the scheme takes account of the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rate of pay and age on retirement. All contributors are covered for death or invalidity during their service, with pensions for widows and dependent children if the member dies during service or after retirement as a pensioner. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension, and the amount of gratuity is greater if the ex-member agrees to serve on the reserve.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are related to the members' rate of pay, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the Commonwealth Public Service superannuation scheme.

State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st July, 1919. Originally, the Fund was based on regular compulsory contri-

butions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended, as from 1st July, 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies (viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission) would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund; the amount of \$7,664,000, with interest, was to be repaid in instalments over fifteen years from 1st July, 1933. By legislation in 1944, the period for repayment was extended to 1953, and the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of pension units for which employees' contributions commenced on or after 1st July, 1944. The State Treasurer was also required by the legislation to pay \$7,664,000 to the Superannuation Fund in instalments of at least \$160,000 per annum, but the amounts paid (with interest thereon) might be used, under agreement with the Superannuation Board, to reduce the Government's liability for pension subsidy in respect of units for which employees' contributions commenced before 1st July, 1944; the final instalment (\$664,000) under this provision was paid by the Treasurer in 1958-59. The accumulated amounts paid (with interest thereon) were used to meet the Government's liability for pension subsidy in respect of these units in 1961-62 (\$1,164,000), in 1962-63 (\$1,194,000), and 1963-64 (\$1,234,000).

Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is compulsory, but since 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors. A limited benefits scheme was introduced in 1960 for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

The value of a pension unit has been \$104 per annum for each of the first twelve units since January, 1962, and for each unit in excess of twelve since January, 1963. The maximum number of pension units was increased in July, 1960 from 36 (pension of \$3,276) to 48 (pension of \$4,992 per annum at current rates).

Unless an employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years, or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at five-eighths of the rate for which her husband contributed. Pension is payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner at the rate of \$208 per annum up to 18 years of age.

On resignation, dismissal, or discharge, an employee receives a refund of his contributions to the Fund. On the death before retirement of an unmarried male, a widower, or a female contributor, the refund is payable to the personal representative of the deceased.

At 30th June, 1964, contributors to the State Superannuation Fund numbered 49,640 and comprised 35,178 men and 4,779 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 9,683 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. There were also 2,389 contributors to the limited benefits scheme.

Table 216. State Superannuation Fund: Contributors and Pensions

At 30th June	Contribu- tors*	Pensions Current					
		Officers		Widows	Children	Total	
		Men	Women			Number	Amount per annum
							\$ thous.
1959	38,403	4,192	2,025	3,293	460	9,970	6,601
1960	39,712	4,268	2,080	3,381	456	10,185	7,936
1961	41,989	4,334	2,166	3,451	441	10,392	8,669
1962	44,885	4,421	2,275	3,536	455	10,687	10,470
1963	48,390	4,579	2,359	3,615	469	11,022	11,990
1964	49,640	4,764	2,443	3,701	520	11,428	13,308

* Excludes contributors to the limited benefits scheme.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund in recent years are given in the next table. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1964 was \$264,960,000.

Table 217. State Superannuation Fund: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure			
	Contri- butions by Employees	Payments by Employers *	Invest- ment Income	Other	Total Receipts	Pensions	Refunds	Admini- stration, etc.	Total Expen- diture
	\$ thousand								
1959	6,587	10,130	7,298	1	24,016	6,243	771	131	7,145
1960	7,081	10,452	8,395	2	25,930	7,003	952	159	8,113
1961	8,683	12,688	9,542	4	30,918	8,288	977	188	9,453
1962	9,349	12,544	10,841	4	32,739	9,511	921	181	10,613
1963	9,365	12,958	12,368	4	34,694	11,170	1,095	204	12,469
1964	10,548	14,395	13,789	11	38,743	12,602	1,327	228	14,157

* Includes annual contributions, pension subsidies, and repayments by the State Treasurer. Excludes Government's liability for pension subsidy met in current year from State Treasurer's repayments in previous years. See text, page 269.

Non-contributory pensions (not included in the previous tables) are payable in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the Superannuation Act was brought into operation. The number current at 30th June, 1964 was 33; the beneficiaries were 1 retired officer and 32 widows. Of these pensions, 21 amounting to \$7,244 per annum were payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and 12 aggregating \$4,444 per annum, from funds of corporate bodies.

In addition to the pensions of which particulars are shown above, public service pensions were payable under the Civil Service Act, 1884, to 6 retired officers and to widows of 5 deceased officers at 30th June, 1964. The annual amount of these pensions was \$6,140.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. The proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the Fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for men who have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. The pensions being paid to existing pensioners were increased in 1952, in 1955, and again in 1960, to take account of the difference between the existing pension and that which would be payable to a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank and service retiring in that year. Normal retiring age is 60 years, but members may be retained in the force until age 65 years. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund are given in the next table. Contributors numbered 5,885 in June, 1965.

Table 218. Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Year ended 30th June	Receipts				Expenditure			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees	Consolidated Revenue	Other	Total	Pensions and Gratuities	Other	Total	
	\$ thousand							
1960	552.7	1,669.0	6.8	2,228.5	2,228.4	0.3	2,228.7	1,503
1961	589.3	1,894.0	8.9	2,492.2	2,482.6	9.0	2,491.6	1,523
1962	616.4	1,957.4	16.8	2,590.6	2,529.0	61.9	2,590.9	1,535
1963	651.9	2,062.0	5.8	2,719.7	2,675.1	44.9	2,720.0	1,539
1964	716.4	2,219.0	8.3	2,943.7	2,883.6	61.0	2,944.6	1,572
1965	743.5	2,435.8	8.2	3,187.5	3,110.3	76.3	3,186.6	1,614

Government Railways Retirement Benefits

Retirement benefits for employees of the N.S.W. Government Railways Department are provided from the Railways Superannuation Account (established in 1910) and the Railways Retirement Fund (established on 1st June, 1964). The Retirement Fund embraces employees appointed on or after 1st June, 1964 and former contributors to the Superannuation Account who have elected to transfer to the new Fund. The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees of the Department who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights, to certain other governmental authorities) who have not elected to transfer to the new Fund.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent. of their wages or salary, and the employing authorities provide all that is necessary beyond these contributions. The amount of

pension payable is one-fortieth of the average annual salary during the term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. Where an employee has 40 or more years of service, the average annual salary during the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of \$1,600 per annum. Particulars of the receipts and payments of the Account and of the number of pensions current in the last six years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 219. Government Railways Superannuation Account

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Payments			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees *	Contributions by-		Other	Total	Pensions, Gratuities and Refunds	Other	Total	
		Railways Department	Other Employing Authorities						
\$ thousand									No.
1960	1,257.8	6,417.2	1,510.9	8.0	9,193.8	9,095.4	1.0	9,096.5	14,760
1961	1,184.8	6,776.4	1,610.9	8.5	9,580.6	9,542.3	1.0	9,543.4	14,954
1962	1,232.9	6,563.9	1,745.0	11.1	9,553.0	9,660.2	1.1	9,661.3	14,894
1963	1,215.2	7,183.1	1,691.5	15.6	10,105.4	10,127.6	1.3	10,128.9	14,838
1964	1,209.0	7,805.5	1,704.2	12.9	10,731.6	10,594.8	1.7	10,596.4	14,780
1965	1,039.0	8,438.2	1,711.4	14.1	11,202.7	11,320.0	1.0	11,321.0	14,728

* Contributions numbered 31,415 at 30th June, 1965.

Under the Retirement Fund scheme, employees contribute for a lump-sum retirement benefit at rates based on the amount of benefit sought and the age at which contributions for that benefit began. Employees who are not over 40 years of age must contribute for a benefit equal to at least twice their annual salary; special provisions have been made for employees who reach age 40 years after becoming contributors or who are over 40 years of age on becoming contributors. The maximum benefit for which an employee may contribute is equal to four times his annual salary, subject to a maximum of \$20,000 and subject to his total annual contributions not exceeding 5 per cent. of his annual salary.

Contributions to the Fund by the employing authorities fall into two categories—those to establish initial credits in respect of employees transferring from the Superannuation Account, and those paid as actual retirement benefits fall due. Payments totalling \$11,000,000 (\$9,500,000 from the Railways Department and \$1,500,000 from the State Treasury) were made to the Fund during 1963-64 and 1964-65 to meet the employers' liability for initial credits, but (because of the number of employees transferring to the Fund) this liability was estimated to be only \$2,415,662 at 30th June, 1965. The contributions of employing authorities as retirement benefits become due cover 60 per cent. of the benefit paid to a contributor on retirement or retrenchment after at least 10 years' service and, where a contributor dies, 50 per cent. of the benefit paid to his widow or other dependants. There is provision for a State Government subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below 3½ per cent. in any year.

Retirement benefit at the full rate is payable when a contributor retires at age 65 years after at least 10 years' service, and at a reduced rate when a contributor with at least 10 years' service retires between 60 and 65 years of age, retires earlier because of invalidity, or is retrenched. The benefit payable comprises the employee's contributions (including any initial credits) with compound interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, plus an employer contribution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that amount. The benefit payable to a widow or other dependants on the death (before retirement) of a contributor is equal to twice the sum of the employee's contributions (including initial credits) plus interest. Where a contributor resigns or is dismissed, or retires or is retrenched after less than 10 years' service, he receives a refund of his contributions (including initial credits). The minimum benefit payable to a contributor retired because of invalidity, or to the widow or dependants of a contributor who dies before retirement, is \$1,000.

At 30th June, 1965, 8,257 former contributors to the Superannuation Account had transferred to the Retirement Fund, and the total number of contributors to the Fund was 10,116. During 1964-65, benefits paid from the Fund amounted to \$23,844, and refunds of contributions to \$18,766.

Government and Motor Transport Departments—Gratuity Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948, employees of the Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60 and for reasons other than incapacity, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service, without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

Local Government Superannuation Board

A scheme of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities and certain other undertakings is administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board.

Under the scheme, employees are required to effect with approved life offices, through the Board, endowment assurance policies maturing at age 65 or previous death. A provident fund is available for those employees who are debarred from assurance on account of age or other circumstances. Liability for the assurance premiums and provident fund contributions is shared by employers and employees, for the most part in equal proportions.

The scale of compulsory assurance cover ranges from \$400 to \$2,000 according to age and salary, but since September, 1959, new employees with an annual salary exceeding \$1,300 have been required to effect cover of at least \$2,000. There is provision for optional cover up to a maximum (compulsory and optional cover combined) of \$12,000 (\$4,000 before September, 1959).

For employees contributing to the provident fund, the minimum contribution is 7 per cent. of their salary. Since September, 1959, there has been provision for optional contributions up to a maximum (compulsory and optional contributions combined) of 15 per cent. of salary.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions, with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident fund, in each of the last six years.

Table 220. Local Government Superannuation Scheme

At 31st March	Assurance Provisions			Provident Fund		
	Employees Covered	Assurances (including Premiums) Intact	Average Assurance Cover per Employee	Contributors	Accumulated Funds	Average Funds per Contributor
	No.	\$ thousand	\$	No.	\$ thousand	\$
1960	23,851	74,702	3,132	24,794	9,548	386
1961	24,832	87,964	3,542	26,199	12,560	480
1962	27,606	99,461	3,602	28,602	15,696	548
1963	29,344	119,798	4,082	30,232	19,230	630
1964	30,731	127,090	4,128	30,579	22,863	752
1965	31,944	132,596	4,152	31,017	26,017	838

Particulars of death and retirement benefit payments under the scheme are shown in the following table:—

Table 221. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Death and Retirement Benefits

Year ended 31st March	Death Benefits		Retirement Benefits		Total Benefits	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$ thousand		\$ thousand		\$ thousand
ASSURANCE PROVISIONS						
1960	79	143.4	1,325	289.0	1,404	432.4
1961	74	171.4	1,698	378.3	1,772	549.7
1962	117	302.1	942	346.3	1,059	648.4
1963	95	260.8	1,155	416.1	1,250	676.9
1964	114	330.2	1,334	546.7	1,448	876.9
1965	130	414.4	1,786	732.0	1,916	1,146.4
PROVIDENT FUND						
1960	145	82.9	6,719	1,578.3	6,864	1,661.2
1961	122	68.4	6,862	2,033.6	6,984	2,102.0
1962	137	101.1	6,424	2,457.9	6,561	2,559.0
1963	125	122.0	7,238	3,139.3	7,363	3,261.3
1964	138	144.3	7,599	3,824.2	7,737	3,968.5
1965	156	183.3	8,263	4,798.7	8,419	4,982.1

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from mental disorders, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital and medical benefits, has given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis, and has instituted, in conjunction with the State Governments, an anti-poliomyelitis campaign. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory, and the Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad. The Pure Food Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

Commonwealth and State Health Authorities

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospital, medical, pharmaceutical, and tuberculosis benefits and the health benefits for age and other types of pensioners, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory, the Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, a Bureau of Dental Standards, and various health laboratories throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) a School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine and an Institute of Child Health, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund, supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, and has promoted national campaigns against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis and for free milk for school children.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, sera, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases.

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Department of Public Health, the Hospitals Commission, and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

The State Department of Public Health includes a bureau of maternal and child health (which embraces maternal and baby welfare and school medical services), divisions of tuberculosis, occupational health, epidemiology, and dental services, and maintains laboratories which provide diagnostic and analytical services for governmental authorities and private bodies. The Department also controls the State hospitals and homes and the State psychiatric hospitals, supervises the operations of private hospitals and rest homes, conducts the anti-poliomyelitis campaign in New South Wales, administers the Pure Food Act and laws relating to sanitation, and supervises the work of local government authorities relating to public health matters. The principal officers of the Department are the Under-Secretary, the Director-General of Public Health (who is ex-officio President of the Board of Health and chief medical adviser to the State Government), and the Director-General of Psychiatric Services (who is concerned with psychiatric hospitals). Many of the Department's functions are administered by Medical Officers of Health in the eight health districts into which the State is divided.

The Hospitals Commission of New South Wales supervises the public hospital services and determines the amount of State Government subsidy to be paid to each public hospital.

Other authorities concerned with health, hospital, and associated services in New South Wales include the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (who controls and administers the estates of patients in psychiatric hospitals), the Ambulance Transport Service Board (which supervises district ambulance services throughout the State), boards established for the registration of practitioners in certain professions (chiroprody, dental, medical, nursing, optometry, optical dispensing, pharmacy, and physiotherapy), the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), and various boards and committees (e.g. the Board of Health, the Poisons Advisory Committee, and the Air Pollution Advisory Committee).

Local Government Health Services

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the County of Cumberland, which includes the Sydney metropolitan area, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan, Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire, or county councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, the prevention of nuisances, and the control of dairies and the sale of milk. The councils also assist the State Department of Public Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases and the administration of the Pure Food Act.

Further particulars of the activities of local authorities are given in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The expenditure (from revenue) by Commonwealth and State Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown in Table 222. The table does not include expenditure by the Commonwealth in the administration of its health services and upon medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc. It also excludes expenditure from loans (e.g., on works such as hospital buildings) and capital charges on loans.

Table 222. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales*

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand				
Commonwealth—					
Hospital Benefits	17,513	18,140	19,235	23,023	24,462
Medical Benefits	8,456	9,069	9,729	10,219	14,238
Tuberculosis Campaign	3,257	3,653	4,034	4,313	4,194
Pharmaceutical Benefits	15,737	20,447	23,266	22,168	22,642
Benefits to Pensioners: Medical	3,781	3,848	3,870	3,990	3,794
Pharmaceutical	6,501	8,000	8,552	8,830	9,094
Nutrition of Children	2,602	2,709	2,684	2,713	2,936
Poliomyelitis Vaccine†	950	512	1,200	897	740
Other	672	702	1,061	1,209	1,424
Total, Commonwealth	59,469	67,080	73,630	77,363	83,524
State—					
Subsidies to Hospitals, etc.‡	35,461	37,249¶	37,950	34,609	37,121
Mental Hospitals and Institutions	12,819	14,410	15,616	17,755	19,527
Institutions for Backward and Mentally Deficient Children	183	265	268	311	209
Baby Health Centres and Maternity Homes	701	742	795	837	896
Inspection of Food, Dairies, etc.	673	770	825	919	1,025
Medical Examination and Health of School Children‡	741	941	1,082	1,173	1,293
Administration, Medical Services, etc. of Health and Child Welfare Departments	3,238	3,687	3,988	4,459	4,993
Encouragement of National Fitness	279	355	359	620	618
Total, State	54,095	58,418	60,883	60,683	65,681
Total in New South Wales*	133,564	125,498	134,514	138,046	149,205

* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

† Represents the total expenditure by the Commonwealth on the production of vaccine. This expenditure cannot be allocated between the various States.

‡ Excludes Commonwealth health benefits disbursed by the State. In 1964-65, these benefits comprised hospital benefits \$1,137,000, pharmaceutical benefits \$3,000,000, Tuberculosis Campaign \$3,700,000, and distribution of milk to school children \$2,881,000.

¶ Includes \$660,000 from profits of Government Insurance Office.

HEALTH BENEFITS

MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the medical benefits scheme, which was introduced in 1953, the Commonwealth Government subsidises the medical expenses of persons (and their eligible dependants) who have insured with a registered medical benefits organisation. The amount of Commonwealth benefit varies according to the nature of the medical service rendered, and ranges from 80 cents for a consultation with a general practitioner to \$60 for a major operation. Commonwealth benefits are paid through the registered organisations.

The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations themselves are generally in the form of cash payments, and vary according to the contribution paid by the member and the nature of the service rendered.

Weekly contributions to the organisations range from 12 to 30 cents for a single person, and from 25 to 60 cents for a person with dependants, according to the amount of benefit for which insurance is required. The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations range from 80 to 150 per cent. of the Commonwealth benefit.

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, registered organisations are authorised to provide benefit to contributors whose claim for organisation benefit would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to pre-existing ailments or maximum benefits. Deficits incurred in the Special Accounts from which organisations pay these benefits are met by the Commonwealth.

The development of the medical benefits scheme in New South Wales is illustrated in Table 224.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme, which was introduced in 1950, a comprehensive range of life-saving and disease-preventing drugs and medicines is made available to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The drugs and medicines are supplied by an approved chemist, upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical practitioner, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The benefits were originally supplied free of charge, but since March, 1960, patients (other than those treated under the Pensioner Medical Scheme) have been required to pay the first 50 cents of the cost of a prescription. The cost of the scheme is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

In 1964-65, expenditure by the Commonwealth on pharmaceutical benefits in New South Wales amount to \$22,642,000 (including \$3,040,000 in respect of drugs issued to patients in approved hospitals). The number of benefit prescriptions (excluding drugs in approved hospitals) exceeded 13,500,000.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS

A Pensioner Medical Service for pensioners and their dependants was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1951. Persons eligible to enrol in the Service are those who receive an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, those who receive a tuberculosis allowance, and their dependent wives and children. The special means test, which had been applied to new enrolments since November, 1955, was removed from January, 1966.

Pensioners and their dependants enrolled in the Service receive free medical attention by a general practitioner either in his surgery or at the patient's home, and are entitled to the free supply of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines on prescription by a practitioner. Specialist medical services are not provided by the Service. Medical practitioners participating in the scheme are paid by the Commonwealth on a fee-for-service basis.

At 30th June, 1965, the number of pensioners and dependants enrolled in the Service in New South Wales was 316,000. In 1964-65, expenditure by the Commonwealth on the free medical services in New South Wales amounted to \$3,794,000, and on the free pharmaceutical benefits to \$9,094,000.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the hospital benefits scheme, which was inaugurated in 1946, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance towards the cost of in-patient treatment in public and private hospitals. The Commonwealth benefits are available to persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to hospital and to Australian residents who receive hospital treatment while temporarily living overseas.

Before 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth hospital benefits were of two types—"ordinary" benefit and "additional" benefit.

The ordinary hospital benefit in respect of patients in public hospitals was provided in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and the States. Under these agreements, the Commonwealth paid benefit to the States for each day a patient was in a public hospital, at the rate of \$1.20 per day in respect of pensioners (and their dependants) who were enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and who were not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation and were not patients in a State benevolent home, and 80 cents per day in respect of other patients. Ordinary hospital benefit provided in respect of patients in approved private hospitals was payable, to the proprietor of the hospital, at the rate of 80 cents for each day a patient was in the hospital. The hospital accounts of all patients in respect of whom benefit was paid at the rate of 80 cents per day were reduced by the amount of the Commonwealth ordinary benefit.

The additional hospital benefit was payable only to persons (and their eligible dependants) who were insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation. In general, the benefit was payable for each day a contributor or an eligible dependant of the contributor was a patient in a public or an approved private hospital. The rates of additional benefit were 40 cents per day to contributors who were insured for an organisation benefit of at least 60 cents but less than \$1.60 per day, and (from February, 1958) \$1.20 per day to contributors who were insured for organisation benefit of \$1.60 or more per day. Commonwealth additional benefit was paid to the contributor through his benefit organisation.

Since 1st January, 1963, a single Commonwealth hospital benefit has been paid. The benefit is paid for each day a patient is in an approved public or private hospital, at the rate of—

\$2 per day for persons (and their eligible dependants) who are insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation for an organisation benefit of at least \$1.60 per day (or who were contributing at 31st December, 1962, for a benefit of at least 60 cents but less than \$1.60 per day, and have continued to contribute for that benefit);

\$3.60 per day in respect of pensioners (and their eligible dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, are not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation, and are public ward patients in public hospitals (provided that no charge is made for the hospital or medical treatment) ; and

80 cents per day in respect of other patients.

Commonwealth benefit at the rate of \$2 per day is payable in respect of insured and uninsured patients in approved nursing homes.

In the case of insured patients in public or private hospitals, the Commonwealth benefit is paid to the contributor through his benefit organisation. In other cases, the benefit is paid direct to the hospital or home, and the patient's account (if any) is reduced by the amount of the benefit.

The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations themselves vary according to the contribution paid by the member. Weekly contributions at present range from 8 cents for a single person and 15 cents for a person with dependants (for an organisation benefit of \$1.60 per day) to 40 cents for a single person and 80 cents for a person with dependants (for an organisation benefit of \$9.60 per day).

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, registered benefit organisations are authorised to provide benefit to contributors whose claim for organisation benefit would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to the maximum period of benefit or chronic or pre-existing ailments. This benefit is payable, generally at a standard rate of \$1.60 per day, for an unlimited period of hospitalisation. The benefit is usually paid only in respect of patients treated in a hospital approved for Special Account purposes, but it may be paid under certain circumstances in respect of treatment given in approved nursing homes. Deficits incurred in the Special Accounts from which registered organisations pay these benefits are met by the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth hospital benefits paid in New South Wales in recent years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 223. Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Paid in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	To Approved Public and Private Hospitals*	Through Benefit Organisations†	Total‡	Year ended 30th June	To Approved Public and Private Hospitals*	Through Benefit Organisations†	Total‡
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1958	5,715	2,961	8,676	1962	7,386	7,965	15,351
1959	6,572	6,183	12,755	1963‡	9,048	8,150	17,197
1960	7,629	7,169	14,798	1964	13,005	8,082	21,086
1961	7,576	7,578	15,155	1965	14,155	8,198	22,353

* Including approved nursing homes.

† Excludes payments to benefit organisations towards Special Account deficits.

‡ From 1st January, 1963, a single Commonwealth benefit replaced the system of dual payment Commonwealth ordinary and additional benefit (see text above table).

The development of the Commonwealth hospital and medical benefits schemes in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 224. Commonwealth Hospital and Medical Benefits Schemes in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Benefit Organisations Registered at 30th June		Contributors at 30th June*		Benefit Organisation Benefits Paid		Commonwealth Benefits Paid†	
	Medical Benefit Organisations	Hospital Benefit Organisations	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits‡
					\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1956	25	28	855,772	985,666	6,018	5,488	4,898	8,001
1957	25	28	1,004,510	1,026,103	7,160	8,516	5,432	8,142
1958	25	28	1,087,939	1,064,925	8,450	9,018	6,234	8,676
1959	26	29	1,230,496	1,152,832	9,294	10,708	6,768	12,755
1960	26	30	1,341,861	1,161,017	10,704	12,390	7,748	14,798
1961	26	30	1,210,614	1,189,756	12,480	13,270	8,226	15,155
1962	26	30	1,157,535	1,225,338	13,858	14,816	8,720	15,351
1963	25	30	1,184,282	1,232,467	15,240	15,960	9,406	17,197
1964	28	33	1,239,443	1,281,126	16,267	21,983	9,800	21,086
1965	28	32	1,280,329	1,327,196	17,130	24,778	13,771	22,353

* Many persons contribute on behalf of both themselves and their dependants, and the total number of persons covered by the medical and hospital benefits schemes is considerably higher than the number of contributors.

† Excludes payments to benefit organisations towards Special Accounts deficits (in 1964-65, \$466,000 to medical funds and \$2,110,000 to hospital funds).

‡ Particulars of Commonwealth benefits paid through benefit organisations are given in the previous table.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals and rest homes, which do not receive a subsidy from the State Government and are usually conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, which are fully maintained by the State or are maintained (with the assistance of a State subsidy) by charitable organisations or by people resident in the district in which the hospital is situated; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental ailments and for the care of the aged; and a State lazaret.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND REST HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or rest home may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, which prescribes that every private hospital and rest home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Particulars of the private hospitals conducted in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table.

Table 225. Private Hospitals in N.S.W.

At 31st December	Medical and Post- operative	Medical and Surgical	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in	Other	Total		
					Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
HOSPITALS							
1959	81	47	39	31	136	62	198
1960	82	48	37	34	139	62	201
1961	91	47	38	32	147	61	208
1962	98	44	36	32	149	61	210
1963	100	44	33	28	150	55	205
1964	85	42	29	22	123	55	178
NUMBER OF BEDS*							
1959	1,441	1,152	887	269	3,192	557	3,749
1960	1,490	1,181	878	299	3,270	578	3,848
1961	1,765	1,184	812	370	3,511	620	4,131
1962	1,910	1,199	813	373	3,617	678	4,295
1963	2,113	1,294	914	298	3,960	659	4,619
1964	2,035	1,244	873	325	3,708	769	4,477

* Excludes cots (266 in 1964).

Most private hospitals are small. At 31st December, 1964, there were 83 private hospitals with more than 20 beds each, 60 with 11 to 20 beds, and 35 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolis, the numbers were 68, 42, and 13, respectively.

Rest homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows the number of licensed rest homes in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years:—

Table 226. Rest Homes in N.S.W.

At 31st December	Rest Homes			Number of Beds*		
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1959	214	19	233	4,327	260	4,587
1960	227	24	251	4,776	421	5,197
1961	236	26	262	5,142	538	5,680
1962	249	29	278	5,732	676	6,408
1963	278	44	322	6,600	891	7,491
1964	289	49	338	7,531	1,029	8,560

* Excludes cots (55 in 1964).

At 31st December, 1964, there were 170 licensed rest homes with more than 20 beds each, 137 with 11 to 20 beds, and 31 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolis, the numbers were 154, 109, and 27, respectively.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1959, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, which consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services are classified by the Public Hospitals Act into two main groups. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals", consists entirely of hospitals incorporated under the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions", includes hospitals incorporated under special Acts of Parliament, hospitals conducted under the aegis of religious organisations, and hospitals registered under the Companies Act as non-profit organisations.

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors appointed by the Government. At a few of these hospitals, which conduct contribution schemes for out-patients, between five and seven of the directors are elected triennially.

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals. If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who desire private or intermediate accommodation.

Out-patient treatment is provided at most public hospitals to persons who satisfy a means test and to all persons in areas where a particular medical service is available only at the hospital. Out-patients are required to pay a basic consultation fee of \$1 per visit, plus other fees on a pre-determined scale for such special services as X-ray, physiotherapy, pharmaceuticals, etc.; these fees may, however, be reduced according to the patient's ability to pay.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by train through country districts.

Particulars of the accommodation provided in public hospitals under the supervision of the Hospital Commission are shown in the next table:—

Table 227. Public Hospitals: Number and Accommodation

At 30th June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Private, Intermediate, and Public		
							Metro- polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1954	56	203	259	1,062	3,084	15,089	8,253	10,982	19,235
1955	59	203	262	1,104	3,224	15,436	8,574	11,190	19,764
1956	59	205	264	1,112	3,585	15,503	8,753	11,447	20,200
1957	62	206	268	1,161	3,816	16,016	9,333	11,660	20,993
1958	63	207	270	1,183	4,083	16,359	9,763	11,862	21,625
1959	62	207	269	1,206	4,466	16,948	10,397	12,223	22,620
1960	61	206	267	1,250	4,639	16,994	10,527	12,356	22,883
1961	62	206	268	1,212	4,811	17,112	10,663	12,472	23,135
1962	62	207	269	1,262	5,020	16,911	10,520	12,673	23,193
1963	62	207	269	1,276	5,258	16,881	10,530	12,885	23,415
1964	63	203	266	1,278	5,553	17,018	10,863	12,986	23,849

The number of beds available in public hospitals increased by 24 per cent. between 1954 and 1964 with metropolitan hospitals (32 per cent. more beds) expanding more rapidly than those in other districts (18 per cent. more beds). Accommodation in intermediate wards rose during this period by 80 per cent., in private wards by 20 per cent., and in public wards by 11 per cent. In 1964, the average accommodation in public hospitals was 90 beds (172 in metropolitan hospitals and 64 in hospitals in other districts).

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals in New South Wales:—

Table 228. Public Hospitals: Patients and Bed-days

Year ended 30th June	In-patients*			Out-patients		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day†	Babies born in Hospital	
	Treated	No. of Bed-days	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds	Treated	Attendances		No.	Bed-days
						\$		
1954	398,863	5,092,318	13,952	1,083,857	2,919,637	6.75	61,516	576,372
1955	406,901	5,196,388	14,237	1,090,879	2,929,266	7.05	62,288	579,329
1956	414,132	5,210,229	14,236	1,077,618	2,822,631	7.83	63,873	581,098
1957	424,618	5,320,062	14,576	1,073,044	2,762,791	8.40	66,411	590,862
1958	450,030	5,472,519	14,993	1,107,073	2,806,753	8.69	69,343	600,316
1959	468,836	5,768,765	15,806	1,132,024	2,909,829	9.03	71,728	614,149
1960	480,482	5,850,748	15,992	1,155,822	3,017,883	10.02	73,164	621,761
1961	494,109	5,919,520	16,218	1,168,067	3,052,393	10.95	76,358	641,853
1962	511,784	6,090,590	16,695	1,233,225	3,182,899	11.37	77,694	650,394
1963	521,033	6,135,944	16,825	1,274,666	3,255,684	12.02	76,822	629,844
1964	536,458	6,246,473	17,181	1,394,645	3,577,180	13.01	78,546	614,917

* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each 700 out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance as shown in Table 230. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1963-64 was nearly twice the average cost in 1953-54.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals are shown below:—

Table 229. Public Hospitals: In-patients

Year ended 30th June	Patients treated during Year	Discharges and Deaths during Year			In Hospital at 30th June		
		Deaths	Discharges	Total	Males	Females	Persons
1959	468,836	14,057	437,617	451,674	7,330	9,832	17,162
1960	480,482	13,972	449,637	463,609	7,114	9,759	16,873
1961	494,109	14,435	462,645	477,080	7,289	9,740	17,029
1962	511,784	14,706	480,059	494,765	7,281	9,738	17,019
1963	521,033	15,112	488,909	504,021	7,271	9,741	17,012
1964	536,458	15,577	502,467	518,044	7,833	10,581	18,414

The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included in the table.

Table 230. Public Hospitals: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th une	Income for Maintenance							Expen- diture for Main- tenance
	Government Aid				Patients' Fees	Other	Total Income for Main- tenance	
	State Government Subsidies		Common- wealth Hospital Benefits†	Total				
	Poker Machine Tax Proceeds*	Other						
	\$ thousand							
1954	...	28,109		28,109	9,570	815	38,493	38,168
1955	...	29,047		29,047	10,285	826	40,158	40,632
1956	...	29,161		29,161	13,585	866	43,611	45,216
1957	1,527	31,069		32,596	15,531	974	49,102	49,372
1958	1,669	34,650		36,319	16,468	1,048	53,834	52,587
1959	1,811	36,398		38,208	18,159	1,225	57,593	57,437
1960	2,279	41,908		44,187	19,710	1,274	65,171	64,736
1961	2,854	43,866		46,720	23,628	1,358	71,706	71,481
1962	3,044	45,272		48,316	25,967	1,498	75,781	76,529
1963	5,808	42,332	5,158	53,299	28,144	1,549	82,991	81,696
1964	10,268	40,213	6,176	56,657	34,806	1,665	93,129	90,719

* Until 1958-59, the whole of the proceeds of Poker Machine Tax was allocated to public hospitals. From 1959-60, part of the proceeds (rising from \$250,000 in 1959-60 to \$1,000,000 in 1963-64) was allocated to the Housing Account and the balance allocated to public hospitals. See also page 244.

† Excludes Commonwealth hospital benefits paid (to insured contributors) through benefit organisations.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals is government aid, which accounted for 61 per cent. of total income for maintenance in 1963-64. Patients' fees accounted for 37 per cent. of the total.

Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1963-64, salaries and wages accounted for \$60,801,000 (or 67 per cent.) and drugs, surgical appliances, provisions, and fuel, light, and power for \$16,224,000 (or 18 per cent.).

The amounts shown in Table 230 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals amounted to \$13,200,000 in 1962-63 and \$13,400,000 in 1963-64.

The paid staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1964, totalled 33,753, and included 967 medical officers and 15,758 nurses. In addition, honorary appointments, numbered 5,471, including 4,798 appointments as medical officers. Of the salaries and wages staff, 19,626 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 14,127 to hospitals in other districts.

The public hospitals maintained wholly by the State (Strickland House at Vacluse, Randwick Chest Hospital, Garrawarra Hospital at Waterfall, David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to homes for the infirm) are controlled by the Department of Public Health, and are not covered by the foregoing statistics relating to public hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission. At 31st December, 1964, the number of beds in the State institutions was 1,687.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, the Commonwealth Repatriation Department provides free medical treatment to ex-service personnel for disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service and, in certain circumstances, for disabilities not due to war service. Any ex-serviceman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the disease, is entitled to free medical treatment. Free treatment is also provided for certain dependants of deceased ex-service personnel whose death was caused by war service.

The hospitals conducted in New South Wales by the Repatriation Department are the Repatriation General Hospital at Concord and the Lady Davidson Hospital at Turramurra. At the Repatriation General Hospital, the number of beds available in June, 1965 was 1,476 and the average daily number of beds occupied in 1964-65 was 1,318; the number of beds at the Lady Davidson Hospital in June, 1965 was 248. There is also a Repatriation Block at the Callan Park Mental Hospital, as well as an Out-patients Clinic and an Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre in Sydney. Out-patient treatment is provided in some circumstances at repatriation hospitals.

The Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to be treated by the private medical practitioner chosen by them from an area panel.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders are undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958, which came into operation in March, 1959 and replaced the Lunacy Act, 1898-1955.

A person appearing to suffer from a mental disorder is admitted to an admission centre for examination by two medical practitioners. If the practitioners recommend that the person be detained for further observation and treatment, a magistrate may, after hearing evidence, direct his admission to a psychiatric hospital, as a "temporary" patient, for a period not exceeding six months. At the end of the six months, a "temporary" patient who has not already been discharged is examined by a Mental Health Tribunal, which comprises a psychiatrist, a medical practitioner, and a barrister or solicitor. The Tribunal determines whether the patient should be discharged, detained for a further three months as a "temporary" patient, or reclassified as a "continued treatment" patient. "Continued treatment" patients are examined periodically to determine whether continued hospitalisation is necessary.

Voluntary patients may be admitted to a psychiatric hospital on their own application or, if under 18 years of age, on the application of a parent or guardian. A voluntary patient may not be detained for more than seven days after written application for his discharge has been made.

The estates of persons admitted to a psychiatric hospital or proved to be incapable, through mental illness, of managing their affairs are controlled and administered by the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Estates of voluntary patients are controlled by the Master only on the written request of the patient.

The State Government maintains fourteen psychiatric hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders, and conducts a diagnostic centre for mentally retarded children. Admission centres have been established at seven of the State psychiatric hospitals. There are also two private hospitals (Mt. St. Margaret's Hospital, Ryde, for female patients, and St. John of God Hospital, Richmond, for males) authorised under the Mental Health Act for the reception and treatment of psychiatric patients.

Most of the State psychiatric hospitals have been proclaimed as inebriate institutions, but in practice, inebriates are treated in the hospitals at Kenmore, Morisset, and Orange.

By arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the New South Wales Government.

Under the States Grants (Mental Health Institutions) Act, 1964, the Commonwealth Government provides grants, on the basis of \$1 for each \$2 provided by the State, towards capital expenditure on the building and equipping of mental institutions during the three years 1964-65 to 1966-67. The Act imposes no limit on the size of the grant. Under a similar scheme operating in respect of expenditure by the State during the years 1955-56 to 1963-64, New South Wales received grants totalling \$7,660,000, which was the maximum amount payable to New South Wales.

The statistics in the next three tables relate to persons classified as "temporary", "continued treatment", or "voluntary" patients (and comparable groups of patients before March, 1959) at State psychiatric hospitals (excluding admission centres) and authorised private psychiatric hospitals in New South Wales. They include both resident patients and patients on leave from the hospitals, but exclude the few patients from this State in South Australian hospitals.

Particulars of the patients receiving treatment at the psychiatric hospitals in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 231. Psychiatric Hospitals: Number of Patients*

Year ended 30th June	Admissions and Re-admissions	Discharges, etc. and Deaths	Total under Care during Year	On Register at end of Year					
				Males	Females	Persons			
						Temporary Patients	Continued Treatment Patients	Voluntary Patients	Total
1954	3,716	3,510	17,163	6,604	7,049	13,169		484	13,653
1955	3,635	3,378	17,288	6,763	7,147	13,422		488	13,910
1956	3,774	3,434	17,684	6,936	7,314	13,767		483	14,250
1957	3,866	3,803	18,116	6,967	7,346	13,741		572	14,313
1958	4,074	3,955	18,387	7,034	7,398	13,761		671	14,432
1959	4,495	4,256	18,927	7,245	7,426	722	13,069	880	14,671
1960	5,326	5,646	19,997	7,081	7,270	953	11,712	1,686	14,351
1961	5,770	5,635	20,121	7,174	7,312	1,083	11,130	2,273	14,486
1962	6,168	6,421	20,654	7,136	7,097	1,225	10,705	2,303	14,233
1963	7,300	7,786	21,533	6,937	6,810	965	10,239	2,543	13,747
1964	7,088	7,796	20,835	6,700	6,339	747	9,601	2,691	13,039

* See text above table.

The number of patients admitted or re-admitted to hospital treatment has increased markedly during the last ten years, and particularly since 1959, but with higher numbers being discharged, the number of patients on hospital registers at the end of the year has contracted. The sharp increase since 1959 in the number of "voluntary" patients has been offset by the decline in the number of "continued treatment" patients.

The number of patients discharged from treatment as recovered or relieved, and the number who died, are shown for recent years in the next table.

Table 232. Psychiatric Hospitals: Recoveries, Deaths, etc. of Patients*

Year ended 30th June	Patients Recovered			Patients Relieved			Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1954	579	884	1,463	347	450	797	436	512	948
1955	508	750	1,258	379	488	867	460	501	961
1956	377	781	1,159	485	521	1,006	473	474	947
1957	409	822	1,231	551	680	1,231	521	515	1,036
1958	419	751	1,170	567	852	1,419	465	543	1,008
1959	463	856	1,319	632	890	1,522	489	594	1,083
1960	812	1,175	1,987	1,060	1,181	2,241	560	585	1,145
1961	644	1,003	1,647	1,292	1,268	2,560	484	526	1,010
1962	701	1,246	1,947	1,492	1,623	3,115	470	525	995
1963	547	1,169	1,716	2,550	2,061	4,611	479	518	997
1964	473	1,112	1,585	2,264	2,267	4,531	426	542	968

* See text above Table 231.

There has been a marked increase in the number of patients discharged as relieved, the number in 1963-64 being more than five times the number in 1953-54. The proportion of females who recover is markedly greater than that of males.

The ages of patients receiving treatment at psychiatric hospitals in recent years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 233. Psychiatric Hospitals: Ages of Patients*

Year ended 30th June	Age (in years) of Patients under Care during Year									
	Under 15	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Not stated	Total Patients
1954†	642	420	1,583	2,326	2,885	2,783	2,667	2,185	...	15,491
1955†	596	415	1,608	2,531	2,916	2,821	2,628	2,203	...	15,718
1956†	604	422	1,733	2,577	2,918	2,906	2,713	2,230	3	16,106
1957†	552	442	1,703	2,573	2,954	2,913	2,785	2,331	3	16,256
1958†	533	509	1,693	2,581	3,006	2,929	2,802	2,341	1	16,395
1959†	475	559	1,796	2,685	3,094	2,955	2,687	2,316	...	16,567
1960†	439	544	1,795	2,757	3,153	3,015	2,678	2,285	...	16,666
1961	796	796	2,237	3,732	3,849	3,679	3,070	2,578	13	20,750
1962	812	903	2,305	3,718	4,020	3,717	3,086	2,592	155	21,308
1963	831	843	2,205	3,746	4,325	3,813	3,175	2,995	30	21,963
1964	803	1,251	2,229	2,601	4,052	3,838	3,015	2,776	531	21,096

* Patients transferred from one hospital to another have been counted at both hospitals. See also text above Table 231.

† Excludes "voluntary" patients.

At 30th June, 1964, there were 13,279 beds in the State psychiatric hospitals and 250 beds in the authorised private hospitals in New South Wales. The resident medical staff in the State psychiatric hospitals totalled 145, and the nursing staff 3,117 (1,482 males and 1,635 females).

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State psychiatric hospitals and institutions are shown below:—

Table 234. State Psychiatric Hospitals and Institutions: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure (from Revenue)		
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Commonwealth Government		Total†	Salaries and Wages	Other	Total
			Hospital Benefits	Mental Institution Benefits*				
\$ thousand								
1954	421	111	66	420	1,019	3,874	3,350	7,224
1955	441	94	60	213	808	4,114	3,411	7,524
1956	464	114	57	...	635	4,641	3,758	8,399
1957	647	124	54	...	825	5,137	3,998	9,134
1958	784	106	52	...	941	5,341	4,161	9,502
1959	852	111	50	...	1,012	5,747	4,576	10,324
1960	900	139	49	...	1,088	6,593	5,005	11,598
1961	1,048	120	55	...	1,224	7,418	5,401	12,819
1962	1,138	117	65	...	1,320	8,284	6,126	14,410
1963	1,388	107	61	...	1,556	9,597	6,019	15,616
1964	1,764	113	132	...	2,009	11,137	6,618	17,755

* Benefits paid under (Commonwealth) Mental Institutions Benefits Act, 1948, at the rate of 10 cents per bed-day, in respect of patients in psychiatric hospitals.

† Excludes grants by Commonwealth under States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act, 1955 (see page 287).

State loan expenditure on psychiatric hospitals was \$4,309,000 in 1962-63 and \$3,758,000 in 1963-64.

TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

The following diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act—leprosy, plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, diphtheria, infantile diarrhoea, acute anterior poliomyelitis, ankylostomiasis, ascariasis, brucellosis, chorea (rheumatic), infectious hepatitis, meningococcal infection, puerperal fever, typhus fever,

yellow fever, dengue fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, virus encephalitis, ornithosis, leptospirosis, staphylococcal mastitis, staphylococcal pneumonia, and all staphylococcal diseases of infants under four weeks of age.

Particulars of notifications, deaths, and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the chapter "Vital Statistics".

Tuberculosis

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the treatment of patients not in institutions and for the examination of contacts, and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis. In certain cases, tuberculous sufferers may be compelled to enter hospital.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948, the Commonwealth pays a single comprehensive allowance to tuberculous persons, who are required to refrain from working and to undergo treatment. Since October, 1965, the maximum weekly rates of allowance have been \$25.25 for a man with a dependent wife, \$16 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$1.50 (in addition to child endowment) for each dependent child, and \$15.25 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$12 if maintained in an institution. The allowance is subject to a means test on income, but not on property; it is reduced by the amount of income in excess of \$14 in the case of a married couple and \$7 in the case of a person without dependants. The number of persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales was 551 at 31st December, 1965, and the amount of allowances paid in 1964-65 was \$525,000.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the State Department of Public Health, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis may receive treatment at certain hospitals maintained wholly by the State Government (e.g. Randwick Chest Hospital and North Ryde Psychiatric Centre), at clinics attached to certain public hospitals in metropolitan and country areas, and at out-patient clinics throughout the State. Members and ex-members of the defence forces are treated at Commonwealth institutions (the Repatriation Hospital, Concord, and the Lady Davidson Home, Turramurra).

Mass X-ray surveys are conducted by the Tuberculosis Division and by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales. An amendment of the Public Health Act in 1952 made it compulsory for all persons over the age of 14 years in proclaimed districts to submit themselves for X-ray examination, but a further amendment in 1965 limited the compulsory provisions of the Act to persons aged 21 years or more.

Anti-poliomyelitis Campaign

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign has been conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Anti-polio vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth, the States accepting responsibility for the other costs of the campaign.

The Department of Public Health, which has directed the campaign in New South Wales, arranged for local government authorities to set up vaccination centres in their areas and to provide medical and other staff for the centres. The authorities were permitted to make a small charge for the vaccination (except where hardship would be caused), and the State undertook to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating children under 15 years of age. Until the end of 1960, the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service undertook the preparation and sterilization of equipment for the local authorities (and was reimbursed for the expenditure incurred), but since then, local authorities have provided their own facilities. Since 1960, the vaccine has also been made available to medical practitioners for use in private practice.

Salk vaccine has been used throughout the campaign. A Quadruple Antigen (for the immunisation of children under two years of age against poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria, and tetanus) was introduced in 1961, but subsequently its production by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories was discontinued. The prescribed course of vaccination against poliomyelitis is four injections; the second injection is given about four weeks after the first, the third not less than 32 weeks after the first, and the fourth at least one year after the third injection.

From July, 1956 to 1958, the campaign in New South Wales was confined to children under 15 years of age and persons subject to special risk. Vaccination was extended in July, 1958 to persons aged 15 to 40 years, and subsequently to all persons aged six months or more. By March, 1961 (the last date for which figures are available), about 74 per cent. of the population of New South Wales under 15 years of age, and about 43 per cent. of the population aged 15 to 40, had been vaccinated.

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918-1963, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. The Department of Public Health conducts a clinic for men in Sydney, and all public hospitals provide examination and treatment free of charge. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Department of all cases of the disease, and the likely source of infection. Persons suspected of suffering from the disease may be required to submit to examination.

Leprosy

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at the end of 1964 was 10 (6 males and 4 females).

HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE

In recent years, the care of mothers and babies has become an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1963-64 for instance, 78,546 or 95 per cent of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 614,917, as compared with 6,246,473 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the State Health Department conducts fifteen pre-natal clinics (twelve in the outer areas of the metropolis and three in the outer areas of Newcastle) to enable expectant mothers living long distances from obstetric hospitals to obtain regular pre-natal care. In 1964, 1,992 expectant mothers attended these clinics.

Assistance with the control of staphylococcal infection is given to obstetric hospitals, and a Department of Health booklet dealing with control of the infection and the care of premature babies has been distributed to all hospitals which admit obstetric cases and to all medical practitioners in New South Wales. Notification of cases of staphylococcal infections of infants under four weeks of age and of staphylococcal mastitis is compulsory.

Mobile transfusion units, organised by the Health Department with the co-operation of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service and the major obstetric hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, are available when required for maternity cases. A free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult obstetric cases.

A special medical committee investigates every maternal death occurring in the State.

Two voluntary organisations (the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies and the Australian Mothercraft Society) conduct homes in Sydney where nurses may obtain training in mothercraft, where mothers and babies are admitted for investigation of feeding problems, and where premature babies, who have been born at home or at a hospital without the necessary facilities, may receive proper care.

Baby Health Centres, etc.

The baby health centres established by the State Government are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. The nurses instruct the mothers in the care and management of their babies.

Service and sustenance expenses of the nursing staff are provided by the State, and the costs of maintaining premises and equipment are in most cases borne by local bodies. A subsidy of 75 per cent. of the cost of building and equipping new centres is available when a new centre is considered to be warranted.

Statistics of baby health centres and their activities are given in the following table:—

Table 235. Baby Health Centres: Staff, Expenditure, etc.

Year	Centres			Nursing Staff*	Attendances at Centres	Expenditure (Year ended 30th June following)
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.			
						\$ thous.
1959	111	247	358	202	1,015,018	604.4
1960	114	251	365	224	1,032,056	665.1
1961	123	255	378	255	1,110,641	709.6
1962	139	254	393	251	1,151,766	760.6
1963	141	261	402	245	1,136,655	798.3
1964	147	268	415	257	1,152,014	853.6

* Includes part-time staff converted to a full-time equivalent.

Paediatric clinics have been established at a number of baby health centres in the metropolis, where children are examined by departmental medical officers. In cases where an abnormality is found, the child is referred to a private medical practitioner or a child health centre for treatment. A free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult paediatric cases.

There is a close liaison between the Health Department and the voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, i.e., the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 326). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics. The Bush Nursing Association and the Far West Children's Health Scheme receive annual grants of \$18,000 and \$2,000, respectively, from the State Government.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

The school medical and dental services in New South Wales are under the control of the State Department of Public Health. The staff of the medical service in June, 1965 included 62 medical officers, 11 psychiatrists, 10 part-time ear, nose, and throat surgeons, an ophthalmologist, 17 clinical psychologists, 81 nurses, 16 social workers, and 22 speech therapists.

The aim of the school medical service is to examine all school children in the State, in order to discover any departure from normal health, physical or mental, and to notify the parent or guardian of any need for further investigation or treatment. Annual visits are made to schools in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in some of the larger

country towns. Full examinations are conducted on a child's entry into school. Review examinations, with particular emphasis on vision and hearing, are conducted on pupils in fourth class, on those in second and fourth form, and on others who appear to need additional examinations. In 1964, a full medical examination was given to 140,629 children and 119,519 were reviewed.

The school medical service conducts ten child guidance clinics (nine in the metropolis and one at Newcastle), eight child health centres (seven in the metropolis and one at Newcastle), ten speech therapy clinics (eight in the metropolis, one at Newcastle, and one at Wollongong), ten hearing clinics (eight in the metropolis, one at Newcastle, and one at Wollongong), and an asthma clinic in Sydney.

The school dental service had a staff of 34 dental officers and 30 dental assistants in June, 1965. The service is provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of three metropolitan and two country public schools, 18 mobile clinics in country areas, and three dental teams with the Royal Flying Doctor Service (located at Broken Hill). In 1964, 116,127 children were examined and 15,358 of these were treated.

Free milk is distributed daily to all children under 13 years of age attending public and private schools, kindergarten and day nurseries, etc. Under an arrangement introduced in April, 1951, the Commonwealth pays the State the whole cost of the milk supplied and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the State in 1964-65 was \$2,881,000.

SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically-handicapped children and young people up to the age of 30 years. The Society maintains three hospitals for crippled children, and four special schools for physically handicapped children in the metropolitan area, and holds clinics at regular intervals in country centres. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Hospitals Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the Far West Children's Health Scheme.

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) and the Spastic Centre's Hostel for Country Children (French's Forest) undertake the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

NATIONAL FITNESS

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, physical education, community health and recreation, and youth service, is fostered in New South Wales by the National Fitness Council under the presidency of the Minister for Education. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which co-ordinates activities and allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1964-65 was \$594,656. In addition, the State received an amount of \$90,934 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

The activities of the State Council include the maintenance of nine residential camps throughout the State.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. Subsidies in 1964-65 amounted to \$74,404.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see chapter "Civil Aviation"); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners; blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service. The Society also conducts a geriatric hospital at Wentworth Falls, two homes for ex-service personnel, and two homes for children.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1903. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. The Brigade treated about 100,000 persons for accidents, etc., in 1964 and had 2,650 members at the end of the year.

The State Government assists a number of these organisations financially; grants provided in 1964-65 included \$18,000 to the Bush Nursing Association.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected triennially by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant from the State for the services; in 1964-65 the amount was \$500,000. The number of cases transported and treated at casualty rooms in 1964-65 was 441,639, and the mileage travelled was 5,776,740.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, optical dispensers, physiotherapists, chiropodists, and pharmacists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below:—

Table 236. Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc. on Register

Particulars	At 31st December					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Medical Practitioners	5,631	5,834	6,046	6,291	6,523	6,697
Dentists	1,912	1,877	1,865	1,877	1,887	1,884
Optometrists	517	508	504	497	484	472
Optical Dispensers .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	359
Physiotherapists	894	932	976	1,039	1,080	1,130
Chiropodists .. ..	...	...	...	...	378	448
Pharmacists	3,684	3,898	4,087	4,302	4,431	4,465
Dealers in Poison (not Pharmacists)	238	228	228	224	221	209
Drug Dealers—						
Manufacturers	38	39	36	43	41	39
Distributors	119	125	136	156	152	149

In localities in which there is no pharmacist, persons may be licensed by the Pharmacy Board to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of dangerous drugs (such as opium) are licensed by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953. Five classes of nurses are registered (general, psychiatric, midwifery, infants', and, since November, 1965, mothercraft), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table. New registrations in any year include some nurses who were already registered under another classification.

Table 237. Nurses: New Registrations during Year

Year	General	Mid-wifery	Psychi-atric	Infants'	Year	General	Mid-wifery	Psychi-atric	Infants'
1955	1,520	677	62	3	1960	1,945	854	134	21
1956	1,744	627	62	1	1961	1,982	811	133	24
1957	1,736	696	55	6	1962	2,125	784	154	20
1958	1,849	820	70	10	1963	2,494	1,104	176	17
1959	1,890	866	107	9	1964	2,549	1,030	154	23

DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at the Royal New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind Children (maintained partly by a State Government subsidy and partly by public subscriptions) and the Royal Blind Society of New South Wales (which provides training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them). Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind boys and girls at Wahroonga.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 256. Provision for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children in public and private schools is outlined in the chapter "Education".

CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are seven crematoria in New South Wales—four in the metropolitan area, one at Newcastle, one at Orange, and one at Wollongong. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney) was opened in 1925.

Table 238. Cremations and Deaths

Year ended 31st December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	Per cent. 15.2	Per cent. 15.6	Per cent. 15.4
1959	19,857	15,392	35,249	7,490	5,862	13,352	37.7	38.1	37.9
1960	19,557	15,473	35,030	7,760	6,049	13,809	39.6	39.1	39.4
1961	19,652	15,396	35,048	7,916	6,075	13,991	40.3	39.5	39.9
1962	20,633	16,228	36,861	8,473	6,725	15,198	41.1	41.4	41.2
1963	20,594	16,632	37,226	8,784	6,880	15,664	42.7	41.4	42.1
1964	21,899	17,588	39,487	9,083	7,238	16,321	41.5	41.2	41.3

EDUCATION

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education are provided in public schools conducted by the State Department of Education and in private institutions conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical education is under the control of the State Department of Technical Education. The four universities in the State (the Universities of Sydney, New South Wales, New England, and Newcastle) receive substantial financial assistance from both the State and Commonwealth Governments, only part of their income being derived from students' fees and private donations and bequests.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance under the conditions explained on page 307.

The basis of the State system of education is the Public Instruction Act, 1880 (as amended). This system aims at making education secular, free, and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. Religious instruction is given for limited periods, and with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age and, with few exceptions, are subject to inspection by the Department of Education.

The course of education in primary schools is designed to provide instruction of a general character in English, mathematics, natural science, social studies, music, art and handicrafts, health, and physical education.

A new system of secondary education was introduced in 1962 in terms of the Education Act, 1961 (which amended the Public Instruction Act). The full secondary course under the new system comprises a four-year course leading to a School Certificate examination and a further two-year course leading to a Higher School Certificate examination. In the new secondary course, a core of basic subjects (English, mathematics, science, social studies, art and craft, music, health, and physical education) is taken by all pupils; pupils of high ability or marked talent may elect, as they progress through their course, to take "core" subjects or other subjects (foreign languages, etc.) at an advanced level. For pupils who commenced their secondary education before 1962 (i.e. before the introduction of the new system), the full secondary course extends over five years, with an Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and a Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. The last complete Leaving Certificate examination was held in 1965, but the Intermediate Certificate examination has been retained until 1966 for those wishing to leave school at the end of the third year.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at the technical institutions conducted by the Department of Technical Education, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full secondary course may matriculate at the universities mentioned above.

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools, and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc. is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges and the Yanco Agricultural Research Station, which are administered by the Department of Agriculture. Advanced courses are available at the University of Sydney (where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science) and at the University of New England (where there are degree courses in rural science and agricultural economics).

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, school counsellors in various districts and careers advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the State Department of Labour and Industry.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Public Health") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending public and private schools.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary. The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The Commonwealth Office of Education, established under the Commonwealth Education Act in 1945, provides advice on educational matters to Commonwealth authorities, and serves as a channel for liaison between Commonwealth and State educational authorities. Its responsibilities also include international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), the education of migrants, and training arrangements for certain government-sponsored overseas students. The Office acts as the national co-ordinating body for the British Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

The number of sponsored overseas students in New South Wales at 30th June, 1965 was 706, comprising 147 at the University of Sydney, 154 at the University of New South Wales, 74 at the University of New England, 11 at the University of Newcastle, and 320 at other institutions.

The Office also provides the secretariat for the Commonwealth Scholarships Board, which administers the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme and university-type training under the Commonwealth re-establishment training and similar schemes.

COMMITTEES OF ENQUIRY INTO EDUCATION

Wyndham Committee on Secondary Education in New South Wales

In 1953, the State Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr H. S. Wyndham, Director-General of Education, to survey and report upon the provision of full-time day education for secondary school pupils in New South Wales. The Committee was requested to examine the objectives, organisation, and content of the secondary courses provided in the public schools of the State, taking into account both the requirements for a good general education and the need to provide a variety of curricula to meet the varying aptitudes and abilities of pupils.

In its report, presented in 1961, the Committee recommended that the full secondary course should be extended by one year (to six years), and that all pupils should receive secondary schooling for at least four years. The Committee also recommended that the curriculum (in particular that part relating to the earlier years of secondary schooling) should be revised so as to cater more effectively for the diversity of abilities, talents, and special interests amongst pupils, and to provide education of a broad general character for those pupils unlikely to proceed to higher education.

The Education Act, passed in November, 1961, adopted these recommendations of the Wyndham Committee, and authorised the introduction of a new system of secondary education (see pages 298 and 313).

Murray Committee on Australian Universities

In 1957, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain, to investigate the problems of Australian universities. The Committee was asked to consider the role of the university in the Australian community, the extension and co-ordination of university facilities, technological education at university level, the financial needs of universities, and appropriate means of providing for those needs. The Committee's principal recommendations were that a permanent Australian Universities Committee should be established, and that an interim financial programme should meanwhile be adopted for the years 1958 to 1960 to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities.

The Committee's proposed financial programme was implemented in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958, and in 1959 the Commonwealth Government established the Australian Universities Commission. The principal functions of the Commission, which comprises a full-time chairman and from three to eight part-time members appointed by the Governor-General, are to advise the Prime Minister on financial assistance to universities and on the balanced development of universities in Australia.

Martin Committee on Tertiary Education in Australia

A committee of the Australian Universities Commission, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Commission, Sir Leslie Martin, was appointed in 1961 to enquire into the future of tertiary education in Australia. The Committee was asked to consider the pattern of tertiary education in relation to the needs and resources of Australia and to make recommendations to the Commission on future development.

In its report, presented in 1965, the Committee recommended that a comprehensive system of tertiary education—complementary to the university system, but with emphasis on technological aspects—should be developed from and around the tertiary-type courses currently conducted by technical colleges, and that the necessary funds for this development should be provided, on a shared basis, by the Commonwealth and State Governments. The Committee also recommended that additional funds be made available for capital purposes to universities during the 1964-1966 triennium, that Commonwealth scholarships be awarded for non-university tertiary study and the number of Commonwealth university scholarships be increased, and that the Commonwealth provide financial assistance to the States for the training of teachers for secondary schools.

The Commonwealth Government accepted the Committee's principal recommendations, other than those relating to teacher-training, and approved in principle the proposed financial programme for non-university tertiary institutions for the 1967-1969 triennium.

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the State on education and encouragement of science, art, and research in 1938-39 and recent years. The figures exclude the interest on loan moneys expended on buildings, equipment, sites, etc.

Table 239. Expenditure by the State on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Year ended 30th June	Education		Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research		Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head of Population
	Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross)	Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross)		
	\$ thousand					\$
1939	10,730	866	147	12	11,755	4.30
1956	69,115	13,414	1,246	...	83,775	23.77
1957	74,378	14,907	1,292	...	90,577	25.24
1958	80,763	18,454	1,628	13	100,859	27.55
1959	90,109	23,086	1,955	68	115,218	30.90
1960	100,721	29,906	2,143	382	133,152	35.08
1961	115,077	30,936	2,303	445	148,761	38.39
1962	124,770	31,745	2,436	515	159,467	40.39
1963	133,283	31,543	2,738	367	167,931	41.48
1964	148,215	34,996	2,938	449	186,598	45.33
1965	175,175	39,625	3,341	69	218,209	52.48

Further details of State expenditure on education, etc. in the last five years are given in the next table. Of the expenditure from revenue on education in 1964-65, 81 per cent. represented the cost of primary and secondary education, 8 per cent. the cost of technical education, and 9 per cent. the cost of State aid to the universities. Expenditure of the Public Library and Library Board comprised 72 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure on the encouragement of science and art. Expenditure from loan funds is mainly on buildings and sites; of the total loan expenditure on education, etc. in 1964-65, 75 per cent. was for buildings and sites for schools, 8 per cent. was for technical colleges, etc., and 16 per cent. was for universities.

Table 240. Classification of Expenditure by the State on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Education—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Schools and Administrative Expenses	88,651	96,155	101,604	111,960	132,428
Training of Teachers, including					
Allowances to Students	5,535	6,003	7,384	8,144	9,242
Bursaries and Scholarships	198	290	259	390	378
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	94,384	102,449	109,247	120,493	142,048
Technical Education	9,522	10,730	11,261	12,591	14,665
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges	741	782	835	917	932
Conservatorium of Music	130	130	136	149	168
Aid to Universities—					
University of Sydney	3,599	4,048	4,069	4,923	6,414
University of New South Wales ..	4,035	4,258	5,136	6,099	6,671
University of New England	1,907	1,588	1,787	2,186	2,320
University of Newcastle .. ..	...	...	...	...	786
Macquarie University .. ..	...	...	...	...	96
Aid to Other Educational Institutions, etc.	759	784	812	857	1,073
Total, Education	115,077	124,770	133,283	148,215	175,175
Encouragement of Science, Art and Research—					
Public Library and Library Board ..	1,643	1,744	1,932	2,085	2,420
Australian Museum	205	201	241	248	279
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences	145	156	163	172	185
National Art Gallery	119	116	129	140	170
Observatory	31	34	44	37	39
Subsidies to Associations, etc.	160	185	228	256	249
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art and Research	2,303	2,436	2,738	2,938	3,341
Total Expenditure from Revenue	117,380	127,206	136,021	151,153	178,515
Loan Expenditure (Gross)—					
Education—					
School Buildings, etc.	24,296	22,324	23,132	27,021	29,608
Teachers' Colleges	641	748	518	738	596
Technical Colleges and Museums	2,601	3,508	3,848	3,338	3,194
University of Sydney	1,100	1,650	800	1,170	1,626
University of New South Wales	1,760	2,690	2,550	1,718	1,438
University of New England	400	500	310	826	1,060
University of Newcastle .. ..	...	...	...	...	546
Macquarie University .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,500
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges	88	214	170	101	23
Other	51	112	215	83	34
Total, Education	30,936	31,745	31,543	34,996	39,625
Encouragement of Science, Art, etc. ..	445	515	367	449	69
Total Loan Expenditure	31,382	32,261	31,910	35,445	39,694
TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	148,761	159,467	167,931	186,598	218,209

* Excludes Commonwealth assistance for universities, etc.

In addition to the amounts expended by the State, considerable sums are spent by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales. In 1964, Commonwealth assistance to universities in the State amounted to \$16,862,000, and fees and allowances to university students under the Commonwealth scholarship scheme amounted to \$3,439,000. The Commonwealth also awards scholarships for the final two years of secondary schooling and for technical education, makes grants to secondary schools (both public and private) for the building and equipping of science laboratories, and provides funds for such educational purposes as the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education.

The public school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Educational Division of the New South Wales Public Service.

The State is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district; in 1965, there were 41 districts in the Sydney region and 46 elsewhere. Most parts of the State are covered by a system of area administration, the functions of the Department being administered within each area by an Area Director of Education who is subject to the oversight of the Director-General; the areas functioning in 1965 covered 58 inspectorial districts.

Secondary Schools Board and Board of Senior School Studies

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961, which introduced the new system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Certificate. The Board of Senior School Studies is to determine the courses of study and regulate the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The Secondary Schools Board comprises 20 members—three representatives of the universities, six officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman, and the Director of Secondary Education), the Director of Technical Education, a person with special knowledge and experience in examination procedures, one principal of boys' and one of girls' secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, one representative of boys' and one of girls' Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, four representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and a representative of parents and citizens' associations.

The Board of Senior School Studies comprises 19 members—seven representatives of the universities, four officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman), the Director of Technical Education, a person associated with the training of teachers, one principal of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, three representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and one further member selected by the above members.

Parents and Citizens' Associations

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interest of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of school bus transport, in the financing of scholarships for children in their district, and in the establishment and maintenance of central libraries.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The next table summarises the expenditure by the State on public primary and secondary education in each of the last eleven years. Expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment.

Table 241. Expenditure by the State on Public Primary and Secondary Education

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure from Revenue		Loan Expenditure (gross)		Total Expenditure		
	Total	Per Pupil	Total	Per Pupil	Total	Per Pupil	Per Head of Population
	\$ thous.	\$	\$ thous.	\$	\$ thous.	\$	\$
1955	52,520	110.67	8,673	18.28	61,194	128.95	17.69
1956	58,309	117.52	9,494	19.14	67,804	136.66	19.24
1957	62,190	120.41	10,985	21.27	73,174	141.68	20.39
1958	66,951	124.58	14,716	27.38	81,668	151.96	22.31
1959	74,327	133.65	18,401	33.09	92,728	166.74	24.87
1960	82,194	143.81	24,357	42.62	106,551	186.43	28.07
1961	94,384	161.00	24,936	42.54	119,320	203.54	30.78
1962	102,449	170.79	23,072	38.47	125,520	209.26	31.79
1963	109,247	178.48	23,649	38.64	132,896	217.12	32.52
1964	120,493	194.42	27,760	44.79	148,253	239.21	36.28
1965	142,048	225.45	30,203	47.94	172,251	273.39	41.43

SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped by the Commonwealth.

In 1964, there were 26 public schools (including the Canberra High School, but excluding the Canberra Technical College and Canberra Evening College) with 527 teachers and an effective enrolment of 13,675 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on the public schools in the Territory amounted to \$2,053,000 during 1963-64.

There were also 16 private schools, with 215 regular teachers and an effective enrolment of 6,017 pupils.

Except in regard to expenditure, the statistics relating to public and private schools, as given in this chapter, include the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales at the end of 1964 and earlier years, the average weekly enrolment, and the number of teachers in each group of schools:—

Table 242. Public and Private Schools*: Pupils and Teachers

Year	Schools			Pupils— Average Weekly Enrolment †			Teaching Staffs		
	Public	Private	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
1939	3,270	754	4,024	341,613	96,595	438,208	11,660	4,011	15,671
1949	2,603	716	3,319	362,258	118,560	480,818	12,563	4,343	16,906
1956	2,614	789	3,403	510,848	167,035	677,883	16,724	5,054	21,778
1957	2,639	794	3,433	532,813	172,720	705,533	17,486	5,235	22,721
1958	2,660	795	3,455	554,223	181,007	735,230	18,302	5,320	23,622
1959	2,706	810	3,516	571,875	186,682	758,557	19,155	5,606	24,761
1960	2,717	813	3,530	587,040	192,983	780,023	19,917	5,747	25,664
1961	2,742	814	3,556	603,841	200,337	804,178	21,010	5,918	26,928
1962	2,747	839	3,586	616,649†	203,765	820,414†	22,043	6,179	28,222
1963	2,786	836	3,622	630,572	209,659	840,231	23,738	6,398	30,136
1964	2,842	832	3,674	634,562	213,553	848,115	25,376	6,756	32,132

* Includes subsidised (public) schools, but excludes evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc.

† The "average weekly enrolment" includes children temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

‡ Revised.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, excludes students in training (who numbered 7,242, including 2,713 men, in 1964) and casual teachers. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded because some of them attended more than one school.

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in 1964 and earlier years:—

Table 243. Public and Private Schools*: Average Weekly Enrolment†

Year	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1939	178,884	162,729	341,613	46,598	49,997	96,595	225,482	212,726	438,208
1952	219,547	204,605	424,152	67,896	70,410	138,306	287,443	275,015	562,458
1953	232,953	215,961	448,914	71,189	74,191	145,380	304,142	290,152	594,294
1954	242,703	224,738	467,441	74,318	77,564	151,882	317,021	302,302	619,323
1955	254,885	235,710	490,595	78,350	81,679	160,029	333,235	317,389	650,624
1956	265,128	245,720	510,848	82,023	85,012	167,035	347,151	330,732	677,883
1957	277,147	255,666	532,813	84,249	88,471	172,720	361,396	344,137	705,533
1958	288,435	265,788	554,223	89,120	91,887	181,007	377,555	357,675	735,230
1959	298,276	273,599	571,875	91,888	94,794	186,682	390,164	368,393	758,557
1960	306,434	280,606	587,040	94,452	98,531	192,983	400,886	379,137	780,023
1961	315,391	288,450	603,841	98,638	101,699	200,337	414,029	390,149	804,178
1962	323,106‡	293,543‡	616,649‡	100,170	103,595	203,765	423,276‡	397,138‡	820,414‡
1963	330,080	300,492	630,572	103,792	105,867	209,659	433,872	406,359	840,231
1964	331,880	302,682	634,562	106,107	107,446	213,553	437,987	410,128	848,115

* See note *, Table 242.

† See note †, Table 242.

‡ Revised.

Enrolments at schools are affected by fluctuations in the number of children born and, at certain periods, by migration. The increase in total enrolments during the post-war years reflects the steady growth in the number of births since the mid-thirties and the influence of overseas immigration since 1948. Births increased steadily from an annual average of 44,967 during the period 1931 to 1935 to 68,857 in the period 1946

to 1950, 73,737 in the period 1951 to 1955, 79,613 in the period 1956 to 1960, and 84,104 in the period 1961 to 1964. The excess of oversea arrivals over departures in New South Wales aggregated 537,000 over the seventeen years 1948 to 1964. Even if immigration is curtailed and births decline, school enrolments will continue to increase for some years.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private school in 1964 was 94 per cent. greater than in 1939. Enrolments at public schools increased by 86 per cent., and at private schools by 121 per cent., during the period. The proportion of children enrolled in public schools has remained at 75 per cent. since 1945.

In the public schools, there are more boys than girls, the proportions in 1962 being 52 per cent. for boys, and 48 per cent. for girls. In the private schools, there are about the same numbers of boys and girls.

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children handicapped by physical or mental deficiency or by remoteness from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf mutes. The Department subsidises the transport of children to school (see page 307).

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those receiving private tuition at home and those exempted from attendance at school for special reasons.

Attendance of Pupils at School

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at public and private schools:—

Table 244. Public and Private Schools: Attendance of Pupils

Year	Public School Pupils			Private School Pupils		
	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Daily Attendance *	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Daily Attendance *	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment
			Per cent.			Per cent.
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,609	84,674	89.5
1946	336,615	291,358	86.8	109,726	97,428	88.8
1957	532,813	478,717	89.8	172,720	162,996	95.1
1958	554,223	502,643	90.7	181,007	171,725	94.9
1959	571,875	514,375	89.9	186,682	176,774	94.7
1960	587,040	536,552	91.4	192,983	180,849	93.7
1961	603,841	553,068	91.5	200,337	186,842	93.3
1962	616,649†	565,067	91.6†	203,765	189,773	93.1
1963	630,572	578,365	91.7	209,659	195,783	93.4
1964	634,562	580,210	91.4	213,553	197,959	92.7

* Based on the actual attendance on each school-day in the year.

† Revised.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment indicates that, on the average, children attend on more than 4½ days in a school week of 5 days.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table

Table 245. Public and Private Schools: Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported

Year ended 30th June	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1939	5,694	4,472	10,166	523	516	1,039	6,217	4,988	11,205
1959	5,413	4,181	9,594	710	666	1,376	6,123	4,847	10,970
1960	5,714	4,500	10,214	607	674	1,281	6,321	5,174	11,495
1961	6,329	4,628	10,957	727	644	1,371	7,056	5,272	12,328
1962	5,000	4,056	9,056	453	456	909	5,453	4,512	9,965
1963	4,497	3,839	8,336	437	370	807	4,934	4,209	9,143
1964	4,931	4,207	9,138	494	433	927	5,425	4,640	10,065

The Child Welfare Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. During 1963-64, 85 boys (22 under 12 years of age, 16 aged 12, 23 aged 13, and 24 aged 14) were admitted to the school, and in June, 1964, the number of inmates was 73.

In certain circumstances, children of statutory school age may be exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school. There has been a considerable increase in the post-war years in the number of applications for exemption, mainly because of the exceptional opportunities of employment open for juveniles. The next table gives particulars for recent years:—

Table 246. Public and Private Schools: Children Exempted from Attendance

Year ended 30th June	Domestic Necessity	Health	Necessitous Circumstances	Other Reasons*	Total Exemptions Granted		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1959	407	52	245	3,358	1,760	2,302	4,062
1960	452	182	897	3,100	2,149	2,482	4,631
1961	718	379	1,297	2,581	2,257	2,718	4,975
1962	568	77	806	3,166	2,075	2,542	4,617
1963	387	55	668	2,600	1,729	1,981	3,710
1964	408	63	675	2,868	1,890	2,124	4,014

* Includes exemptions of pupils who had passed the Intermediate Certificate or were attending business college. In 1963-64, these numbered 897 and 802, respectively.

Subsidised Transport to School

Pupils travelling to and from school (whether public or private) by government transport services are granted concession rates for bus travel and, if attending the nearest appropriate school, free rail passes. Where country children travel more than two miles to the nearest appropriate school (whether public or private) other than by public transport services, the Department of Education subsidises the cost of their transport; for children who travel by regular passenger bus service, the Department meets the full cost of transport. Since 1962, the Department has granted free travel to and from school for the third and subsequent children under 18 years of age in a family.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

The ages between which school attendance was compulsory were 7 and 14 years from 1917 to 1939, 6 and 14 years in 1940, 6 and 14 years 4 months in 1941, 6 and 14 years 8 months in 1942, and 6 and 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled at public and private schools in the last eleven years:—

Table 247. Public and Private Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils

Year	Public School Pupils				Private School Pupils			
	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total
1954	45,499	409,579	19,522	474,600	15,595	124,469	12,782	152,846
1955	48,695	427,460	20,395	496,550	17,190	130,858	13,214	161,262
1956	49,971	445,985	22,418	518,374	16,675	138,146	13,983	168,804
1957	51,216	463,007	25,758	539,981	16,688	143,061	15,272	175,021
1958	52,905	479,998	28,533	561,436	17,873	148,734	15,676	182,283
1959	52,241	494,447	33,340	580,028	17,250	153,507	17,636	188,393
1960	53,319	505,092	37,244	595,655	18,052	158,175	19,247	195,474
1961	54,964	514,694	41,225	610,883	18,479	162,052	20,616	201,147
1962	57,184	514,240	51,934	623,358	18,716	164,659	23,609	206,984
1963	60,778	521,159	56,643	638,580	19,009	166,440	25,206	210,655
1964	61,881	529,537	55,674	647,092	18,995	170,071	25,130	214,196
1964—Boys	31,752	274,280	32,575	338,607	9,564	83,307	13,512	106,383
Girls	30,129	255,257	23,099	308,485	9,431	86,764	11,618	107,813

* Excludes subsidised (public) schools, evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc.

† Actual enrolment on a date in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1964 are given below:—

Table 248. Public and Private Schools*: Age and Sex Distribution of Pupils August, 1964

Age in Years	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	31,752	30,129	61,881	9,564	9,431	18,995	41,316	39,560	80,876
6 and under 7	32,132	30,592	62,724	9,900	10,025	19,925	42,032	40,617	82,649
7	31,668	29,633	61,301	9,979	9,843	19,822	41,647	39,476	81,123
8	30,820	28,585	59,405	9,248	9,754	19,002	40,068	38,339	78,407
9	30,102	28,515	58,617	9,291	9,572	18,863	39,393	38,087	77,480
10	30,024	28,247	58,271	9,535	9,393	18,928	39,559	37,640	77,199
11	30,711	28,653	59,364	9,102	9,618	18,720	39,813	38,271	78,084
12	30,131	27,757	57,888	9,136	9,670	18,806	39,267	37,427	76,694
13	29,430	26,726	56,156	8,808	9,664	18,472	38,238	36,390	74,628
14	29,262	26,549	55,811	8,308	9,225	17,533	37,570	35,774	73,344
15 or more	32,575	23,099	55,674	13,512	11,618	25,130	46,087	34,717	80,804
Total	338,607	308,485	647,092	106,383	107,813	214,196	444,990	416,298	861,288

* See note *, Table 247.

† See note †, Table 247.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: RELIGIONS OF PUPILS

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations. The following table contains a classification, according to the principal religious denominations, of the enrolment in public and private schools in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 249. Public and Private Schools*: Religions of Pupils

Year	Public Schools— Denomination of Children Enrolled †					Children in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools ‡			
	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presby- terian	Methodist	Other Denomi- nations	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Other Denomi- nations	Unde- nomina- tional
1939†	205,633	40,288	44,872	46,895	25,446	5,430	85,792	4,042	6,124
1959	331,077	63,028	71,527	67,195	47,201	12,103	160,292	8,946	5,341
1960	336,365	66,588	73,992	68,954	49,756	12,844	165,453	9,258	5,428
1961	342,860	70,706	75,641	69,961	51,715	13,147	171,928	9,552	5,710
1962	346,036	74,522	77,967	70,599	54,234	12,745	175,549	9,729	5,742
1963	351,544	79,954	78,977	71,487	56,618	12,869	180,719	9,724	6,347
1964	352,558	84,470	79,728	71,387	58,949	13,102	184,087	9,898	6,466

* See note *, Table 247.

† Effective enrolment (see note †, Table 247).

‡ Average weekly enrolment.

† "Gross enrolment" in December term, which includes all pupils on the roll during the term, including those who left school or were transferred to another school.

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England represented 56.6 per cent. in 1939 and 54.5 per cent. in 1964, while children of the Roman Catholic faith represented 11.1 per cent. in 1939 and 13.1 per cent. in 1964. Children attending Roman Catholic schools account for approximately 86 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: SAVINGS BANKS

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

At 30th June, 1964, there were 3,407 school savings bank agencies. The number of accounts was 365,399 and the balance to credit of accounts was \$4,838,000, compared with 266,989 accounts and a balance of \$3,001,000 at 30th June, 1958.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The types and size of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table. Schools in the Primary-Secondary group (central schools and the correspondence school) provide both primary and secondary instruction.

Table 250. Public Schools: Type and Size of Schools

Type of School	Number in August		Number of Schools with Effective Enrolment† in 1964 of—							
	1963	1964	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801-1,000	1,001 or more‡
Primary Schools—										
Primary* ..	2,234	2,213	1,007	424	155	205	174	143	69	36
Separate Infants, etc. ..	56	53	11	22	18	2	...	...	...	...
Subsidised ..	21	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary ..	2,311	2,288	1,040	446	173	207	174	143	69	36
Primary-Secondary Schools—										
Central ..	128	123	...	2	29	50	23	15	3	1
Correspondence ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Primary-Secondary ..	129	124	...	2	29	50	23	15	3	2
Secondary School†—										
High ..	173	186	...	...	1	15	28	48	67	27
"Secondary" ..	42	39	...	...	2	13	8	7	7	2
Other ..	21	26	...	...	5	10	4	6	1	...
Total Secondary ..	236	251	...	...	8	38	40	61	75	29
Special Schools—										
Hospital ..	13	14	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mentally Handicapped ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children ..	24	27	16	8	3	...	...	...	...	...
Child Welfare ..	18	18	5	11	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other ..	16	15	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special ..	71	74	36	28	10	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Schools ..	2,747	2,737	1,076	476	220	295	237	219	147	67

* Composite courses in secondary education are provided at primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1964, this type of instruction was provided for 1,069 pupils.

† High schools are separate units providing a full secondary course of five years. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years. Other secondary schools are separate secondary units being developed into high schools or "secondary" schools.

‡ Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on a date in August, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

¶ The Correspondence School had an enrolment of more than 2,000, but all other schools in this size group had an enrolment of 1,001 to 2,000.

Ages of Pupils

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in the last nine years:—

Table 251. Public Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils
Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 6	49,971	51,216	52,905	52,241	53,319	54,964	57,184	60,778	61,881
6 and under	55,377	55,599	56,659	58,176	57,641	58,020	58,943	60,758	62,724
7	54,127	56,430	56,315	57,164	58,698	58,051	58,397	59,374	61,301
8	54,461	54,270	55,997	56,905	57,047	58,305	58,049	58,860	59,405
9	59,276	54,724	54,606	56,485	56,774	57,409	58,587	57,934	58,617
10	49,270	59,503	54,958	54,831	56,968	57,258	57,739	59,070	58,271
11	48,720	49,683	60,034	55,372	55,461	57,234	57,531	58,103	59,364
12	45,561	48,109	49,285	59,456	55,757	55,069	57,094	57,137	57,888
13	40,109	45,407	47,706	49,217	59,130	55,124	53,771	56,813	56,156
14	39,084	39,282	44,438	46,841	47,616	58,224	54,129	53,110	55,811
15	15,090	17,361	18,752	22,117	23,947	26,159	33,971	33,352	31,928
16	5,524	6,220	7,269	8,104	9,807	10,977	12,935	17,147	15,912
17 or more	1,804	2,177	2,512	3,119	3,490	4,089	5,028	6,144	7,834
Total	518,374	539,981	561,436	580,028	595,655	610,883	623,358	638,580	647,092

* Excludes subsidised schools, evening colleges, and technical colleges.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 313 and 315.

Types of Public Primary Schools

The public schools in which primary work in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:—

- (a) primary schools in more or less populous centres;
- (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
- (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment is large, a separate department is established for infants (children in kindergarten and first and second grades). There are four classes of primary schools—(1) schools where the average daily attendance in primary and secondary classes is more than 320 pupils and a separate infants' department has been established; (2) schools where the average daily attendance is more than 180 pupils but no infants' department has been established; (3) schools with an average daily attendance of more than 35 but not more than 180 pupils; and (4) schools with an average daily attendance of 35 or fewer pupils.

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so. In addition to the remuneration paid by the parents, the teacher receives a subsidy from the Department of Education, based on the average attendance of children. Since January, 1965, the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State has been at a minimum rate of \$1.10 per day, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of \$3.20 per day; elsewhere the minimum is \$1.40 and the maximum \$3.65 per day.

The course in subsidised schools is, as far as practicable, the same as in primary schools. The schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. The number of subsidised schools has declined from 771 (with 6,413 pupils) in 1935 to 22 (with an average weekly enrolment of 143 pupils) in 1964.

Primary Education: Courses and Pupils

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age; the first two grades (together with kindergarten classes where established) comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handiwork, and dramatization. In 1964 there were three separate public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 98. In addition, nursery classes were attached to five infants' departments of primary schools.

Kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are incorporated in schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class. Infants receive two or more years' instruction in reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth grade inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition, and spelling), social studies (history, civics, and geography), mathematics, natural science, music, art, crafts (including woodwork and needlework, etc.), and physical education.

The following table shows the number of primary school pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 252. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Sex and Class

Effective Enrolment †

Year	Kinder- garden ‡	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Special Schools and Classes¶	Total Primary Pupils
BOYS									
1954	25,769	36,045	31,007	27,092	25,518	23,745	21,725	1,502	192,403
1955	27,641	35,478	31,241	30,005	26,896	25,123	23,218	1,521	201,123
1956	28,706	35,920	30,565	30,418	29,667	26,506	24,783	1,731	208,296
1957	29,705	36,271	30,737	29,564	30,518	29,288	26,770	2,547	215,400
1958	31,221	36,114	31,710	30,127	29,689	30,236	29,442	2,590	221,129
1959	31,362	37,394	31,896	30,898	29,944	29,570	30,473	2,606	224,143
1960	31,747	37,116	32,250	31,091	31,036	29,824	29,890	2,815	225,769
1961	32,899	37,351	32,497	31,390	30,958	30,672	30,109	3,042	228,918
1962	31,920	38,936	32,979	31,767	31,413	30,732	30,290	2,947	230,984
1963	32,630	38,416	34,379	32,706	31,760	31,155	30,166	2,981	234,193
1964	33,525	38,839	34,417	33,084	32,396	31,312	30,710	3,168	237,451
GIRLS									
1954	23,855	32,386	29,063	24,897	24,141	22,490	20,375	1,117	178,324
1955	25,691	32,034	28,388	28,359	24,666	23,955	22,170	1,130	186,393
1956	26,529	32,825	28,173	28,081	27,978	24,426	23,700	1,155	192,867
1957	28,014	32,881	28,817	27,588	28,139	27,668	24,612	1,573	199,292
1958	28,950	33,173	29,138	28,554	27,606	28,184	27,645	1,553	204,803
1959	29,193	33,925	29,648	28,695	28,427	27,795	28,297	1,653	207,633
1960	30,054	33,636	30,085	29,382	28,705	28,468	27,833	1,754	209,917
1961	30,015	34,504	30,157	29,443	29,169	28,707	28,556	1,897	212,448
1962	29,503	35,293	31,100	29,703	29,288	28,994	28,305	1,984	214,170
1963	30,930	34,668	31,766	30,665	29,752	29,172	28,572	2,028	217,553
1964	31,239	35,712	31,820	30,770	30,323	29,451	29,003	2,162	220,480
ALL PUPILS									
1954	49,624	68,431	60,070	51,989	49,659	46,235	42,100	2,619	370,727
1955	53,332	67,512	59,629	58,364	51,562	49,078	45,388	2,651	387,516
1956	55,235	68,745	58,738	58,499	57,645	50,932	48,483	2,886	401,163
1957	57,719	69,152	59,554	57,152	58,657	56,956	51,382	4,120	414,692
1958	60,171	69,287	60,848	58,681	57,295	58,420	57,087	4,143	425,932
1959	60,555	71,319	61,544	59,593	58,771	57,365	58,770	4,259	431,776
1960	61,801	70,752	62,335	60,473	59,741	58,292	57,723	4,569	435,686
1961	62,914	71,855	62,654	60,833	60,127	59,379	58,665	4,939	441,366
1962	61,423	74,229	64,079	61,470	60,701	59,726	58,595	4,931	445,154
1963	63,560	73,084	66,145	63,371	61,512	60,327	58,738	5,009	451,746
1964	64,764	74,551	66,237	63,854	62,719	60,763	59,713	5,330	457,931

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

‡ Includes pupils in nursery schools.

¶ Opportunity classes, hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

The relatively high enrolment in first class is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first class for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools in 1964 according to their age and class:—

Table 253. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Age and Class, 1964
Effective Enrolment †

Age in Years	Kindergarten	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Other‡	Total Primary
Under 5	2,557	1	...	...	...	...	...	127	2,685
5 and under 6	55,634	3,430	1	...	...	...	...	131	59,196
6 " " 7	6,400	54,961	1,204	...	...	...	...	159	62,724
7 " " 8	151	15,212	44,786	959	7	...	...	186	61,301
8 " " 9	15	819	18,985	38,472	864	4	...	246	59,405
9 " " 10	2	90	1,092	22,282	34,088	649	2	412	58,617
10 " " 11	1	23	123	1,824	24,658	29,962	566	1,114	58,271
11 " " 12	2	4	29	236	2,680	25,965	28,562	1,288	58,766
12 or more	2	11	17	81	422	4,183	30,583	1,667	36,966
Total	64,764	74,551	66,237	63,854	62,719	60,763	59,713	5,330	457,931

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 252.

‡ Opportunity Classes, hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

Secondary Education in Public Schools

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, "secondary", central, or other secondary schools. *High* schools are separate units providing the full secondary course. "*Secondary*" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years. *Central* schools provide both secondary and primary instruction and have an average daily attendance of at least 20 pupils in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above first form); they may have separate secondary and/or infants' departments if enrolment is large, and are classified in the same way as primary schools (see page 311). *Other* secondary schools are separate secondary units being developed into high schools or "secondary" schools. Composite classes in secondary education are provided at primary schools in country districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

Under the new system of secondary education introduced in 1962, all pupils who complete their primary school course proceed, as a general rule, to the secondary school in their town or neighbourhood, and their abilities and talents are assessed within the secondary school in the light of their progress and achievement during the first secondary school year. A core of basic subjects (English, mathematics, science, social studies, arts and crafts, music, health, and physical education) is taken by all pupils; pupils of high ability or marked talent may elect, as they progress through their course, to take "core" subjects or other subjects (foreign languages, etc.) at an advanced level. During the first four years of secondary education, pupils prepare for the School Certificate examination, at which they must present themselves in English, mathematics, science, social studies, and at least one other subject. During the fifth and sixth years of secondary education, pupils study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects, and prepare for the Higher School Certificate examination. Pupils who commenced their secondary education before 1962 (i.e., before the introduction of the new system) completed their course under the former system of secondary education, which was described in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

Hostels for high school students required to live away from home are conducted by the Department of Education at East and West Maitland and at Albury. Hostels at other places are conducted by local committees and are subsidised by the Department. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

The following table shows the number of secondary pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 254. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Sex and Class†

Effective Enrolment ‡							
Year	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Special Schools and Classes¶	Total
BOYS							
1954	18,608	15,219	9,799	3,082	2,156	5,231	54,095
1955	19,178	16,111	10,425	3,439	2,131	5,848	57,132
1956	20,113	17,019	11,670	3,794	2,517	6,358	61,471
1957	20,624	17,803	12,911	4,373	2,910	7,001	65,622
1958	22,128	18,995	14,409	4,854	3,316	7,646	71,348
1959	25,014	20,274	15,644	5,772	3,805	8,127	78,636
1960	25,769	23,137	16,911	6,380	4,553	8,349	85,099
1961	25,613	24,515	19,729	7,277	5,199	8,332	90,665
1962	28,451	24,915	21,482	9,350	5,983	5,515	95,706
1963	30,859	28,841	22,611	9,873	7,618	701	100,503
1964	30,428	28,972	22,102	10,789	8,234	631	101,156
GIRLS							
1954	17,647	14,813	9,469	2,120	1,639	4,090	49,778
1955	18,044	15,379	10,162	2,277	1,629	4,411	51,902
1956	19,513	16,048	11,229	2,579	1,827	4,544	55,740
1957	20,079	17,575	12,141	2,970	2,068	4,834	59,667
1958	21,161	18,429	13,886	3,286	2,341	5,063	64,166
1959	23,787	19,344	14,719	3,840	2,640	5,286	69,616
1960	24,229	22,030	15,545	4,257	3,128	5,681	74,870
1961	23,975	22,918	18,334	4,491	3,424	5,710	78,852
1962	26,762	22,813	19,179	6,178	3,815	3,751	82,498
1963	28,094	26,482	19,787	6,651	5,188	129	86,331
1964	28,171	26,496	20,313	7,123	5,699	203	88,005
ALL PUPILS							
1954	36,255	30,032	19,268	5,202	3,795	9,321	103,873
1955	37,222	31,490	20,587	5,716	3,760	10,259	109,034
1956	39,626	33,067	22,899	6,373	4,344	10,902	117,211
1957	40,703	35,378	25,052	7,343	4,978	11,835	125,289
1958	43,289	37,424	28,295	8,140	5,657	12,709	135,514
1959	48,801	39,618	30,363	9,612	6,445	13,413	148,252
1960	49,998	45,167	32,456	10,637	7,681	14,030	159,969
1961	49,588	47,433	38,063	11,768	8,623	14,042	169,517
1962	55,213	47,728	40,661	15,538	9,798	9,266	178,204
1963	58,953	55,323	42,398	16,524	12,806	830	186,834
1964	58,599	55,468	42,415	17,912	13,933	834	189,161

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges and technical colleges.

† Under the new system of secondary education introduced in 1962, grades are described as "First Form" "Second Form", etc. (instead of "First Year", etc.)

‡ Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

¶ Hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children, and (before 1964) opportunity classes.

In 1962 there were 55,213 first-year pupils, but in 1964 only 42,415 third-year pupils, indicating that about one-quarter of the pupils left between first and third year. There were 40,661 third-year pupils in 1962 but only 13,933 fifth year pupils in 1964, indicating that about two-thirds left

between third and fifth year. As attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching 15 years of age, and as the Intermediate Certificate examination was held at the end of the third year of the course, only about one-quarter of the pupils completed the full five years' course under the former system of secondary education.

At public schools, slightly more than half the pupils in the first three years of secondary education are boys, and in the fourth and fifth years the proportion is usually about 60 per cent. of the total. In 1964, boys comprised 52 per cent. of the first-year, 52 per cent. of third-year, and 59 per cent. of fifth-year pupils.

The fluctuations in the number of secondary pupils are primarily the result of variations in the number of births. The decline in the number of secondary pupils in the early post-war years reflected the lower number of births in the depression years. The steady growth in the number of births since the mid-thirties and the influence of immigration since 1948 are reflected in the increase in secondary enrolments in recent years. In 1964, the pupils receiving secondary education represented 34 per cent. of all the pupils enrolled in public schools.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools in 1964 according to their age and class:—

Table 255. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Age and Class†, 1964

Effective Enrolment ‡							
Age in Years	First Form†	Second Form†	Third Form†	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Other¶	Total
Under 12	592	1	...	...	...	5	598
12 and under 13	25,013	467	...	...	...	48	25,528
13 „ „ 14	28,034	23,631	418	...	...	214	52,297
14 „ „ 15	4,718	27,973	22,047	268	...	313	55,319
15 „ „ 16	221	3,243	18,292	9,734	195	91	31,776
16 „ „ 17	14	132	1,614	7,006	7,028	85	15,879
17 „ „ 18	2	19	39	825	5,767	68	6,720
18 or more	5	2	5	79	943	10	1,044
Total	58,599	55,468	42,415	17,912	13,933	834	189,161

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges and technical colleges.

† See note †, Table 254.

‡ See note ‡, Table 254.

¶ Hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

Correspondence School

The Correspondence School, which is located in Sydney, teaches children who reside in various parts of the State and are unable to attend school. The School provides instruction in the full primary course and in a range of subjects for the full secondary course. Educational talks are broadcast by the School each week.

In addition to teaching these children, the Correspondence School issues leaflets for primary education in subsidised schools and provides assistance in a range of subjects for secondary pupils in small country

schools. The assistance given to secondary pupils ranges from the provision of leaflets (without formal enrolment in the School) to full enrolment with instruction and correction in all subjects. Full enrolment is compulsory for those secondary pupils who wish to sit for the School Certificate or other public examinations.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

In 1965, there were 2,590 primary and 3,022 secondary pupils enrolled in the Correspondence School. The secondary enrolment was made up of 1,577 full-time pupils (550 of whom were not enrolled in any other school), 644 part-time pupils, 607 technical college students, and 194 others.

Evening Colleges

Evening colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education, and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork). Courses of study may be provided for school and Public Service examinations. A joining fee of \$4 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1965, there were 44 evening colleges with an enrolment of about 35,000.

Agricultural Education

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 17 miles from Sydney). The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils, and the Carlingford school is for day pupils.

Under the new system of secondary education introduced in 1962, the schools provide courses leading to the School Certificate and the Higher School Certificate examinations. Successful candidates at the School Certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may qualify for matriculation at one of the universities or for scholarships at the State teachers' colleges. The enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1964 was 1,648 (543 at Hurlstone, 269 at Yanco, 310 at Farrer, and 526 at James Ruse).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of junior farmer clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time district supervisors. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

In 1965, there were 289 clubs with about 6,700 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 25 years.

School Forestry

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

Provision for Atypical Children

The Department of Education provides special facilities for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

Opportunity "C" classes are for primary school children of outstanding ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{3}{4}$ years of age in 4th and 5th classes. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 35 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities.

Mildly mentally handicapped children who are educable are placed in Opportunity "A" classes or in special schools of the same type. Over 65 classes have been established in normal schools, and there are four special schools in or near the metropolitan area.

Opportunity "F" classes and schools are designed for children who are rather more severely handicapped mentally. Specially trained departmental teachers take these classes, most of which are in private institutions controlled by organisations such as the Sub-normal Children's Welfare Association. Three special schools are maintained by the Department.

Primary school children who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction in arithmetic and reading by one of a number of itinerant teachers or by a teacher attached to the school.

Children who are partially blind, or partially deaf, are enrolled in special classes in normal primary and secondary schools. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind, established at North Rocks in 1962, and education for deaf children is provided at two schools, one of which was established in 1962 in conjunction with the School for the Blind.

Activity courses, in which emphasis is placed on handiwork and activities of a practical nature, are provided in most secondary schools to meet the needs and interests of those considered unlikely to benefit from the ordinary secondary course. Transfer to "ordinary" level work in any subject may be made where a pupil has made good progress.

The Department of Education maintains schools in hospitals, convalescent homes, the Spastic Centre, and similar institutions, conducts schools for emotionally disturbed children, and provides teachers for schools at child welfare homes. The Correspondence School enrolls sick or physically handicapped children receiving medical treatment and unable to attend a normal or special school.

The following table shows particulars of the effective enrolment in special schools and classes in the last two years:—

Table 256. Public Schools: Pupils Enrolled in Special Schools and Classes

Type	1963			1964		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Opportunity Classes—						
Primary—						
Opportunity A	885	559	1,444	1,076	651	1,727
Opportunity C5	278	265	543	278	307	585
Opportunity C6	265	248	513	266	261	527
Opportunity F	398	283	681	372	258	630
Total, Primary	1,826	1,355	3,181	1,992	1,477	3,469
Secondary*	52	41	93	...	...	...
Total, Opportunity Classes	1,878	1,396	3,274	1,992	1,477	3,469
Child Welfare	967	158	1,125	924	248	1,172
Physically Handicapped and Debilitated	553	431	984	586	428	1,014
Emotionally Disturbed	22	10	32	16	13	29
Hospital Schools	262	162	424	281	199	480
Total, Special Schools and Classes ..	3,682	2,157	5,839	3,799	2,365	6,164

* Separate classes containing children following a general activities course.

Particulars of private schools for blind and deaf mutes are given on page 326.

Physical Education

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and a course of training for teachers is provided at the Sydney Teachers' College.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport, in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Each summer, many schools conduct weekly swimming classes, and intensive swimming instruction is provided at vacation swimming schools and at some primary schools; in 1965, over 63,000 children were taught to swim. The Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

In the public school system, there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for both primary and secondary school children and to help children with special difficulties. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

Attached to each public secondary school is a Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Vocational Guidance Bureau in the Department of Labour and Industry.

In 1965, there were 112 school counsellors (63 in the metropolitan area and 49 in the country) and 14 district guidance officers.

Educational Aids

Educational aids employed in schools include school radio and television broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips, and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors. The purchase of books for school libraries is subsidised by the Department at rates of up to 50 per cent.

The State Advisory Committee on School Broadcasts, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. In 1965, more than 2,200 public schools (mostly primary schools) were using radio broadcasts, and over 250 schools (the majority secondary schools) were receiving telecasts.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools, the purchase and loan of films, and the production of 35 mm. film strips. In 1965, there were approximately 1,440 motion picture projectors and 3,990 film strip projectors in public schools. The film library at the Burwood Visual Education Centre contains 26,765 motion films. The amount spent on visual education in 1964-65 was \$130,000.

There is a library at most public schools in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools there is a central library from which boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. Expenditure by the Department on school libraries during the year ended 30th June, 1965 was \$184,000.

Religious Instruction in Public Schools

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination. The following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past six years:—

Table 257. Public Schools: Lessons in Special Religious Instruction

Year	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other Denominations	Total
1959	150,951	61,468	52,916	57,746	54,790	377,871
1960	152,638	74,409	53,072	61,189	55,212	396,520
1961	171,539	88,200	57,222	66,306	59,144	442,411
1962	178,038	95,271	57,407	65,039	59,680	455,435
1963	192,628	102,834	62,988	68,892	63,364	490,706
1964	214,614	118,571	69,625	77,061	71,269	551,140

Education of Migrants

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of nine students in the metropolitan area and five in most other areas of the State, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education. Where practicable, they are held in schools. Instruction is given in Elementary English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1965, there was an average monthly enrolment of 4,594 migrants in 305 classes.

For those migrants who find it impossible to attend evening classes, a correspondence course of thirty leaflets has been arranged. This material covers essentially the same course as the evening classes. In 1965, there was an average of 3,183 migrants enrolled as correspondence students.

Migrant children residing in school districts are normally enrolled in public schools. In the reception centres, hostels, etc. established for migrants by the Commonwealth, special schools are provided for migrant children of primary school age as part of the State educational system. Migrant camp children of secondary school age attend accessible secondary schools.

Expenditure by the State on migrant education is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1965 was 823. Of these, 286 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act as qualified to provide education up to the School Certificate examination level, and 154 were registered as qualified to provide the full secondary course.

Roman Catholic School System

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 326) and the mentally retarded, as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment; the cost of the parochial schools is met only to a small extent by school fees, which are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders which conduct them, and are supported by the fees charged.

The curricula of the Department of Education are followed in secular subjects, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act.

Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and at four of them, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course. Home science is a usual subject at girls' secondary schools, and tuition is also given in vocal and instrumental music. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training for some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood. Special schools are maintained for training deaf mutes, the blind, and the mentally retarded.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 327, as well as examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary course. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

Most of the teaching staff at the schools are members of religious communities, but an increasingly large number of lay teachers has been employed in recent years. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 329.

Private Schools: Pupils and Teachers

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of full-time teachers in the schools:—

Table 258. Private Schools and Teachers

Classification	Number of Schools			Full-time Teachers*						
	1962	1963	1964	1961	1962	1963	1964			
							Males	Females	Persons	
Udenominational	52	52	51	361	362	410	107	372	479	
Roman Catholic	702	698	697	4,343	4,523	4,682	1,121	3,779	4,900	
Church of England	40	42	41	697	762	753	310	505	815	
Presbyterian	13	13	13	287	283	302	128	168	296	
Methodist	7	7	7	145	158	156	63	108	171	
Seventh Day Adventist ..	20	19	18	61	61	60	38	23	61	
Lutheran	3	3	3	12	12	14	9	5	14	
Hebrew	2	2	2	12	18	21	8	12	20	
Total	839	836	832	5,918	6,179	6,398	1,784	4,972	6,756	

* Excludes visiting teachers.

The number of teachers shown in the table does not include visiting or part-time teachers (1,648 in 1964), who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only and may attend more than one school.

Of the total number of full-time teachers at private schools in 1964, 26 per cent. were males and 74 per cent. were females. In public schools, male teachers slightly outnumber female teachers.

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at private schools in 1964 and earlier years, according to the religious denomination of the schools:—

Table 259. Private Schools: Average Weekly Enrolment

Year	Un-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Seventh Day Adventist	Lutheran	Other Denominations*	Total Pupils in Private Schools
1938	6,114	80,553	5,252	1,945	980	626	80	115	95,665
1954	5,768	128,559	9,871	4,202	2,384	776	156	166	151,882
1955	5,872	135,021	11,264	4,243	2,452	811	170	196	160,029
1956	5,745	142,741	10,523	4,378	2,494	810	175	169	167,035
1957	5,589	147,702	11,157	4,557	2,593	825	168	129	172,720
1958	5,410	154,932	11,870	4,888	2,640	895	221	151	181,007
1959	5,341	160,292	12,103	5,012	2,648	915	209	162	186,682
1960	5,428	165,453	12,844	5,277	2,670	916	199	196	192,983
1961	5,710	171,928	13,147	5,252	2,775	1,052	215	258	200,337
1962	5,742	175,549	12,745	5,274	2,837	1,105	214	299	203,765
1963	6,347	180,719	12,869	5,253	2,881	1,039	222	329	209,659
1964	6,466	184,087	13,102	5,340	2,947	1,078	227	306	213,553
1964—Boys	2,853	91,940	6,471	2,779	1,215	573	115	161	106,107
Girls	3,613	92,147	6,631	2,561	1,732	505	112	145	107,446

* Hebrew only, from 1954.

In 1964, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 86 per cent., Church of England schools for 6 per cent., and undenominational schools for 3 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 260. Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Age in Years	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964		
					Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	18,052	18,479	18,716	19,009	9,564	9,431	18,995
6 and under 7	17,232	17,682	18,659	19,506	9,900	10,025	19,925
7 " " 8	18,435	18,060	18,841	19,042	9,979	9,843	19,822
8 " " 9	17,822	18,367	18,135	18,231	9,248	9,754	19,002
9 " " 10	17,447	17,718	18,425	18,525	9,291	9,572	18,863
10 " " 11	17,617	18,007	18,219	18,573	9,535	9,393	18,928
11 " " 12	17,116	18,108	18,411	18,307	9,102	9,618	18,720
12 " " 13	17,852	17,671	18,423	18,612	9,136	9,670	18,806
13 " " 14	18,817	18,217	18,167	18,460	8,808	9,664	18,472
14 " " 15	15,837	18,222	17,379	17,184	8,308	9,225	17,533
15 or more	19,247	20,616	23,609	25,206	13,512	11,618	25,130
Total	195,474	201,147	206,984	210,655	106,383	107,813	214,196

* Actual enrolment on a date in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Secondary instruction is given in a high proportion of private schools, and in June, 1964, 222 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act (see page 355).

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 261. Private Schools: Primary and Secondary Pupils
Effective Enrolment *

Year	Primary Pupils			Secondary Pupils			All Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boarders	Day Pupils	Total
1954	54,732	57,291	112,023	20,000	20,823	40,823	15,909	136,937	152,846
1955	57,705	60,043	117,748	21,494	22,020	43,514	16,136	145,126	161,262
1956	58,724	61,611	120,335	24,353	24,116	48,469	16,257	152,547	168,804
1957	60,398	62,891	123,289	25,867	25,865	51,732	16,250	158,771	175,021
1958	63,949	65,843	129,792	26,034	26,457	52,491	15,554	166,729	182,283
1959	64,850	66,951	131,801	27,899	28,693	56,592	16,020	172,373	188,393
1960	66,363	68,964	135,327	29,768	30,379	60,147	16,115	179,359	195,474
1961	67,639	69,629	137,268	31,718	32,161	63,879	16,599	184,548	201,147
1962	69,161	70,746	139,907	33,079	33,998	67,077	15,818	191,166	206,984
1963	70,167	71,085	141,252	34,211	35,192	69,403	16,129	194,526	210,655
1964	71,293	72,394	143,687	35,090	35,419	70,509	16,711	197,485	214,196

* See note *, Table 260.

The number of primary pupils in private schools at each stage of the primary course is shown for the last five years in the next table:—

Table 262. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Class
Effective Enrolment *

Year	Kinder- garten	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
1960	20,496	19,135	19,416	18,845	18,601	18,684	19,194	956	135,327
1961	20,837	19,558	19,171	19,292	18,949	18,889	19,552	1,020	137,268
1962	21,790	19,919	19,674	19,345	19,433	19,225	19,603	918	139,907
1963	21,654	20,517	20,063	19,546	19,153	19,550	19,555	1,214	141,252
1964	21,646	21,275	20,588	19,889	19,555	19,530	19,767	1,437	143,687

* See note *, Table 260.

† Pupils who, because of physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

The next table shows, for the last five years, the number of secondary pupils in private schools at each stage of the secondary course:—

Table 263. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Class*
Effective Enrolment†

Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Secondary
1960	18,768	16,426	13,573	6,310	5,070	60,147
1961	18,871	17,183	15,176	7,045	5,604	63,879
1962	19,181	17,595	15,810	8,125	6,366	67,077
1963	19,036	17,553	16,610	8,512	7,672	69,403
1964	19,081	17,912	15,835	9,545	7,843	70,509†

* See note †, Table 254.

† See note*, Table 260.

‡ Includes 293 pupils attending special classes with an emphasis on commercial subjects.

There were 19,181 first-year pupils in 1962, but only 15,835 third-year pupils in 1964, indicating that approximately one-sixth of the pupils left between first and third year. In 1962 there were 15,810 third-year pupils, but in 1964 only 7,843 fifth-year pupils, indicating that approximately one-half of those remaining at the end of the third year left between third and fifth year. The corresponding proportions for public schools were rather higher (see page 314).

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools in 1964 according to their age and class is given in the following table:—

Table 264. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Age and Class, 1964
Effective Enrolment*

Age in Years	Kinder-garten	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
Under 5	1,195	8	...	...	...	...	...	102	1,305
5 and under 6	17,012	606	1	...	...	...	...	71	17,690
6 „ „ 7	3,369	15,958	486	1	...	...	...	111	19,925
7 „ „ 8	64	4,454	14,527	660	3	...	...	114	19,822
8 „ „ 9	6	213	5,109	12,987	553	35	...	99	19,002
9 „ „ 10	...	23	411	5,497	12,187	618	11	116	18,863
10 „ „ 11	...	8	35	640	5,854	11,523	763	99	18,922
11 „ „ 12	...	2	7	84	803	6,017	11,087	106	18,106
12 or more	...	3	12	20	155	1,337	7,906	619	10,052
Total	21,646	21,275	20,588	19,889	19,555	19,530	19,767	1,437	143,687

* See note *, Table 260.

† See note †, Table 262.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils in 1964 according to their age and class:—

Table 265. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Age and Class*, 1964
Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	1st Form†	2nd Form†	3rd Form†	4th Year	5th Year	Total Secondary‡
Under 12	616	4	...	...	...	620
12 and under 13	10,542	585	2	...	...	11,129
13 „ „ 14	6,564	9,711	584	1	...	16,862
14 „ „ 15	1,250	6,624	8,908	379	7	17,195
15 „ „ 16	101	921	5,615	5,423	262	12,475
16 „ „ 17	6	56	650	3,190	3,918	7,910
17 „ „ 18	...	9	48	472	3,078	3,624
18 or more	2	2	28	80	578	694
Total	19,081	17,912	15,835	9,545	7,843	70,509

* See note †, Table 254.

† See note *, Table 260.

‡ See note ‡, Table 263.

Private Schools for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind

Deaf mutes are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls (with 70 inmates in August, 1964) and the other at Castle Hill (where 74 boys were enrolled). Two Roman Catholic schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1964, there were 39 boys and 23 girls enrolled at the schools.

Private Schools: Kindergartens and Nurseries

The Kindergarten Union maintains free kindergartens, nursery schools, and playgrounds in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1965, there were 45 schools with 100 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 2,616 pupils. The organisation received a State subsidy of \$110,000 in 1964-65.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 20 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six years; in 1965 the effective enrolment was 1,217 and the number of full-time teachers was 94. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1964-65 the Association received as subsidy \$90,000 from the State and \$21,500 from municipal councils; donations amounted to \$4,000.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Table 266. Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools: Ages of Children Enrolled

August	Under 3 years		3 to 4 years		4 to 5 years		5 years and over		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Children

KINDERGARTEN UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

1960	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,072	1,158	2,230
1961	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,098	967	2,065
1962	11	6	453	393	675	625	45	50	1,184	1,074	2,258
1963	...	...	450	357	719	604	30	24	1,199	985	2,184
1964	...	...	431	404	789	665	23	26	1,243	1,095	2,338
1965	6	4	438	452	841	810	33	32	1,318	1,298	2,616

SYDNEY DAY NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

1960	203	182	184	194	315	225	15	14	717	615	1,332
1961	137	126	204	192	249	248	20	16	610	582	1,192
1962	171	139	237	220	259	251	25	25	692	635	1,327
1963	185	135	217	190	287	263	21	31	710	619	1,329
1964	176	159	200	190	282	229	9	8	667	586	1,253
1965	136	119	234	183	284	255	4	2	658	559	1,217

* Not available.

For children of pre-school age, there are also numerous small kindergartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or to the associations described above. Statistics of these small kindergartens and nurseries are not collected.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

A system of public examinations to test the proficiency of students in secondary schools has been in operation in New South Wales for many years.

Under the new system of secondary education introduced in 1962, the system of public examinations embraces a School Certificate examination at the end of the fourth year of the secondary course and a Higher School Certificate examination at the end of the sixth year. The conduct of the School Certificate examination is regulated by the Secondary Schools Board, and of the Higher School Certificate examination by the Board of Senior School Studies. Both Boards contain representatives of the Department of Education, the universities, the private schools, and other interested bodies (as described on page 303).

Candidates at the School Certificate examination must present a minimum of five subjects, including English, mathematics, science, and at least one social science. Subjects may be presented at an "advanced", "ordinary (credit)", or "ordinary (pass)" level, but must have been studied for (in general) at least two years. Other subjects which a candidate must have included in his course, but which he need not present for examination, include physical education, art, craft, and music. A pass in four subjects at one examination is necessary for the award of a School Certificate. The first examination for this Certificate was held in 1965.

At the Higher School Certificate examination, candidates must present English and a minimum of four other subjects, at the "advanced", "ordinary (credit)", or "ordinary (pass)" level. The "full" mathematics and science courses, taken at the "advanced" or "ordinary (credit)" level, may be counted as three subjects. A pass in English and four other subjects from selected groups, at an appropriate standard, qualifies a student for university matriculation.

Under the former system of secondary education (followed by students who commenced their secondary education before 1962), the secondary course extended over five years, with an Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and a Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. The requirements of these examinations, which were conducted by the former Board of Secondary School Studies, are outlined in previous issues of the *Year Book*. The last Leaving Certificate examination was held in 1965 (although a special supplementary examination will be held in 1966 for those who failed to qualify at the 1965 examination); the Intermediate Certificate examination has been retained until 1966 for those wishing to leave school at the end of the third year. The number of candidates for the Intermediate and Leaving Certificate examinations and the proportion of passes in 1964 and earlier years are shown in the next table.

Table 267. Intermediate and Leaving Certificate Examinations*

Year	Intermediate Certificate			Leaving Certificate		
	Candidates	Passes		Candidates	Passes	
		No.	Proportion		No.	Proportion
			Per cent.			Per cent.
1959	41,919	35,820	85.4	12,501	9,632	77.0
1960	44,792	38,544	85.7	14,199	10,828	76.2
1961	52,364	45,252	86.4	16,172	12,474	77.1
1962	55,706	48,120	86.4	17,915	14,138	78.9
1963	57,985	51,050	88.0	21,832	17,477	80.1
1964	24,039*	20,803*	86.5*	24,728	18,842	76.2

* See text above table.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

State Teachers' Colleges

Eight colleges (at Sydney, Balmain, Paddington, Armidale, Wagga, Newcastle, Bathurst, and Wollongong) are maintained by the State for the training of teachers for public schools.

Scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education, on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination, for a period of training which is usually two years for primary school teachers and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarship-holder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

The scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age ranges from \$560 per annum in the first and second years of training to \$850 in the fourth and fifth years if the student lives at home, and from \$960 to \$1,280, respectively, if the student lives away from home; for unmarried adult students, the rate is \$850 if living at home and \$1,170 to \$1,280 if living away from home. Students who live in College Halls of Residence receive the same allowance as a student living at home, less \$160 per annum deducted for board and lodging. Married male students receive \$1,340 per annum during their course, plus \$104 a year for a dependent wife and \$78 a year for each dependent child.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees.

Courses of training for infants' and primary school teachers are provided at all the colleges, and are usually of two years' duration. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Scholarship-holders selected for training as secondary school teachers are normally required to complete a university degree course (generally in arts, science, or economics) and a one-year course in professional training (leading to a post-graduate Diploma in Education) at a teachers' college. Most of the colleges also provide two-year courses to train teachers for the lower secondary classes.

Special courses (of two to four years' duration) are provided for specialist teachers of physical education, art, music, and manual arts.

Particulars of scholarship students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in 1939 and recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 268. State Teachers' Colleges: Scholarship Students Enrolled*

Year	Two-year Courses			University and Special Courses			Total Scholarship Students		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	529	677	1,206	68	101	169	597	778	1,375
1959	895	1,903	2,798	868	891	1,759	1,763	2,794	4,557
1960	1,088	1,983	3,071	832	1,016	1,848	1,920	2,999	4,919
1961	1,169	2,151	3,320	824	1,135	1,959	1,993	3,286	5,279
1962	1,287	2,605	3,892	1,039	1,459	2,498	2,326	4,064	6,390
1963	1,336	2,465	3,801	1,235	1,704	2,939	2,571	4,169	6,740
1964	1,160	2,398	3,558	1,553	2,131	3,684	2,713	4,529	7,242

* Excludes private students.

Students enrolled at the teachers' colleges during 1964 are classified in the next table according to college and course:—

Table 269. State Teachers' Colleges: Students Enrolled, 1964

College	Two-year Courses			Special Courses	University Courses*	Total Scholarship Students*	Private Students
	1st Year	2nd Year	Total				
Sydney	341	499	840	345	2,197	3,382	31
Balmain	164	140	304	...	...	304	1
Paddington	210	162	372	153	...	525	2
Armistead	221	216	437	...	384	821	5
Bathurst	176	187	363	...	...	363	...
Newcastle	300	298	598	47	348	993	21
Wagga	202	178	380	...	...	380	...
Wollongong	139	125	264	...	29	293	...
Males	541	619	1,160	133	1,357	2,650	26
Females	1,212	1,186	2,398	412	1,601	4,411	34
Total Students	1,753	1,805	3,558	545	2,958	7,061	60

* Excludes 181 students at the Australian National University not attached to a particular teachers' college.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 263,000 volumes in December, 1964.

Training of Teachers for Private Schools

Teachers who are members of religious communities are trained for Roman Catholic schools at twenty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts for at least three years.

The first two years are novitiate years devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The third, and sometimes a fourth, year are devoted to professional training, which consists of a course of study in pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers, and is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course. Those who show special aptitude are enrolled for a degree course in Arts or Science and the Diploma of Education at one of the universities in the State. Lay teachers for the schools are trained at the Catholic Training Colleges at North Sydney and Canberra.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. In 1965, there were 158 girls in training at the College, and 48 students graduated.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1965 there were 101 students.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

Particulars of teachers in public and subsidised schools in 1939 and each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 270. Teachers in Public and Subsidised Schools

Year	Public Schools*					Subsidised Schools		
	Males	Females	All Teachers			Males	Females	Total Teachers
			Graduates	Others	Total			
1939	5,832	5,254	1,967	9,119	11,086	90	484	574
1954	7,930	7,548	3,102	12,376	15,478	5	38	43
1955	8,321	7,859	3,119	13,061	16,180	4	30	34
1956	8,602	8,088	3,190	13,500	16,690	4	30	34
1957	8,791	8,658	3,246	14,203	17,449	4	33	37
1958	9,294	8,972	3,343	14,923	18,266	4	32	36
1959	9,611	9,510	3,528	15,593	19,121	3	31	34
1960	10,014	9,870	3,717	16,167	19,884	4	29	33
1961	10,464	10,522	4,031	16,955	20,986	2	22	24
1962	10,910	11,110	4,114	17,906	22,020	2	21	23
1963	11,853	11,864	4,757	18,960	23,717	2	19	21
1964	12,028	13,326	5,016	20,338	25,354	2	20	22

* Excludes teachers in subsidised schools and technical colleges and casual teachers. In 1964, there were 1,281 casual teachers.

In 1964, 15,286 of the teachers in public schools were primary teachers and 10,068 were secondary teachers. Of the primary teachers, 9,128 or 60 per cent. were women. Slightly less than half of the secondary teachers were university graduates, and 4,198 or 42 per cent. of them were women. Graduates comprised 20 per cent. of the teachers in public schools in 1964.

The salaries of public school teachers reflect the length of their period of training, the length of their service after training, and their promotion to such positions as subject master, deputy principal, or principal. Since 1st January, 1963, the salary rates for female teachers have been equal to the salary rates for males.

Under the Crown Employees (Teachers) Award operative from October, 1964, the salary of teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from \$2,422 in the first year of service to \$4,032 in

the twelfth, and the salary of those with three years' training rises from \$2,642 in the first year of service to \$4,242 in the eleventh. The salary of teachers with four years' training (usually university graduates) rises from \$3,262 in the first year of service to \$4,862 in the tenth. The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from \$4,242 for a senior assistant in his first year of service in that position, and \$5,362 for a subject master in a high school, to \$7,262 for the principal of a high school in his fourth year of service in that position.

EDUCATION IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

The system of technical education in New South Wales is administered by a Department of Technical Education, established under the Minister for Education.

A Technical Education Advisory Council advises the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council, which meets at least four times a year, comprises the Director of Technical Education (as chairman), the Director-General of Education, and representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, and educational authorities. The Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Lithgow, and Granville areas have been proclaimed technical education districts, and advisory Technical Education District Councils have been established in the areas. District committees have also been appointed for certain metropolitan and country technical colleges.

A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which consist of departmental officers and representatives of employers, employees, etc., give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

Newly-appointed teachers in technical training institutions undergo in-service training during their first year of service. The basic course of training includes lectures in teaching methods, educational psychology, principles of technical education, English expression, and practice teaching.

Institute of Technology

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology was established (as a division of the Department of Technical Education) in 1965, to provide training at a professional level, with emphasis on technological aspects, for technical, administrative, and other occupations. The Institute has developed diploma courses in architecture, science, and mechanical, electrical, electronic, and production engineering. These courses require part-time attendance over a period of five years (six years in the case of architecture). For the time being, the courses are being conducted using equipment and other facilities in the technical colleges.

The standard of education required for admission to the diploma courses is, at present, the equivalent of a pass in five subjects at the Leaving Certificate examination. For students who complete their secondary education after 1966, the standard required will be the equivalent of a pass in five subjects—including at least two at the "advanced" or "ordinary (credit)" levels—at the Higher School Certificate examination. A diploma entrance

course is available at technical colleges for students who leave school before reaching the required standard.

Technical Colleges and Associated Training Institutions

There are 49 technical colleges and 137 associated training institutions operated by the Department throughout the State. The Sydney Technical College (at Ultimo), The East Sydney Technical College (at Darlinghurst), and ten other colleges are located in the metropolitan area, and a further 37 colleges have been established in country areas. Four mobile units (consisting of specially equipped railway carriages) are used for technical training in outlying areas of the State, and correspondence courses in technical subjects are provided for students unable to attend classes at a technical institution.

The courses provided at technical colleges and associated institutions may be classified broadly into four groups—diploma courses of professional standard in public administration, management, and the fine arts; certificate courses providing training at a semi-professional level; trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in skilled trades; and qualifying and special courses.

The diploma courses in public administration and management are organised on a part-time basis over a period of five years, while the fine arts course requires full-time attendance for five years. The standard of education required for admission to the courses is similar to that required for the courses conducted by the Institute of Technology.

The certificate courses conducted in technical colleges provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including accountancy, management, applied science, engineering, and rural studies. There are no occupational qualifications, and the usual educational standard required is the School Certificate (with passes at an appropriate level in specified subjects). Certificate courses are mainly part-time, requiring attendance of six to nine hours per week.

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience, and require attendance for an average of six hours per week over a period of three or four years. There are more than seventy different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course and wish to specialise in a particular branch of the trade. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses.

Students who do not have the educational qualifications required for technical college courses may undertake the certificate entrance course (School Certificate standard) or diploma entrance course (Higher School Certificate standard) conducted in the colleges.

Special courses of short duration are provided to meet particular needs. They include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For most of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements.

Technical Education: Teachers and Students

Particulars of teachers and students at technical training institutions in 1939 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 271. Technical Education: Teachers and Students

Year	Teaching Staff					Student Enrolments †		
	Full-time		Part-time*		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1939	203	96	832	62	1,195	27,403	9,861	37,264
1956	877	320	1,265	—	2,462	—	—	—
1957	879	361	1,163	128	2,531	58,024	28,612	86,636
1958	884	375	1,140	197	2,596	61,003	30,132	91,135
1959	920	379	1,691	—	2,990	—	—	—
1960	941	345	1,682	—	2,968	72,286	36,261	108,547
1961	978	324	2,051	—	3,353	76,282	37,161	113,443
1962	1,029	319	2,077	313	3,738	82,769	38,884	121,653
1963	1,105	369	2,399	—	3,873	87,477	40,219	127,696
1964	1,145	390	2,732	—	4,267	94,663	41,022	135,685

* Part-time teachers who teach more than one subject are counted once for each subject taught.

† Represents the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course. The number of individual students enrolled in 1964 was 132,070.

‡ Not available.

The student enrolments in 1964 included 28,849 at Sydney Technical College, 8,399 at the East Sydney College, 37,088 at other institutions in the metropolis, 9,059 at Newcastle, 5,330 at Wollongong, and 30,598 at other institutions outside the metropolis. There were also 16,362 correspondence students.

A classification of the student enrolments in 1964 by the field of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table:—

Table 272. Technical Education: Student Enrolments*, by Type of Course and Field of Instruction, 1964

Field of Instruction	Oral Students					Correspondence Students	Total Students
	Diploma	Certificate and Post-certificate	Trade and Post-trade	Other	Total		
Applied Science	187	2,307	...	219	2,713	262	2,975
Engineering—							
Automotive .. .. .	...	...	5,124	1,337	6,461	608	7,069
Electrical .. .. .	...	2,206	5,410	550	8,166	929	9,095
Marine .. .. .	...	118	...	231	349	113	462
Mechanical and Civil .. .. .	...	4,442	8,648	3,796	16,886	1,022	17,908
Mining .. .. .	...	133	...	86	219	...	219
Building .. .. .	...	445	7,333	3,801	11,579	533	12,112
Plumbing and Sheet Metal .. .. .	...	...	2,912	583	3,495	212	3,707
Agriculture .. .. .	...	411	...	1,628	2,039	1,213	3,252
Sheep and Wool .. .. .	...	202	...	3,553	3,755	243	3,998
Management	210	3,740	...	585	4,535	...	4,535
Commerce .. .. .	...	8,511	...	16,653	25,164	5,165	30,329
General Studies .. .. .	...	543	...	7,385	7,928	4,468	12,396
Art	158	42	...	4,746	4,946	597	5,543
Graphic Arts .. .. .	...	...	1,881	496	2,377	249	2,626
Hairdressing .. .. .	...	...	1,477	32	1,509	161	1,670
Food .. .. .	...	51	742	1,248	2,041	367	2,408
Home Science .. .. .	...	...	...	2,441	2,441	...	2,441
Women's Handicrafts .. .. .	...	277	...	10,914	11,191	139	11,330
Other	32	44	510	943	1,529	81	1,610
Total	587	23,472	34,037	61,227	119,323	16,362	135,685

* See note †, Table 271.

In 1964, 4,062 of the correspondence students were enrolled in certificate and post-certificate courses, 1,488 were in trade courses, 3,942 were in preparatory and qualifying courses, and 6,870 were enrolled in special courses.

Particulars of the age and sex of all students enrolled in each type of course in 1964 are given in the next table:—

Table 273. Technical Education: Student Enrolments*, by Type of Course and Age of Student, 1964

Type of Course	Age (in years)						
	16 or less	17	18	19 or 20	21 to 25	26 or more	Total Students †
MALES							
Oral Students—							
Diploma .. .. .	...	6	22	44	165	216	466
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	218	880	1,998	4,278	6,558	7,421	22,043
Trade and Post-trade	4,311	6,526	6,900	9,419	3,208	1,252	32,721
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	503	538	733	1,026	1,038	722	4,722
Special	2,588	1,898	1,954	3,045	3,578	6,069	21,758
Total	7,620	9,848	11,607	17,812	14,547	15,680	81,710
Correspondence Students	270	225	292	570	910	1,675	12,953
Total Students	7,890	10,073	11,899	18,382	15,457	17,355	94,663
FEMALES							
Oral Students—							
Diploma .. .. .	...	1	11	43	40	11	121
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	89	162	305	367	234	185	1,429
Trade and Post-trade	215	382	379	204	25	62	1,316
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	107	171	216	242	193	155	1,125
Special	6,802	4,030	3,297	3,509	3,129	5,245	33,622
Total	7,213	4,746	4,208	4,365	3,621	5,658	37,613
Correspondence Students	87	81	57	100	157	346	3,409
Total Students	7,300	4,827	4,265	4,465	3,778	6,004	41,022
PERSONS							
Oral Students—							
Diploma .. .. .	...	7	33	87	205	227	587
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	307	1,042	2,303	4,645	6,792	7,606	23,472
Trade and Post-trade	4,526	6,908	7,279	9,623	3,233	1,314	34,037
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	610	709	949	1,268	1,231	877	5,847
Special	9,390	5,928	5,251	6,554	6,707	11,314	55,380
Total	14,833	14,594	15,815	22,177	18,168	21,338	119,323
Correspondence Students	357	306	349	670	1,067	2,021	16,362
Total Students	15,190	14,900	16,164	22,847	19,235	23,359	135,685

* See note †, Table 271.

† Includes students for whom ages were not stated.

The oral student enrolments in certificate and post-certificate courses in 1964 included 7,942 following the course in accountancy, 1,931 in supervision, 1,809 in management, 2,658 in mechanical engineering, and 1,388 in electrical engineering.

Almost one-third of the students are enrolled in trade and post-trade courses. Details of the enrolments in the principal trade and post-trade courses in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 274. Technical Education: Oral Students Enrolled* in Trade and Post-trade Courses

Trade or Post-trade Courses	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Trade Courses—					
Building, Furniture and Allied Trades—					
Bricklaying	263	322	315	343	361
Carpentry and Joinery	3,295	3,197	3,135	3,137	3,234
Painting and Decorating	402	399	436	466	517
Signwriting	224	269	201	191	190
Woodworking Machinery	268	304	315	318	297
Cabinetmaking	387	370	378	370	394
Other	897	934	959	998	1,043
Total, Building, etc.	5,736	5,795	5,739	5,823	6,036
Mechanical Trades—					
Aircraft Mechanics	322	321	262	268	298
Automotive Engineering	2,944	2,894	2,902	3,234	3,434
Boilermaking	1,309	1,275	1,299	1,360	1,498
Fitting and Machining	4,652	4,716	4,825	5,094	5,561
Panelbeating	685	717	835	776	858
Other	978	977	1,010	1,196	1,276
Total, Mechanical	10,890	10,900	11,133	11,928	12,925
Electrical Trades—					
Fitters and Mechanics	3,641	3,687	3,980	4,069	4,491
Radio Mechanics	416	672	404	422	393
Other		12	22	16	25
Total, Electrical	4,057	4,371	4,406	4,507	4,909
Plumbing and Allied Trades	2,426	2,449	2,478	2,783	2,856
Printing Trades	1,519	1,585	1,638	1,747	1,738
Hairdressing	970	1,325	1,418	1,478	1,419
Food Trades	223	307	507	659	703
Footwear Trades	396	388	323	355	337
Other	150	164	149	116	164
Total, Trade Courses	26,367	27,284	27,791	29,396	31,087
Post-trade Courses—					
Building	776	739	824	1,128	1,297
Mechanical	523	531	739	884	847
Electrical	355	438	540	572	501
Other	428	267	326	323	305
Total, Post-trade Courses	2,082	1,975	2,429	2,907	2,950

* See note †, Table 271.

Technical Education: Expenditure

The following table shows the expenditure on technical education and the receipts from fees during the last eleven years:—

Table 275. Technical Education: Expenditure and Receipts from Fees

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure					Receipts from Students Fees
	Expenditure from Revenue			Loan Expenditure	Total Expenditure	
	Salaries	Other	Total			
	\$ thousand					
1954	3,595	1,078	4,674	1,552	6,225	628
1955	4,244	1,256	5,500	1,620	7,120	671
1956	4,923	1,258	6,181	1,428	7,609	723
1957	5,153	1,348	6,500	1,498	7,999	783
1958	5,439	1,475	6,914	1,531	8,445	862
1959	5,827	1,594	7,421	2,081	9,502	935
1960	6,785	1,919	8,704	2,202	10,906	1,024
1961	7,332	2,190	9,522	2,601	12,123	1,099
1962	8,327	2,403	10,730	3,508	14,238	1,343
1963	8,694	2,516	11,211	3,848	15,059	1,617
1964	9,574	3,017	12,591	3,338	15,929	1,798

The receipts from students' fees include fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of part-time reconstruction trainees, but exclude additional contributions by the Commonwealth towards the cost of such training; in 1963-64, these contributions amounted to \$4,000. Expenditure excludes expenditure on full-time reconstruction training.

UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are four universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest and largest university in Australia; the University of New South Wales, established in 1948 as the University of Technology and renamed in 1958; the University of New England, which was established as a separate institution in 1954; and the University of Newcastle, established as a separate institution in 1965. A fifth university (the Macquarie University) is currently under construction.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Economics, and Architecture. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Particulars of the colleges of the University are given in the 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book.

University of Sydney: Courses

Students seeking admission to degree courses must qualify for matriculation by passing the matriculation examination (in English and at least four other subjects from prescribed groups) or some other examination of equivalent standard. A student who completes his secondary education after 1966 (i.e. under the new system of secondary education) may qualify for matriculation by passing the Higher School Certificate examination in English and at least four other subjects from prescribed groups, with at least four passes at the "advanced" or "ordinary (credit)" level. Despite expansion programmes, the numbers of students seeking admission to degree courses exceed the number of places available, and the University has been compelled to restrict the entry of new students; quotas have been established for each faculty, and the quotas are filled by selection on a merit basis.

Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1965, ranged from three years and \$886 (\$888 for women) in Arts, to six years and \$1,858 (\$1,868 for women) in Medicine.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Social Work, three years; Anthropology, two or three years; Town and Country Planning, two years part-time. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in a number of special branches of medicine.

University of Sydney: Clinics

Six metropolitan hospitals (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, St. Vincent's, Royal North Shore, St. George, and the Repatriation General Hospital) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training, and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics, gynaecology, etc., is provided at the Women's Hospital (Crown Street), King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies, Royal North Shore Hospital, and St. Margaret's Hospital for Women.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in the clinical department of the Faculty are, *ex officio*, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

University of Sydney: Adult Education

A wide range of adult education courses is provided by the University's Department of Adult Education in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 358). Tutorial classes of study, discussion

groups, groups at which "kits" are used for practical demonstration and "day release" and executive courses for industry are conducted at the University and in city, suburban, and country centres. In 1964, tutorial classes numbered 163, with an enrolment of 5,228; there were 195 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 3,451), 117 "kit" groups (with an enrolment of 1,500), 27 "day release" and executive courses for industry (with an enrolment of 565), and 35 week-end and summer schools (with an enrolment of 1,026); of the 502 classes and groups, 253 (with an enrolment of 4,336) were outside the metropolitan area. In 1964, the Department also provided 125 hours of adult educational TV programmes on a Sydney commercial television station.

University extension lectures are conducted by the Department of Adult Education under the direction of a University Extension Board of 20 members appointed annually by the Senate of the University. Single lectures or courses of lectures by members of the University staff and others specially appointed to the panel may be arranged in city and country centres at a small charge. Post-graduate and other refresher courses, and classes in German for science students, are also held at the University, and professional courses are given in conjunction with the Real Estate Institute of New South Wales.

The Department of Adult Education also publishes fortnightly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1964 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 61,400 per issue.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales was established by the State Government in 1948, as the University of Technology, and was renamed in 1958. The Council of the University established the Wollongong University College in 1961, and conducts a division of the University at Broken Hill. (Another university college, which had been established at Newcastle in 1951, was in January, 1965 granted autonomy as the University of Newcastle.)

There are seven faculties within the University—Applied Science, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Arts, Medicine, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

University of New South Wales: Courses

The matriculation requirements for admission to degree courses are similar to those of the University of Sydney. In all undergraduate courses, subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts study courses in the humanities and social sciences, while Arts students take two courses in science subjects.

The undergraduate courses in science and technology are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which a particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Undergraduate courses of study in Arts and Medicine are organised only on a full-time basis but most other undergraduate courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1965, ranged from three years and \$732 in Arts or Commerce, to six years and \$2,028 in Medicine.

University of New South Wales: Clinics

Clinical teaching in medicine, surgery, etc., is provided at the Prince Henry and Prince of Wales Hospitals for students in the fourth, fifth and sixth years of the undergraduate course in medicine. The Royal Hospital for Women is the teaching centre for obstetrics, gynaecology, etc., and there are several other hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle which serve as associated teaching hospitals.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands, is a residential university, and all full-time internal students (other than those with homes in Armidale) live in colleges within the University. The University was established in 1938 as a college of the University of Sydney, but became a separate institution in 1954. The ordinary matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney.

The University has five faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, Agricultural Economics, and Economics. The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor. The Faculty of Rural Science provides a four-year course in the fundamental and applied scientific bases of agriculture, with particular reference to livestock production and soil-pasture-crop-livestock relations. The Faculty of Agricultural Economics provides introductory and post-graduate training facilities in the economics of agriculture, farm management, and related fields of study.

The Act which established the University of New England authorised the University to establish a Department of External Studies to provide degree courses for students unable to attend lectures. External courses for the Bachelor of Arts degree and the Diploma in Education were commenced by the Department in 1955.

Tuition fees in 1965 ranged from \$908 for the pass degree in Arts (three years) to \$1,326 for the pass degree in Rural Science (four years). These do not include the residence fee of \$402 per annum.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

The University of Newcastle, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1951, became a separate institution in 1965. The faculties of the University are Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Commerce, Engineering, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in most of them students may read for the higher degree of Master or Doctor.

The period of undergraduate study and the total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty, and, in 1965, ranged from 3 years full-time and \$972 for Science, to 8 years part-time and \$1,720 for Architecture.

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

A new university (the Macquarie University) is at present under construction at North Ryde (Sydney). A general academic programme for the University, announced in 1964, proposes an academic structure based on four main sections—a college of graduate studies, an undergraduate college of arts and sciences, an organisation of part-time and external studies, and professional schools. It is planned that the first students will be enrolled at the University in 1967.

FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

The Universities in New South Wales receive substantial financial assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments, only part of their income being derived from students' fees and private donations and bequests.

The State provides the University of Sydney with a permanent statutory endowment of \$250,000 per annum, which is supplemented by an additional grant each year. The University of New South Wales is entitled to receive from the State the amount by which expenditure, as approved by the Governor, exceeds income (including Commonwealth grants).

The Commonwealth Government has made grants toward recurrent expenditure by universities in Australia in each year since 1951. The grants from 1951 to 1963 comprised a basic grant, which was conditional upon the fees and State grants (other than for capital expenditure) received by a university being in excess of a prescribed amount, and a secondary grant equal to a proportion of the fees and State grants in excess of the prescribed amount; the grants since 1964 have equalled a proportion of the total fees and State grants (other than for capital expenditure). Grants toward capital expenditure by universities on building projects, etc., which have been made since 1958, have been conditional upon their being matched by State grants.

The Commonwealth grants for each university for the years 1951 to 1957 were for recurrent expenditure, and comprised:—

- (a) a lump sum, determined from year to year, and conditional upon the fees and State grants received being in excess of a prescribed amount; and
- (b) an amount equal to one-third of the excess of fees and State grants received during a year over the prescribed amount, up to a maximum specified for the year.

A specified proportion of the lump sum grant was to be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of the university's affiliated residential colleges. The maximum grants payable for the universities in New South Wales for these years are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

The Murray Committee, appointed by the Commonwealth Government to investigate the problems of Australian universities (see page 300), recommended in 1957 that a permanent Universities Committee should be established, and that an interim financial programme should meanwhile be adopted for the years 1958 to 1960 to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities. The Australian Universities Commission (see page 300) was established in 1959.

The Commonwealth passed the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958, to give effect to the Murray Committee's proposed financial programme. This Act provided for—

- (a) general grants for recurrent expenditure to be made in each year from 1958 to 1960, on the same basis as in the years 1951 to 1957, but at higher levels and with provision for additional amounts towards increased salaries for academic staffs;
- (b) emergency grants for recurrent expenditure to be made in each year from 1958 to 1960, on an unmatched basis but conditional upon receipts from fees and State grants being in excess of a prescribed amount;
- (c) a specified portion of the general and emergency grants to be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of affiliated residential colleges;
- (d) grants to be made during the years 1958 to 1960 (in proportion to the amounts of State grants, and up to a specified maximum for each project) towards the cost of selected building projects and major equipment, together with further grants (amounting to 16 per cent. of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) towards the cost of equipping the buildings; and
- (e) grants to be offered during 1958 to 1960, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each State), for the building, extending, or equipping of affiliated residential colleges.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1958 to 1960 for the universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 276. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1958 to 1960

University and Year	Grants for Recurrent Expenditure			Portion of Recurrent Grants to be Spent on Colleges		Maximum Grant for Building Projects, etc. *
	Maximum General Grant	Emergency Grant	Maximum Total Grant	General Grant	Emergency Grant	
	\$ thousand					
University of Sydney—						
1958	1,370	480	1,850	27	12	} 2,600
1959	1,499	720	2,219	30	18	
1960†	1,691	960	2,651	33	24	
University of N.S.W.—						
1958	677	230	907	8	4	} 1,900
1959	738	345	1,083	10	6	
1960†	858	460	1,318	11	8	
University of New England—						
1958	152	66	218	8	4	} 900
1959	165	99	264	8	5	
1960†	194	132	326	9	7	
Total, All Universities—						
1958	2,198	776	2,974	43	20	} 5,400
1959	2,402	1,164	3,566	48	30	
1960†	2,743	1,552	4,295	52	39	

* Excludes (a) grants (amounting to 16 per cent. of Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) for equipment, and (b) grants up to a maximum of \$360,000 for residential college buildings.

† As revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1960.

Recommendations by the Universities Commission for financial assistance for universities during the years 1961 to 1963 were incorporated in the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1960, as amended in 1962, in 1963, and again in 1964. The amended Act provided for:—

- (a) a basic grant for recurrent expenditure to be made in each of the years, conditional upon the fees and State grants received by a university being in excess of a prescribed amount ;
- (b) an additional grant for recurrent expenditure, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of fees and State grants received in excess of the prescribed amount, up to a maximum specified for each year ;
- (c) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants, towards the cost of selected university and teaching-hospital building projects (up to a maximum specified for each project), of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to 5 per cent. of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of the project), and of special equipment (up to a maximum specified for each university) ;
- (d) grants for recurrent expenditure, comprising a basic amount and an amount related to the number of students, to be made in each of the years for residential colleges and halls of residence ; and
- (e) grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each university), for the building or extending of residential colleges affiliated with universities.

The Commonwealth grants for recurrent expenditure payable for the years 1961 to 1963 for universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 277. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W.: Grants for Recurrent Expenditure, 1961 to 1963

University and Year	Fees and State Grants		Grants for Recurrent Expenditure		
	Minimum Amount to Qualify for Basic Grant	Amount to Qualify for Maximum Additional Grant*	Basic Grant	Maximum Additional Grant*	Maximum Total Grant*
\$ thousand					
University of Sydney—					
1961	4,822	984	2,600	538	3,138
1962	4,822	1,564	2,600	852	3,452
1963	4,822	2,010	2,600	1,094	3,694
University of N.S.W.—					
1961	4,100	910	2,216	492	2,708
1962	4,100	1,540	2,216	832	3,048
1963	4,100	2,352	2,216	1,272	3,488
University of New England—					
1961	1,428	274	772	148	920
1962	1,428	446	772	240	1,012
1963	1,428	668	772	362	1,134
Total, All Universities—					
1961	10,350	2,168	5,588	1,178	6,766
1962	10,350	3,550	5,588	1,924	7,512
1963	10,350	5,030	5,588	2,728	8,316

* Revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1962 and 1964, to reflect higher levels of university salaries.

The next table shows the maximum Commonwealth grants payable for capital expenditure on university and teaching-hospital building projects, etc. during the period 1961 to 1963:—

Table 278. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W.: Maximum Grants for Building Projects, etc., 1961 to 1963

University	University Building Projects		University Teaching-hospital Building Projects*		Special Equipment for Universities	Affiliated Residential College Buildings
	Building Projects	Furnishings and Equipment for Projects	Building Projects	Furnishings and Equipment for Projects		
\$ thousand						
Sydney	2,900	145	712	36	90	284
New South Wales	6,245†	313†	564	28	80	300
New England	1,340	67	...	...	30	...
Total, All Universities	10,485†	525†	1,276	64	200	584

* Grants for teaching-hospitals associated with universities were first made in 1962, in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1962.

† As revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1963.

Recommendations by the Universities Commission for financial assistance for universities during the years 1964 to 1966 were incorporated in the Universities (Financial Assistance) Act, 1963, as amended in 1964 and 1965. The amended Act provided for:—

- (a) a grant towards the recurrent expenditure of universities to be made in each of the years, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of fees and State grants for these purposes (up to a maximum specified for each year) ;
- (b) a grant towards the recurrent expenditure on student tuition of university teaching-hospitals to be made in each of the years 1965 and 1966, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of State grants for these purposes (up to a maximum specified for each year) ;
- (c) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years 1964 to 1966, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants, towards the cost of selected university and teaching-hospital building projects and of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to a maximum specified for each project) ;
- (d) grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants (up to a maximum for each university), for special research purposes ;
- (e) grants for recurrent expenditure, comprising a basic amount and an amount related to the number of students, to be made in each of the years for residential colleges and halls of residence ; and

- (f) grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each university), for the building or extending of residential colleges affiliated with universities.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1964 to 1966 for the universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 279. Maximum Commonwealth Grants* for Universities in N.S.W., 1964 to 1966

University	Year	Maximum Grants for Recurrent Expenditure		Maximum Grants for Building Projects and Research			
		Universities	University Teaching-hospitals	University Building Projects	University Teaching-hospital Building Projects	Special Research Purposes	Residential College† Building Projects
		\$ thousand					
University of Sydney	1964	4,640	...	} 4,679	583	625	632
	1965	5,154	39				
	1966	5,676	74				
University of N.S.W.	1964	4,450‡	...	} 3,879	180	395	807
	1965	4,352	8				
	1966	4,832	19				
University of New England	1964	1,364	...	} 1,353	...	120	950
	1965	1,454	...				
	1966	1,550	...				
University of Newcastle	1964	‡	...	} 1,020	...	33	...
	1965	618	...				
	1966	704	...				
Macquarie University	1964	} 2,100
	1965	112	...				
	1966	224	...				
Total, All Universities	1964	10,454	...	} 13,031	762	1,173	2,389
	1965	11,690	46				
	1966	12,986	93				

* As revised by the Universities (Financial Assistance) Acts, 1964 and 1965.

† Halls of residence and affiliated residential colleges.

‡ Grants for Newcastle University College (which became the University of Newcastle in 1965) are included in University of New South Wales.

A classification of the income of the universities in New South Wales in 1963 is given in the following table:—

Table 280. Universities in N.S.W.: Income, 1963

Source of Income	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities
	\$ thousand			
Income for Specific Capital Purposes*—				
Government Grants—				
Commonwealth—				
Under States Grants (Universities) Act ..	1,526	1,476	664	3,666
State—				
Under States Grants (Universities) Act ..	1,504	1,984	588	4,076
Other Grants for Specific Purposes ..	20	70	...	90
Total Government Grants	3,050	3,530	1,252	7,832
Other Sources—				
Donations and Special Grants	656	66	4	726
Other Income .. ..	...	...	10	10
Total, Other Sources	656	66	14	736
Total Income for Specific Capital Purposes ..	3,706	3,596	1,266	8,568
Other Income—				
Government Grants—				
Commonwealth—				
Under States Grants (Universities) Act† ..	3,626	3,628	1,168	8,422
For Specific Purposes—				
Research	742	354	170	1,266
Other	96	32	...	128
State—				
Under States Grants (Universities) Act† ..	4,498	5,468	1,968	11,934
For Specific Purposes—				
Research	98	70	6	174
Other	14	414	110	538
Total Government Grants	9,074	9,966	3,422	22,462
Other Sources—				
Donations and Special Grants for—				
Research Purposes	1,292	186	68	1,546
Other Specific Purposes	1,430	362	48	1,840
General Purposes	8	...	...	8
Student Fees‡	2,956	1,578	248	4,782
Adult Education	42	52	22	116
Special Non-credit Course Fees	40	...	...	40
Endowment Income	382	...	2	384
Charges for Services	74	46	18	138
Halls of Residence .. ..	...	146	390	536
Other Income	228	362	48	638
Total, Other Sources	6,452	2,732	844	10,028
Total Income for Other Purposes	15,526	12,698	4,266	32,490
Total Income	19,232	16,294	5,532	41,058

* Receipts specifically for new buildings, major additions and alterations to buildings, installation of services, purchase of land and buildings, and major equipment. Includes receipts for capital purposes of halls of residence.

† Grants for recurrent expenditure, and funds received for equipment, furniture, or building alterations costing less than \$10,000.

‡ Excludes fees collected on behalf of Student Unions.

In 1963, Commonwealth and State Government grants in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act accounted for 68 per cent. (19 per cent. for specific capital purposes and 49 per cent. for recurrent expenditure) of

the universities' total income from all sources. Other government grants accounted for a further 5 per cent., and student fees for 12 per cent. of the total income.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure of the universities in 1963 are given in the next table.

Table 281. Universities in N.S.W.: Expenditure, 1963

Item of Expenditure	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities.
	\$ thousand			
Teaching and Research—				
Salaries—				
Academic Staff	5,398	4,246	1,330	10,974
Laboratory and Technical Staff	1,594	1,480	202	3,276
Clerical, etc. Staff	270	316	54	640
Major Equipment	896	172	...	1,068
Maintenance, Minor Equipment	2,016	1,672	398	4,086
Research Scholarships and Fellowships	286	184	...	470
Other	630	810	180	1,620
Total, Teaching and Research	11,090	8,880	2,164	22,134
General Administration—				
Salaries	780	700	334	1,814
Other	564	382	176	1,122
Total, General Administration	1,344	1,082	510	2,936
Libraries—				
Salaries	240	206	86	532
Books, Periodicals, etc.	298	394	94	786
Other	16	26	10	52
Total, Libraries	554	626	190	1,370
Buildings, Premises, Grounds—				
New Buildings	846	2,522	806	4,174
Major Alterations and Additions	312	202	58	572
Purchase of Land and Buildings	64	24	4	92
Other	2,764	1,274	404	4,442
Total, Buildings, Premises, Grounds	3,986	4,022	1,272	9,280
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—				
Adult Education	188	84	126	398
Halls of Residence* .. .. .	...	154	572	726
Other	140	400	54	594
Total, Auxiliary Expenditure	328	638	752	1,718
Total Expenditure	17,302	15,248	4,888	37,438

* Operating expenses only.

Teaching and research accounted for 59 per cent., and buildings, premises, and grounds for 25 per cent., of the universities' total expenditure in 1963. The proportions were 64 and 23 per cent., respectively, for the University of Sydney, 58 and 26 per cent. for the University of New South Wales, and 44 and 26 per cent., respectively, for the University of New England.

STAFFS AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

Particulars of the teaching and other staff of the universities in New South Wales in the last two years are given in the following table:—

Table 282. Universities in N.S.W.: Staff Employed

Particulars	1963	1964			
		University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities
Teaching Staff*—					
Full-time—		Number of Persons			
Professors	151	83	63	19	165
Associate Professors and Readers	148	63	75	23	161
Senior Lecturers and Lecturers	1,107	479	544	138	1,161
Others	348	196	124	81	401
Total, Full-time	1,754	821	806	261	1,888
Part-time—					
		Hundreds of Hours per Annum			
Lecturing	386	481	288	2	771
Tutoring and Demonstrating	1,173	691	429	20	1,140
Total, Part-time	1,559	1,172	717	22	1,911
Other Staff—					
		Number‡			
Research	315	299	110	41	450
Technical	887	374	446	76	896
Library	203	109	89	32	230
Administration	885	441	388	150	979
Maintenance and Other Services	817	444	351	107	902
Other†	300	64	65	181	310
Total, Other Staff	3,407	1,731	1,449	587	3,767

* Full-time teaching staff also normally undertake research.

† Includes persons engaged in Adult Education and Student Advisory Services work, etc.

‡ Represents the number of persons occupied full-time plus the full-time equivalent of those occupied part-time; the full-time equivalents used are 30 hours per week for maintenance, etc. staff and 35 hours for other staff.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last ten years:—

Table 283. Universities in New South Wales: Students Enrolled

Year	University of Sydney*		University of New South Wales†		University of New England		Total, All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
1955	5,428	1,900	3,966	126	432	143	9,826	2,169	11,995
1956	5,811	2,074	4,752	154	690	262	11,253	2,490	13,743
1957	6,087	2,216	5,066	180	846	325	11,999	2,721	14,720
1958	6,598	2,398	5,757	257	1,126	441	13,481	3,096	16,577
1959	7,482	2,736	6,543	334	1,358	516	15,383	3,586	18,969
1960	8,563	3,306	7,389	492	1,643	591	17,595	4,389	21,984
1961	8,947	3,587	8,159	679	1,861	675	18,967	4,941	23,908
1962	9,901	4,129	8,324	840	2,168	783	20,393	5,752	26,145
1963	10,224	4,394	8,774	1,091	2,452	847	21,450	6,332	27,782
1964	10,629	4,874	9,514	1,443	2,585	928	22,728	7,245	29,973

* In 1958 and earlier years, excludes those candidates for higher degrees not required to enrol under University by-laws; these numbered 742 (646 males and 96 females) in 1958. From 1959, all candidates for higher degrees were required to enrol.

† University of Technology until 1958.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses in each of the last three years is shown in the following table:—

Table 284. Universities in N.S.W.: Student Enrolments* by Course of Study

Course of Study	1962	1963	1964					
			University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Higher Degrees—								
Doctor	444	505	313	156	77	495	51	546
Master	1,274	1,531	1,138	541	109	1,455	333	1,788
<i>Total, Higher Degrees..</i>	<i>1,718</i>	<i>2,036</i>	<i>1,451</i>	<i>697</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>1,950</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>2,334</i>
Bachelor Degrees—								
Agricultural Economics	70	97	...	...	106	100	6	106
Agriculture	253	279	295	...	...	241	54	295
Architecture	671	730	240	572	...	740	72	812
Arts	6,612	7,309	4,470	1,431	2,392	4,424	3,869	8,293
Building	39	43	...	46	...	46	...	46
Dental Surgery	269	305	330	...	...	297	33	330
Divinity	11	10	11	...	...	10	1	11
Economics or Commerce	2,272	2,435	963	1,617	...	2,451	129	2,580
Education	9	23	54	...	...	21	33	54
Engineering	2,348	2,361	1,056	1,290	...	2,339	7	2,346
Industrial Arts .. .. .	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	25
Laws	805	846	872	...	...	806	66	872
Letters	55	53	...	...	34	27	7	34
Medicine-Surgery	2,189	2,169	1,869	294	...	1,751	412	2,163
Music	4	2	3	...	...	1	2	3
Optometry	19	26	...	28	...	27	1	28
Pharmacy	656	683	704	...	...	385	319	704
Rural Science	117	134	...	...	141	132	9	141
Science	3,384	3,629	1,395	2,170	311	3,078	798	3,876
Science in Forestry	33	47	29	...	20	49	...	49
Science in General	277	330	368	...	...	219	149	368
Science (Medical)	12	13	11	3	...	12	2	14
Science (Tech.) in	1,012	1,046	...	1,109	...	1,106	3	1,109
Engineering (Tech.) in	413	472	...	521	...	518	3	521
Surveying	123	173	...	187	...	187	...	187
Veterinary Science	343	353	368	...	...	330	38	368
<i>Total, Bachelor Degrees</i>	<i>21,996</i>	<i>23,568</i>	<i>13,038</i>	<i>9,293</i>	<i>3,004</i>	<i>19,322</i>	<i>6,013</i>	<i>25,335</i>
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Education	517	587	352	46	250	285	363	648
Educational	33	48	...	...	60	58	2	60
Administration	58	50	...	67	...	67	...	67
Librarianship	72	94	...	104	...	30	74	104
Psychological Medicine,	124	143	160	...	...	136	24	160
Public Health, etc.	58	65	70	...	...	63	7	70
Town and Country	62	47	56	25	1	66	16	82
Planning .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total, Post-graduate Diplomas</i>	<i>924</i>	<i>1,034</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>1,191</i>
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Architecture	142	109	...	71	...	70	1	71
Building	41	36	...	41	...	41	...	41
Manual Arts	174	128	...	81	...	81	...	81
Pharmacy	140	46	23	...	...	18	5	23
Physiotherapy	80	79	80	...	...	6	74	80
Social Work, Sociology	104	152	114	59	...	37	136	173
Other	92	68	19	41	...	42	18	60
<i>Total, Sub-graduate Diplomas</i>	<i>773</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>529</i>
Other Courses (Odd Subjects, etc.)	839	644	242	452	43	553	184	737
Total Student Enrolments	26,250	27,900	15,605	10,977	3,544	22,825	7,301	30,126
Individual Students	26,145	27,782	15,503	10,957	3,513	22,728	7,245	29,973

* Represents the number of students enrolled in each course, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course.

The university students in the last two years are classified in the next table according to whether they were studying as full-time or part-time internal students or as external students:—

Table 285. Universities in N.S.W.: Full-time, Part-time, and External Students Enrolled

Particulars	1963	1964					
		University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities		
					Males	Females	Students
Internal Students—							
Full-time—							
Higher Degree	817	575	272	149	839	157	996
Other	15,023	11,159	4,488	994	11,732	4,909	16,641
Total	15,840	11,734	4,760	1,143	12,571	5,066	17,637
Part-time—							
Higher Degree	1,166	848	374	37	1,040	219	1,259
Other	8,540	2,921	5,772	86	7,373	1,406	8,779
Total	9,706	3,769	6,146	123	8,413	1,625	10,038
External Students—							
Higher Degree	53	...	51	...	51	...	51
Other	2,183	...	...	2,247	1,693	554	2,247
Total	2,236	...	51	2,247	1,744	554	2,298
Total Students Enrolled ..	27,782	15,503	10,957	3,513	22,728	7,245	29,973

An age distribution of the students enrolled at the universities in 1964 is given in the following table. In this year, 68 per cent. of the new students (80 per cent. at the University of Sydney and 65 per cent. at the University of New South Wales) were less than 19 years of age.

Table 286. Universities in N.S.W.: Ages of Students Enrolled, 1964

Age	New Students						All Students		
	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities			Total, All Universities		
				Males	Females	Students	Males	Females	Students
16 or less	854	496	86	863	573	1,436	871	581	1,452
17	1,805	1,282	172	2,202	1,057	3,259	2,863	1,475	4,338
18	463	437	72	739	233	972	2,931	1,141	4,072
19	173	177	44	281	113	394	2,591	1,020	3,611
20	99	141	113	232	121	353	2,335	745	3,080
21	76	113	94	216	67	283	1,861	406	2,267
22	54	85	65	162	42	204	1,559	339	1,898
23	53	85	55	143	50	193	1,244	247	1,491
24	37	50	47	111	23	134	954	141	1,095
25	40	62	45	114	33	147	762	124	886
26	25	48	34	86	21	107	640	86	726
27	37	45	22	90	14	104	535	82	617
28	28	34	17	64	15	79	438	74	512
29	16	28	18	53	9	62	366	53	419
30-34	55	109	88	196	56	252	1,347	267	1,614
35-39	32	91	64	129	58	187	768	198	966
40 or more	32	98	61	132	59	191	610	261	871
Not Stated	7	9	...	14	2	16	53	5	58
Total	3,886	3,390	1,097	5,827	2,546	8,373	22,728	7,245	29,973

The total number of new students enrolled in each university in each of the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 287. Universities in N.S.W.: New Students Enrolled

Year	University of Sydney		University of New South Wales		University of New England		Total, All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
1959	2,035	1,047	1,791	151	634	240	4,460	1,438	5,898
1960	2,318	1,218	2,050	235	743	257	5,111	1,710	6,821
1961	2,163	1,208	2,353	339	679	281	5,195	1,828	7,023
1962	2,428	1,375	2,210	378	723	298	5,361	2,051	7,412
1963	2,130	1,285	2,427	496	762	325	5,319	2,106	7,425
1964	2,381	1,505	2,716	674	730	367	5,827	2,546	8,373

University Degrees Conferred

The following table shows particulars of the degrees conferred by the universities in New South Wales in each of the last two years:—

Table 288. Universities in N.S.W.: Degrees Conferred

Degree	1963	1964			Degree	1963	1964		
		Males	Females	Persons			Males	Females	Persons
Agricultural					Engineering and Technology—				
Economics—					Ph.D.	3	5	...	5
M.Ag.Ec. . . .	1	...	...	...	M.E.	6	14	...	14
B.Ag.Ec. . . .	3	10	...	10	M.Eng.Sc. . .	3	5	...	5
Agriculture and Rural Science—					M.Tech. . . .	28	27	...	27
D.Agr.Sc. or D.Sc.Agr. . .	2	1	...	1	B.E.	320	331	...	331
Ph.D.	5	4	...	4	B.Sc.Tech. . .	32	83	...	83
M.Sc.Agr. or M.Rur.Sc. . .	12	7	...	7	Forestry—				
B.Sc.Agr. or B.Rur.Sc. . .	48	47	10	57	B.Sc.For. . .	10	5	...	5
B.Agr.	5	2	...	2	Law—				
Architecture and Town Planning—					LL.M.	1	3	...	3
Ph.D. . . . .	...	1	...	1	LL.B.	93	82	9	91
M.Arch.	2	...	1	1	Medicine and Surgery—				
B.Arch.	60	41	6	47	M.D.	5	4	...	4
Arts—					B.Sc.(Med.) .	9	15	...	15
Ph.D.	8	9	2	11	M.B.*	197	210	36	246
M.A.	15	14	6	20	Music—				
B.A.	734	437	453	890	Mus.Bach. . .	2	1	...	1
Litt.B.	18	26	2	28	Pharmacy—				
Dentistry—					B.Pharm. . . .	60	50	32	82
D.D.Sc.	1	...	...	...	Psychology—				
Ph.D. . . . .	...	1	...	1	M.Sc.	1	...	...	...
M.D.S.	9	13	1	14	B.Sc.(Applied Psych.) .	12	4	1	5
B.D.S.	37	53	4	57	Science—				
Divinity and Theology—					D.Sc.	1	4	1	5
B.D.	1	1	...	1	Ph.D.	45	34	2	36
Economics and Commerce—					M.Sc.	65	65	7	72
Ph.D. . . . .	...	1	...	1	B.Sc.	495	430	108	538
M.Ec. or M.Comm. . .	6	4	...	4	B.Sc.(Gen.Sc.) .	45	23	18	41
B.Ec. or B.Comm. .	184	260	18	278	Surveying—				
Education—					B.Surv.	10	5	...	5
M.Ed.	23	17	7	24	Veterinary Science—				
B.Ed. . . . .	...	1	...	1	D.V.Sc.	1	...	...	...
					Ph.D.	1	2	...	2
					M.V.Sc. . . . .	...	3	...	3
					B.V.Sc.	46	42	4	46

* Persons receiving the degree Bachelor of Medicine are also entitled to receive the degree Bachelor of Surgery.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS**COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS BOARD**

The Commonwealth Scholarships Board, which comprises the Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education (as chairman) and three other members, administers the various Commonwealth scholarships schemes described below. Under the (Commonwealth) Education Act, it also arranges training under the re-establishment training schemes for ex-service personnel and war widows (see below), and advises the Prime Minister in regard to university training and associated matters.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEMES

Scholarships are awarded, under various Commonwealth scholarship schemes, for study at secondary schools, technical colleges, universities, and approved non-university tertiary institutions. All the scholarships are competitive and are awarded entirely on merit, without regard for the means of the applicant or his parents. Scholarship holders have tuition and other compulsory fees for their course paid on their behalf, and if taking full-time courses may also be eligible for a living allowance. With the exception of university "later-year" and post-graduate scholarships, the scholarships are allocated amongst the various States on a population basis.

The general administration of the scholarship schemes is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Scholarships Board. Their application in detail is carried out by the respective State Departments of Education.

Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships

The Commonwealth secondary scholarship scheme came into operation in 1965. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government each year makes available 10,000 scholarships of two years' duration to assist able students to complete the final two years of secondary schooling (in the first year of operation of the scheme, special one-year scholarships only were awarded).

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of results obtained in a selection examination held in the third-last year of the full secondary course. The scholarships are open to all children who are permanent residents of Australia, and to children living abroad who are Australian citizens. Benefits of the scholarship comprise an annual living allowance (without means test) of \$200 per annum, a text-book and equipment allowance of \$50, and a fees allowance of up to \$150 per annum for expenses incurred during the tenure of the scholarship on tuition fees and compulsory examination and service fees.

Commonwealth Technical Scholarships

The Commonwealth technical scholarship scheme came into operation in 1965. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government each year makes available 2,500 scholarships for study at specified technical training institutions.

Most of the courses for which these scholarships are tenable are in the field of technician training at technical institutions, but scholarships are also available for study in approved courses in accountancy, art, and music, and in agricultural colleges. Courses approved under this scheme vary from

State to State according to the particular requirements of the State. The scholarships are awarded on the basis of results obtained in the qualifying examination for the particular courses concerned (in most cases the examination held in the third-last year of the full secondary course).

Scholarships are open to all students who are permanent residents of Australia, and to students living abroad who are Australian citizens. In New South Wales, scholarships may be awarded either for full-time or for part-time study; applicants for a full-time scholarship must be under 20 years of age, and applicants for a part-time scholarship must be under 24 years of age.

The benefits of a full-time scholarship are the same as those for a Commonwealth secondary scholarship. The benefits of a part-time scholarship include reimbursement for compulsory fees and an allowance of \$100 per annum.

Commonwealth University Scholarships

Commonwealth scholarships for study at Australian universities have been offered since 1951. The maximum number of scholarships which may be awarded each year under the scheme has been increased from time to time, and from the beginning of 1966 the number has been 6,000 "open entrance" and "mature age" scholarships and 1,530 "later year" scholarships. "Open entrance" scholarships for either full-time or part-time study are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for university matriculation. A small number of "mature age" scholarships for commencing or continuing a course full-time is awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons between 25 and 30 years of age. "Later year" scholarships are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course, with preference being given to full-time students.

In general, an applicant for an "open entrance" or "later year" scholarship, and his parents, must have permanent residence in Australia. Applicants for "mature age" scholarships must have been resident for at least two years and intend to remain in Australia.

Scholarship holders taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance which is subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance is \$520 for a scholar living with his parents, and \$793 for a scholar living away from his parents. The maximum allowance is reduced by a proportion of the amount by which the adjusted family income exceeds \$2,000, the proportion depending on whether this income is greater or less than \$4,000 and on the number of students in the family undertaking approved tertiary studies. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of a scholar's parents for the preceding financial year, less \$300 for each dependent child under 16 years (other than the applicant). The allowance is further reduced by the amount of the scholar's own income in excess of \$5 per week.

For a scholar who is regarded as independent of his or her parents (e.g. over 25 years of age), the maximum living allowance is reduced by two-thirds of the scholar's income (or, if he or she is married, by two-thirds of half the combined income of husband and wife) in excess of \$312 per annum. A married scholar who is receiving a living allowance is also eligible for an allowance of \$52 for the first dependent child under 16 years, and a married male scholar is eligible for a wife's allowance of \$203 (reducible according to income in the same way as the living allowance).

Scholars living away from home may also be eligible for allowances for travel to and from their home at the beginning and end of the academic year.

Commonwealth Post-graduate Awards

Awards for post-graduate study and research at Australian universities have been offered since 1959. The number of awards offered has been increased progressively to 400 in 1966. The benefits comprise a living allowance (not subject to a means test) and payment to universities for tuition and facilities.

Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships

The Commonwealth advanced education scholarship scheme came into operation in 1966. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government makes available up to 1,000 scholarships a year to students taking approved tertiary courses at institutions other than universities in Australia.

The benefits of these scholarships, and the conditions of their award, are the same as for "open entrance" university scholarships.

Students Assisted

The following table shows particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Commonwealth scholarship scheme in existence in 1964 and earlier years:—

Table 289. Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in New South Wales: Students and Courses at 30th June

Institution and Course	1959*	1960*	1961*	1962	1963	1964
University of Sydney—						
Arts	642	618	731	829	905	1,081
Law	303	292	291	295	342	377
Economics	161	166	172	180	192	244
Science	435	529	531	566	598	691
Medicine and Medical Science	1,037	1,028	1,080	1,160	1,173	1,236
Engineering	287	301	312	384	443	393
Agriculture	76	68	62	67	71	67
Veterinary Science	45	59	61	75	96	99
Dentistry	112	112	95	71	66	60
Architecture	68	68	84	85	85	82
Education	18	9	16	11	36	32
Pharmacy†	213	189	205	218	245	243
Other Courses	15	10	9	20	10	16
Total	3,412	3,449	3,649	3,961	4,262	4,621
University of N.S.W.—						
Arts	13	20	29	45	63	101
Architecture	107	108	109	124	125	133
Engineering	338	330	253	266	278	322
Commerce	128	137	145	128	134	133
Science	233	260	465	462	479	649
Medicine .. .. .	...	...	34	58	91	126
Other Courses	21	24	14	20	17	28
Total	840	879	1,049	1,103	1,187	1,492
University of New England—						
Arts	36	45	53	58	68	78
Science	35	42	53	71	94	100
Rural Science and Agricultural						
Economics	34	49	52	50	68	72
Education	12	9	6	15	18	23
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	117	145	164	194	248	275
Other Institutions	220	175	141	146	135	150
Total Scholarship Students	4,589	4,648	5,003	5,404	5,832	6,538

* At 30th September.

† Prior to 1963, includes students following Pharmacy Board courses.

The 150 students at non-university institutions in 1964 included 20 at technical colleges, 11 at the Occupational Therapy Training Centre, 86 at the Australian Physiotherapy Association, 4 at the Conservatorium, and 7 at agricultural colleges.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales during 1965 was \$5,168,000 (\$3,313,000 for university undergraduate students, \$603,000 for post-graduate students, and \$1,252,000 for secondary school students).

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government assists in the re-establishment of ex-service personnel under two distinct schemes, administered by the Repatriation Department. The Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme caters for ex-servicemen whose disabilities prevented them from returning to their former occupation and for widows whose husband died as a result of war service and for whom training is necessary to be able to follow a suitable occupation. The Korea and Malaya Training Scheme, which is now in its final stages, caters for ex-servicemen who served in the Korean or Malayan operations.

Under these schemes, training is provided in professional, technical, and rural courses at State educational institutions. Trainees have their fees paid, and receive a living allowance and allowances for books, equipment, and fares. For full-time trainees, the living allowance per week ranges from \$13.95 for a single trainee to \$18.35 for a trainee with dependants. In April, 1965, 42 persons were receiving training under the schemes in New South Wales.

Under the Social Services Training Scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of a pension or allowance from the Department of Social Services are eligible for free part-time or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature by the State Department of Technical Education. There were 21 persons receiving instruction under this Scheme in 1965.

SOLDIERS' CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHEME

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to children of deceased and incapacitated ex-servicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales, the number of applications received during 1964-65 was 868, and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was \$671,000.

STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

SECONDARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES

Secondary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1965 to the parents of pupils who are enrolled at a private school registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, or who are enrolled at a public school and are required to live away from home in order to follow their chosen course of study, provided the parents' taxable income does not exceed \$3,000 per annum. For pupils in private schools, the allowance per annum is \$18 while in first and second forms and \$42 while in higher forms, plus, if living away from home, \$42 while in first and

second forms and \$62 while in higher forms. For public school pupils (in all cases, living away from home), the allowance is \$42 per annum in all forms.

TEXTBOOK ALLOWANCES

Textbook allowances for pupils in public and private secondary schools have been paid by the State Government since 1966. The allowances per annum are \$4 for pupils in first and second forms, \$6 in the third form, \$10 in the fourth form, and \$16 in the fifth and sixth forms.

BURSARY ENDOWMENT ACT

By the Bursary Endowment Act, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at approved public or private secondary schools, at technical colleges, and at the universities in New South Wales. The Act is administered by a Board of eight members, of whom three represent the universities of Sydney, New England, and New South Wales, three represent the Department of Education, and two represent private secondary schools registered under the Act.

From 1966, 10,000 "senior" secondary bursaries, tenable for the fifth and sixth years of the secondary course, are awarded each year on a competitive basis, on the results of the School Certificate examination (first held in 1965). The bursaries are awarded only to pupils whose parents' *taxable income* does not exceed \$3,100 per annum (\$3,500 in the case of pupils living away from home). Bursary-holders receive a living allowance and a textbook allowance, the amount of the living allowance being reduced in accordance with the amount by which the parents' taxable income exceeds \$2,800 per annum.

Bursaries are also awarded each year on the results of examinations held at the end of the primary course and at the end of the full secondary course. These bursaries are awarded only to students whose parents' *gross income* does not exceed a prescribed amount per annum; for a family of three or fewer dependants, this amount ranged, in 1965, from \$2,080 in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the primary school bursary examination to \$2,800 in the case of those awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination. In 1964, 300 bursaries (167 at public high schools and 133 at private schools), tenable for the full secondary course, and 50 special bursaries for pupils compelled to live away from home, tenable for the first four years of the secondary course, were awarded on the results of primary school examinations at the end of 1963. Fifty bursaries tenable at universities in New South Wales (awarded to students under the age of 19 years), and 165 bursaries tenable by students repeating fifth year with a view to obtaining an improved pass, were awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination in 1963. Under a scheme which has been discontinued, bursaries tenable for two years were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Certificate examination; in 1964 (the last year of the scheme). 524 of these bursaries were awarded.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1964 was 2,647 (2,461 attending courses of secondary education, 16 enrolled at technical colleges, and 170 at universities).

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars at 30th June, 1966, in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act, were as shown in the following table.

**Table 290. Bursary Endowment Act: Rates of Annual Allowances,
30th June, 1966**

Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*	Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Secondary—				Special (Secondary)†—			
First Form	36	156	3	First Form	...	100	3
Second Form	36	156	3	Second Form	...	100	3
Third Form	66	168	3	Third Form	...	150	3
Fourth Form	150	300	5	Fourth Form	...	150	5
Fifth Form	150‡	300‡	8*				
Sixth Form	150‡	300‡	8*	University	208	260	20

* Additional to textbook allowance payable to all students (see page 355).

† Special bursaries awarded to pupils required to live away from home.

‡ Maximum allowance payable (see text above table).

* \$5 in the case of bursaries awarded at the end of primary school.

OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE

Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture awards scholarships and bursaries (tenable at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges) on the results of the School Certificate or Leaving Certificate examinations. Each bursary entitles the holder to exemption from education and maintenance fees up to \$416 per annum. Scholarships and bursaries are also awarded by the Department of Education, the Royal Agricultural Society, the N.S.W. Milk Board, and other organisations.

From time to time, the N.S.W. Public Service Board awards traineeships tenable at the Colleges, with a view to selecting and training departmental field officers. Trainees have their fees paid, and receive allowances ranging from \$228 to \$338 per annum.

There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at the Hawkesbury College.

Technical Colleges

Bursaries for technical college courses are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 355).

Scholarships entitling the holder to further technical training free of charge are awarded annually on the basis of performance in technical college courses.

Universities

The system of State exhibitions to the University of Sydney, described on page 1073 of Official Year Book No. 52, was discontinued from 1953.

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the University of Sydney and by the University colleges from private foundations.

Bursaries tenable at universities in the State are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 355), on the results of the examination held at the end of the full secondary course.

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of trainees for free university training. Full-time trainees receive an allowance of \$560 per annum for the first two years, \$770 per annum in the third year, and \$850 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or \$960, \$1,170 and \$1,280 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid \$850 per annum if living at home, or a minimum of \$1,170 per annum if living away from home. During periods of practical training in vacations, they are paid allowances based on the appropriate industrial agreements. The university fees are paid by the State, and a trainee is required to enter into a bond in the sum of \$2,000 to continue in the Public Service for a period of five years after obtaining his degree.

Other governmental authorities and various industrial and commercial organisations select junior officers for free training at universities. The students selected receive a living allowance as well as their university fees.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

The Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, farm management, animal husbandry, and allied subjects, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, accommodates 246 resident students, and includes a farm of 3,493 acres. The Wagga College has accommodation for 134 students and includes a farm of 3,211 acres.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years) at both Colleges, and in Dairy Technology (2 years) and Food Technology (2 years) at the Hawkesbury College. The standard of education required for admission to the courses is the School Certificate (with passes in English, mathematics, science, and two other subjects—at least two of the passes being at the “advanced” level). Candidates must also produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 17 years of age. The basic fees per annum are \$396 at Wagga College and \$432 at Hawkesbury College.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1964 was 238, of whom 191 were studying Agriculture, 25 Dairy Technology, and 22 Food Technology; there were 119 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1964 there were 76 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 11 in Dairy Technology, and 11 in Food Technology. Expenditure on maintenance of the colleges in 1963-64 was \$873,000, and loan expenditure on buildings, etc. was \$101,000.

A certificate course in agriculture was established in 1963 at the Yanco Agricultural Research Station, which is situated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 2,045 acres. The course (1 year) is intended to provide intensive and practical training in agronomy, animal husbandry, engineering, economics, and farm management, mainly for sons of farmers. Applicants must be at least 16 years of age, and preference is given to holders of the School or Intermediate Certificate. The number of students in the courses during 1964 was 55. The fees are \$432 per annum.

INSTITUTES FOR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES

Classes for the technical, commercial, and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 35,542 at 30th June, 1964, embraces almost 70 per cent of the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the university matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 9,041 at 30th June, 1964. The Institute possesses a library of 170,800 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Government Transport Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1964, was 6,845, and 11 students were enrolled. There were 32,970 books in the Institute's library.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicists, statisticians, biometricians, physicians and surgeons, dentists, and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations, or societies.

Workers' Educational Association

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in 1913. The Association organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney, lecture courses, tutorial classes, discussion groups, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. In 1964, the membership of the Association consisted of 4,554 individual members and 82 affiliated organisations.

In 1964, 267 tutorial classes were held, including 168 in Sydney and suburbs, 47 in the Newcastle district, 27 in the Wollongong district, and 25 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 10,221. Twenty-four residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 37 non-residential conferences and public lectures were held. The number of discussion groups in 1964 was 195, with a total enrolment of 3,151.

The income of the Association in 1964 was \$110,000, including grants from the State, \$50,000, and subscriptions, fees, etc., \$39,000.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle in 1952.

Studies are divided into two sections—the music school and the diploma courses. The music school provides tuition in theory and practice leading to examinations conducted by the Australian Music Examinations Board; these examinations may be taken in a number of grades and at associate or

licentiate standard. The diploma course in the school of practical studies is of three years' duration, and leads to the award of a professional diploma; this course is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A diploma course in school music, of four years' duration, is conducted jointly with three of the teachers' colleges. Training is also provided at the Conservatorium in chamber and orchestral music and in opera, and there is a full secondary school course of five years, which includes instruction in music.

In 1964, there were 2,255 students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium in Sydney and 629 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium. Conservatorium diplomas were awarded to 11 students, and there were 26,596 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examinations Board system. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are paid from students' tuition fees, less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios. Tuition and examination fees and proceeds from concerts, etc., amounted to \$271,100 during 1963-64, and payments to teachers, administrative expenses, etc., to \$366,200; expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to \$149,100 in 1963-64.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained primarily by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Orchestra receives annual subsidies totalling \$100,000 from the N.S.W. State Government and the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Broadcasting Commission. During 1964, receipts from concerts, etc., amounted to \$177,000, and total expenditure to \$645,000. The number of concerts given by the Orchestra in 1964 was 146, including 106 in Sydney; 46 of the concerts were free.

MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is controlled by a board of trustees, and has a statutory endowment of \$2,000 per year which is supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. The Museum's field is natural history and anthropology (particularly of Australian aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains a valuable collection of zoological and mineral specimens. A large and comprehensive natural history library, containing 35,000 bound volumes at the end of 1965, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year ended 30th June, 1965, visitors to the Museum numbered 358,000 and current expenditure amounted to \$240,000.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is centred in Sydney and has branch museums in Goulburn, Bathurst, and Broken Hill, is administered by a board of trustees under the Minister for Education. The Museum contains engineering and transport exhibits and collections and displays in such fields as ceramics, oriental arts, costume, numismatics, and musical instruments. Special demonstrations include an anatomical model, the planetarium, and colour television. The scientific staff conducts chemical and botanical research into the economic potential of Australian flora, and the exhibition staff undertakes archival and historical research relating to the various collections. During 1964, the number of visitors to the Sydney Museum was 217,000, and the number of volumes in the Museum's library at the end of the year was 10,000. Expenditure in 1963-64 was \$172,000.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The public have access to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, the Macleay Museum of Natural History, and the War Memorial of Fine Arts, which are attached to the University of Sydney.

LIBRARIES

Public Library of New South Wales

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of \$4,000, which is supplemented by parliamentary appropriations. The Library embraces a General Reference Department, a Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and Galleries, the Dixon Library and Galleries, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, and other collections.

The Mitchell Library and Galleries consist of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1907. The Dixon Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection donated from 1929 onwards. The Circulation Department has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries, lends books to some country schools, and maintains a library service for external students of the University of New England. The General Reference Department has a research service which collects bibliographical references, mainly of a scientific and technological nature, and its reading room accommodates nearly 400 seated readers. There is a photographic copying service which supplies copies of material in various collections of the Library; in 1964-65, 126,000 copies were made.

Expenditure from revenue on the Library during 1964-65 amounted to \$1,214,000, including \$130,000 for books and periodicals. At 30th June, 1965, the Library staff numbered 195. The average number of seated readers during 1963-64 was estimated at 125 on week-days, 210 on Sundays, and 132 on holidays. The number of volumes in the Library at 30th June, 1965, exclusive of pamphlets, was 855,000 (General Reference Department 495,000, Mitchell Library 208,000, Model School Library 1,900, Dixon Library 20,600, and Circulation Department 105,000).

Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-1959

The Library Act, 1939-1959, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The Principal Librarian of the Public Library is executive member of the Board.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents

(except that a charge may be made for works of fiction) and that they expend on the service, from rates, at least 15 cents per head of population per annum. The State subsidy is on a \$ for \$ basis, up to a maximum of 30 cents per head of population.

The Library Board gives advisory services to local councils conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. It also operates a book purchasing service for councils wishing to use it.

At 30th June, 1965, 168 councils had established libraries in terms of the Act. There were 225 libraries in operation (including 66 in Sydney and suburbs, 7 in Newcastle, and 152 in other localities), and the staff of the libraries numbered 832. In 1965, the Library Board paid \$968,000 as subsidies to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was \$3,537,000. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 31st December, 1965, was 3,066,000.

The largest public library service subsidised under the Library Act is that of the City of Sydney. In 1964, the City's main library and branches together contained 252,000 books and periodicals, and made 1,119,000 volume issues. Expenditure in 1964 amounted to \$297,700 (including \$37,000 for new books).

University Libraries

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is known as the Fisher Library, and 56 branch libraries. At the end of 1964, the University Library contained 887,000 volumes.

The Fisher Library was named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of \$60,000 was received in 1885. The largest of the branch libraries, and the number of volumes they contain, are Law (41,200), Medicine (32,700), Engineering (29,500), Geology and Geophysics (13,500), and Architecture (15,800). The Chinese and Japanese collection in the Fisher Library numbers 35,500.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and a medical library at Kensington, and a branch library at Wollongong University College. In December, 1964, the University's collections contained 250,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 165,000 volumes at the end of 1964. In addition, 30,000 volumes were held in the Public Library of New South Wales for the use of External students.

Other Libraries

Local libraries, established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads: schools of arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939-1959 (see above).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 35,000 volumes. There are 10,000 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 10,400 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1965, the libraries of the teachers' colleges contained 280,000 volumes, and those at technical colleges throughout the State contained 168,000 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 147,000 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at East Sydney and a branch library at Newcastle; the number of volumes in the two libraries is 25,000.

Archives Office

The Archives Office of New South Wales was established in 1961 to control the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales, which was established in 1874 and is administered by a board of trustees, contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc. (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian aboriginal and other tribal art. At the end of 1964, there were more than 7,600 works of art (including about 1,600 oil paintings, 1,100 watercolours, 3,000 prints and drawings, and 160 sculptures and casts) in the collection. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. Funds for the purchase of works of art are provided mainly from a government grant, which in 1964 amounted to \$40,000.

Lectures are given at the Gallery to members of the public, and guide-lectures are available to all secondary school pupils in Sydney. Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was \$129,000 in 1963-64.

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute laws as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:—

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts ;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive ;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law ;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

Administration

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defenders, parliamentary draftsmen, court reporters, and the Adult Probation Service, as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, Companies Act, and Real Property Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts and the conduct of gaols and penal establishments. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, landlords and tenants, liquor, inebriates, births, deaths, and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.

The Courts

The main courts of civil jurisdiction in New South Wales are Courts of Petty Sessions or Small Debts Courts (which deal only with matters of a minor nature), the District Courts (which have jurisdiction limited in point of amount and locality), and the Supreme Court (which has jurisdiction limited only in respect of matters reserved for the original jurisdiction of Federal Courts).

The courts of criminal jurisdiction in the State include Courts of Petty Sessions (which deal summarily with less serious offences), the Courts of Quarter Sessions (which try most of the more serious offences), and the Supreme Court (which tries capital offences, offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, and other offences of an important public nature).

Apart from these courts of general jurisdiction, the New South Wales judicial system embraces various legal tribunals which deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, and, among courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A

Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. By the (Commonwealth) Judiciary Act, 1903-1965, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Federal jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies, in proper cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a N.S.W. court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council, as described on pages 390 and 391. The Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

Judges of the Supreme Court

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices" and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years' standing.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal, which was established in October, 1965, as a separate division of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a puisne judge.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years, at a salary fixed by statute. Since October, 1964, the annual salary has been \$18,500 (plus an allowance of \$800 per annum) for the Chief Justice, and \$17,000 (\$600) for other judges of the Supreme Court. By these various provisions, the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court

A barrister of five years' standing or attorney of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court is also chairman of every Court of Quarter

Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court Judge.

Officers of the Courts

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court, there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdiction. These are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He or his deputy is empowered under the rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Prothonotary acts as registrar of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Criminal Appeal, and the Admiralty Court. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrars, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900-1957. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Stipendiary Magistrates

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

Within the metropolis and the Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

Justices of the Peace

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The judicial duties of Justices of the Peace are explained on page 383. Their other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents.

At 31st December, 1964, there were 103,076 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 7,667 were women.

JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a jury of four persons (or of twelve in special cases), and the jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages; since January, 1966, a jury will not be empanelled in a motor vehicle accident case unless this is specifically requested by one of the parties. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912-1957, and other Acts regulate special cases.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special petty sessions held before a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices.

With certain exceptions, all men entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections are eligible for jury service. Women who submit their names for inclusion in the jury list for certain areas have been eligible to act as jurors since 1952.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, certain officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special petty sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital or murder cases, without assigning reasons. In striking the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

POOR PERSON'S LEGAL EXPENSES

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid. Aid may also be sought where only a committal for sentence is involved and, in the case of certain serious offences, for committal proceedings in Courts of Petty Sessions. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General arranges for the defence of the accused by one of the three Public Defenders. Defence representation may be continued through courts of appellate jurisdiction.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943-1964, lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted in civil matters. Assistance may be granted for the commencing, continuing, or defending of proceedings in the Supreme and District Courts, in certain proceedings in Courts of Petty Sessions, and in courts of appellate jurisdiction. The assistance is provided by the Public Solicitor appointed under the Act or (if he is unable to handle all approved applicants for assistance) by private members of the profession who have indicated their willingness to act on assignment.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1898-1960, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancers' certificates, for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers, and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Law Society of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 291. Barristers and Solicitors in Practice in N.S.W.

At end of Year	Barristers			Solicitors			Certificated Conveyancers
	Queen's Counsel	Other	Total	Sydney	Other Districts	Total	
1939	28	257	285	1,118	647	1,765	37
1959	52	363	415	1,501	1,025	2,526	9
1960	65	357*	422*	1,561	1,032	2,593	8
1961	70*	358*	428*	1,575*	1,050*	2,625*	6*
1962	70	371*	441*	1,637*	1,077*	2,714*	6
1963	67	399	466	1,708	1,140	2,848	6
1964	68	409	477	1,727	1,149	2,876	4

* Revised.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. The various jurisdictions of the Court are Common Law (including Commercial Causes), Equity, Matrimonial Causes (a Federal jurisdiction vested in the Court), Protective, Probate, Admiralty, Land and Valuation, and Criminal.

In civil matters, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (usually exercised by one judge) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, and in Admiralty. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters was formerly exercised by a "full court" of three judges, but is now exercised by the Court of Appeal, established as a separate division of the Supreme Court in October, 1965.

In criminal matters, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by the Central Criminal Court or the Supreme Court on Circuit (presided over by a single judge), and its appellate jurisdiction is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal (constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges).

The procedure and practice of the Supreme Court are defined by statute or regulated by rules made by any three or more judges. The Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The admission to practice of barristers and solicitors is controlled, and their conduct is supervised, by the Court of Appeal.

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (in February, 1966) 6 other Judges of Appeal and 20 Puisne Judges. The civil jurisdictions of the Court are described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction is given on page 377; particulars of the Court of Appeal (for civil matters) are given on page 390, and of the Court of Criminal Appeal on page 391.

Common Law Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at *nisi prius*, before one judge and a jury of four (or of twelve in special cases). A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

Particulars of the transactions in the Common Law Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in recent years are given in the next table. The difference between the number of cases originating and the number of judgments signed illustrates the extent to which cases are not proceeded with to a judgment, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of cases tried illustrates the extent to which cases are determined without coming to a trial.

Table 292. Common Law Jurisdiction

Year	Cases Originating	Cases Set Down for Trial, but Settled or Not Proceeded with	Cases Tried				Judgments Signed
			Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant	Non-suits, etc.	Total	
1959	15,830	1,374	320	60	8	388	5,800
1960	16,497	1,656	459	57	1	517	6,310
1961	20,530	2,096	471	58	2	531	7,604
1962	12,975	2,419	415	59	3	477	5,538
1963	11,725	2,847	381	69	3	453	4,466
1964	11,988	2,436	369	80	10	459	4,479

Equity Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. In making binding declarations of right, the Court may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The Master in Equity performs many judicial functions and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. The Deputy Master, who is also Registrar of the Court, is responsible to the Master for the administration of the Equity Office and for the settlement and passing of decrees and orders of the Court.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1965, included 95 decrees, 3,053 orders on motions and petitions, and 649 orders by Judge in Chambers.

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce)

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Previously, marriages could be dissolved in New South Wales only by special Act of Parliament.

The State legislation being administered by the Court was superseded by the Matrimonial Causes Act which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1959 and which came into operation on 1st February, 1961. The forms and grounds of relief under the State legislation are summarised on page 628 of Year Book No. 56. Where a matrimonial cause had been instituted under State legislation but not completed before 1st February, 1961, the transitional provisions of the 1959 Act gave petitioners the advantages of the new Act without detracting from their position under the former legislation.

The (Commonwealth) Matrimonial Causes Act, 1959, provided a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to divorce and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Courts of the Australian States and Territories were invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act.

The forms of relief granted under the 1959 Act are dissolution of marriage (commonly known as divorce), judicial separation, nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders may be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, and the settlement of marriage property.

Under the 1959 Act, a decree for dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree nisi. In general, a decree nisi automatically becomes absolute at the expiration of three months, unless in the meantime it has been rescinded or appeal proceedings have been instituted, or unless there are children of the marriage under 16 years of age. Where there are children under 16 years of age (and, in special circumstances, above this age), a decree nisi cannot in general become absolute until the Court is satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the children's welfare.

The Act provides that a court in which a matrimonial cause has been instituted must consider the possibility of reconciliation of the parties and may take action to endeavour to effect a reconciliation. Financial assistance may be granted in terms of the Act to approved marriage guidance organisations.

The grounds on which a dissolution of marriage may be granted under the 1959 Act are: adultery, desertion for two years or more; wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; habitual cruelty for one year or more; rape, sodomy, or bestiality; habitual drunkenness and/or intoxication by drugs for two years or more; frequent convictions for crime and failure to support (wife's petition only); imprisonment for at least three years and under sentence for at least five years; conviction for attempting to murder or inflict bodily harm on the petitioner; failure for at least two years to pay maintenance; failure for at least one year to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; insanity; separation for five years or more, with no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed; and presumption of death.

With two exceptions (separation and presumption of death), the grounds on which a decree of judicial separation may be granted are the same as for dissolution of marriage.

The principal grounds on which a marriage may be nullified are: bigamy ; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity ; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud, or duress ; breach of an essential provision in the law under which the marriage took place ; the nonage of either of the parties ; incapacity to consummate the marriage ; and mental deficiency of either of the parties to the marriage.

Particulars of the petitions lodged and decrees granted in matrimonial causes in 1939 and recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 293. Matrimonial Causes: Petitions Lodged and Decrees Granted

Petition or Decree for—	1939	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
PETITIONS							
<i>Divorce—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	879	1,743	1,670	1,833	1,723	1,716	1,748
Wife as Petitioner	1,052	2,141	2,076	2,382	2,369	2,623	2,736
Total	1,931	3,884	3,746	4,215	4,092	4,339	4,484
<i>Nullity of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	11	11	14	6	8	5	8
Wife as Petitioner		20	13	22	13	13	9
Total	11	31	27	28	21	18	17
<i>Divorce or Nullity—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	31	1	1	...	1	...	...
Wife as Petitioner		14	22	4	9	8	13
Total	31	15	23	4	10	8	13
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	256	382	245	47	29	30	24
Wife as Petitioner	141	185	115	16	8	11	3
Total	397	567	360	63	37	41	27
DECREES ABSOLUTE							
<i>Divorce—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	665	1,448	1,464	1,419	1,389	1,364	1,222
Wife as Petitioner	875	1,915	1,779	1,737	1,724	1,929	1,802
Total	1,540	3,363	3,243	3,156*	3,113*	3,293*	3,024*
<i>Nullity of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1	9	12	6	8	3	3
Wife as Petitioner	4	14	15	12	18	10	11
Total	5	23	27	18	26	13	14
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner	7	...	5	1	...	...	3
Total	8	...	5	1	...	...	3
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	301	408	273	26	11	2	1
Wife as Petitioner .. ..		...	...	19	2	2	...
Total	301	408	273	45	13	4	1

* Includes decrees absolute granted (2,762 in 1961, 822 in 1962, 315 in 1963, and 170 in 1964) in respect of petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation.

The grounds for divorce in cases where decrees were made absolute in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 294. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute: Grounds of Decree

Grounds* of Decree	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	492	529	471	390	409	352
Cruelty (physical) .. .. .	...	1	...	3	6	9
Desertion for—						
3 years or more†	673	667	571	171	...	...
2 years or more‡ .. .. .	...	...	81	509	642	548
Non-compliance with Restitution Decree—						
No minimum period†	274	260	197	18	...	...
At least 1 year‡ .. .. .	...	...	7	14	27	8
Separation (5 years or more)† .. .. .	...	...	64	202	233	224
Drunkenness (3 years or more) and—						
Neglect†	8	6	7	...	...	...
Cruelty (physical)†	1	1	...	2	...	...
Drunkenness (2 years or more)† .. .. .	...	...	1	7	5	4
Drunkenness (2 years or more)† and Cruelty (physical) .. .. .	...	...	1	1	1	2
Insanity† .. .. .	...	...	2	22	7	4
Refusal to consummate† .. .. .	...	...	1	5	2	9
Other Grounds .. .. .	...	...	16	45	32	62
Total, All Grounds	1,448	1,464	1,419	1,389	1,364	1,222
WIFE AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	385	372	326	255	304	307
Cruelty (physical)	105	101	79	111	117	127
Desertion for—						
3 years or more†	1,119	1,011	903	263	...	...
2 years or more‡ .. .. .	...	...	114	650	1,016	875
Non-compliance with Restitution Decree—						
No minimum period†	140	142	91	19	...	...
At least 1 year‡ .. .. .	...	...	1	6	11	7
Separation (5 years or more)† .. .. .	...	...	57	212	308	291
Drunkenness (3 years or more) and—						
Neglect†	55	35	29	5	...	...
Cruelty (physical)†	96	105	84	22	...	...
Drunkenness (2 years or more)† .. .. .	...	...	4	34	43	28
Drunkenness (2 years or more)† and Cruelty (physical) .. .. .	...	...	5	28	39	39
Insanity† .. .. .	...	...	...	8	6	1
Refusal to consummate† .. .. .	...	...	2	3	4	5
Other Grounds	15	13	42	108	81	122
Total, All Grounds	1,915	1,779	1,737	1,724	1,929	1,802
ALL PETITIONERS						
Adultery	877	901	797	645	713	659
Cruelty (physical)	105	102	79	114	123	136
Desertion for—						
3 years or more†	1,792	1,678	1,474	434	...	...
2 years or more‡ .. .. .	...	...	195	1,159	1,658	1,423
Non-compliance with Restitution Decree—						
No minimum period†	414	402	288	37	...	...
At least 1 year‡ .. .. .	...	...	8	20	38	15
Separation (5 years or more)† .. .. .	...	...	121	414	541	515
Drunkenness (3 years or more) and—						
Neglect†	63	41	36	5	...	...
Cruelty (physical)†	97	106	84	24	...	...
Drunkenness (2 years or more)† .. .. .	...	...	5	41	48	32
Drunkenness (2 years or more)† and Cruelty (physical) .. .. .	...	...	6	29	40	41
Insanity† .. .. .	...	...	2	30	13	5
Refusal to consummate† .. .. .	...	...	3	8	6	14
Other Grounds	15	13	58	153	113	184
Total, All Grounds	3,363	3,243	3,156	3,113	3,293	3,024

* No distinction is made between grounds under the 1959 Commonwealth Act and those under the superseded State legislation where the grounds are substantially equivalent.

† Ground available under the superseded State legislation.

‡ Ground available under the 1959 Commonwealth Act.

Desertion has been the principal ground on which divorces are granted, and in 1964 was the ground for 47 per cent. of the total divorce decrees made absolute. Adultery usually ranks next in importance, and accounted for 22 per cent. of the divorces in 1964. Separation for five years or more, a new ground provided by the 1959 Commonwealth legislation, has risen in importance, and in 1964 accounted for 17 per cent. of the decrees made absolute; on the other hand, non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights was the ground for 12 per cent. of the divorces in 1960, but less than 1 per cent. in 1964.

The majority of decrees for divorce are granted on the petition of wives: in 1964, the proportion of husbands was 40 per cent. Wives are more numerous than husbands as petitioners in cases of desertion, separation, cruelty, and drunkenness, but more husbands obtain divorces for adultery, non-compliance with orders for restitution of conjugal rights, and insanity.

The ages at marriage of persons divorced in 1964 are shown below:—

Table 295. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute, 1964: Age of Husband and Wife at Marriage

Age of Husband at Marriage (Years)	Age of Wife at Marriage (Years)								Husbands	
	Under 18	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 or more	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 18	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	1
18 to 20	129	209	59	8	2	...	...	...	407	14
21 to 24	132	538	475	90	18	4	2	...	1,259	42
25 to 29	39	182	308	149	41	12	4	...	735	24
30 to 34	6	43	83	84	57	20	11	...	304	10
35 to 39	2	12	24	26	30	28	10	...	132	4
40 or more	1	3	13	25	30	36	55	...	163	5
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	...
Wives—Total	324	990	963	382	178	101	84	2	3,024	...
Per cent.	11	33	32	12	6	3	3	...	...	100

Forty-four per cent. of the wives and 15 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1964 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 76 per cent. of the wives and 57 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age. These proportions vary little from year to year.

The ages at the times of divorce of the same parties covered by Table 295 are shown in the next table:—

Table 296. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute, 1964: Age of Husband and Wife at Divorce

Age of Husband at Divorce (Years)	Age of Wife at Divorce (Years)									Husbands	
	Under 25	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 or more	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 25	65	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	2
25 to 29	127	205	26	2	2	...	1	...	...	363	12
30 to 34	44	209	206	37	7	1	2	...	...	506	17
35 to 39	8	60	206	222	51	12	2	2	...	563	19
40 to 44	3	8	51	182	177	41	8	...	...	470	16
45 to 49	1	6	16	52	153	127	24	8	...	387	13
50 to 54	...	...	4	20	44	124	91	29	...	312	10
55 or more	1	1	1	11	29	45	80	177	...	345	11
Not stated	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	5	...
Wives—Total	249	497	510	526	464	350	209	217	2	3,024	...
Per cent.	8	17	17	17	15	12	7	7	...	...	100

Particulars of the duration and issue of marriage in cases in which decree *nisi* for divorce were made absolute in the last four years are shown below:—

Table 297. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute: Duration of Marriage and Issue

Duration of Marriage*	Divorces				Children of Marriage†	Divorces			
	1961	1962	1963	1964		1961	1962	1963	1964
Years									
Under 5	257	238	251	210	0	1,122	1,272	1,325	1,143
5 to 9	885	819	909	787	1	839	818	844	810
10 to 14	833	775	735	660	2	694	606	689	636
15 to 19	497	497	561	541	3	327	270	285	292
20 to 29	519	578	624	598	4	101	99	101	97
30 or more	165	206	213	228	5 or more	73	48	49	46
Total	3,156	3,113	3,293	3,024	Total	3,156	3,113	3,293	3,024

* The interval between the date of marriage, and the date the decree *nisi* for divorce was made absolute.

† The number of children recorded on petitions lodged. Petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation showed all children born to the marriage, irrespective of their age and whether living or dead at the time of the petition; those lodged under the 1959 Commonwealth Act show the living children (including adopted children) of the marriage under 21 years of age.

Of the persons divorced in 1964, 21 per cent. were married by the Registrar and 79 per cent. (including Church of England 36 per cent. and Roman Catholic 18 per cent.) by ministers of religion.

Protective Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Protective Jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master and the Deputy Master in the Protective Jurisdiction.

In terms of the Mental Health Act, the affairs of patients in psychiatric hospitals are controlled and administered (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the written request of the patient) by the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Master amounted to \$8,071,000 at 30th June, 1965. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc.

Probate Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Probate Jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased

person is vested in the Public Trustee and, with a few exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The powers of the Court are exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their trouble), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court, usually without a jury. Where estates are less than \$2,000 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The number and value of estates dealt with in recent years are shown in the next table. The values represent the gross value of estates, including those not subject to duty and those dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases, probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time, and such estates are duplicated in the figures.

Table 298. Probate Jurisdiction

Year	Probates Granted		Letters of Administration Granted		Total Estates Dealt With	
	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1959	12,613	231,984	3,515	26,203	16,128	258,187
1960	10,843	222,146	4,768	17,234	15,611	239,380
1961	13,907	245,643	3,004	17,633	16,911	263,276
1962	13,824	265,537	3,129	22,888	16,953	288,424
1963	13,764	242,978	3,043	35,247	16,807	278,225
1964	14,420	297,817	3,405	24,228	17,825	322,045

Admiralty Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

Land and Valuation Court

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted at the close of 1921, as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of

a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court determines claims for compensation arising out of the resumption of land by public authorities, the execution of authorised works, or the operation of town and country planning schemes; it also hears appeals from the decisions of local government authorities under these planning schemes. The Court determines questions of law referred by way of stated case by the Board of Subdivision Appeals (applications for the opening of new public roads or the subdivision of land), or by the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal or the Country Board of Appeal (applications for the erection of buildings). The Court hears appeals against the determinations of local land boards (under the Crown Lands Act, the Pastures Protection Act, the Closer Settlement Act, the Irrigation Act, and kindred Acts), and it also hears objections to the decisions of rating authorities (where a valuation exceeds \$10,000), valuation boards of review (under the Valuation of Land Act), and certain other authorities set up under various Acts and empowered to decide questions of compensation or liability under these Acts.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on circuit, and Courts of Quarter Sessions (held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions). These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on Circuit.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court and, in proper

cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

Courts of Quarter Sessions

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. In 1965, 52 places were appointed, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but ten times in both Sydney and Parramatta, and six times in both Newcastle and Wollongong.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts (e.g., Licensing Courts). Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Cases before Higher Criminal Courts

The following table shows the number of distinct persons tried and the number convicted in 1939 and recent years before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns, and the Central Criminal Court. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person in any one year, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

Table 299. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted

Year	Distinct Persons Tried	Not Guilty	Convicted				
			Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Other Offences	Total Persons Convicted	
						Number	Per 10,000 of Population
1938-39*	1,173	369	225	576	3	804	2.94
1958	2,494	220	609	1,641	24	2,274	6.16
1959	2,569	244	634	1,675	16	2,325	6.18
1960	2,894	259	724	1,878	33	2,635	6.88
1961	2,879	167	746	1,943	23	2,712	6.93
1962	2,692	179	623	1,874	16	2,513	6.31
1963	3,056	149	676	2,203	28	2,907	7.18
1964	2,898	209	733	1,936	20	2,689	6.52
1964—							
Males	2,811	202	706	1,884	19	2,609	12.60
Females	87	7	27	52	1	80	0.39

* Year ended 30th June.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen. About 93 per cent. of the persons tried during the five years from 1960 to 1964 were convicted; in the case of offences against the person, the proportion was approximately 85 per cent.

The number of convictions for each of the principal offences is shown for 1938-39 and the last five years in the next table:—

Table 300. Higher Criminal Courts: Convictions, by Principal Offence

Offence	1938-39*	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Against the Person—						
Murder	6	14	11	17	15	25
Attempted Murder	4	3	4	3	4	8
Manslaughter (excl. driving offences)	4	16	21	16	12	13
Malicious Wounding	†	29	47	44	36	45
Abortion	7	...	6	1	2	3
Robbery	37	76	108	72	47	82
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—						
Rape	2	8	21	10	23	44
Carnal Knowledge	48	146	159	137	162	177
Other Offences against Females	26	133	105	88	103	111
Indecent Assault on a Male	26	120	87	87	118	69
Other Unnatural Offences	26	23	22	22	26	17
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage	19	23	24	17	16	25
Assault: Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	†	51	53	56	56	42
Other	28	37	42	17	22	27
Driving Offences	†	28	19	15	24	31
Other Offences	44	17	17	21	10	14
Total, Against the Person	225	724	746	623	676	733
Against Property—						
Break, Enter, and Steal	374	1,001	1,145	1,060	1,247	1,113
Larceny (incl. Embezzlement)	60	637	629	608	741	621
Receiving Stolen Goods	44	43	36	52	44	56
Fraud and False Pretences	46	140	99	99	101	99
Forgery and/or Uttering	19	23	24	22	35	13
Other Offences	33	34	10	33	35	34
Total, Against Property	576	1,878	1,943	1,874	2,203	1,936
Other Offences	3	33	23	16	28	20
Total Offences	804	2,635	2,712	2,513	2,907	2,689

* Year ended 30th June.

† Not available; included in "Other Offences".

The most numerous offences against property are breaking and entering and various types of larceny; in the case of offences against the person, the most numerous are offences against females and unnatural offences.

The next table shows the ages of persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in the last six years:—

Table 301. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages of Distinct Persons Convicted

Year	Age Group (years)								Total
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	61 or more	
1959	727	502	343	295	188	176	62	32	2,325
1960	853	607	345	288	232	193	85	32	2,635
1961	916	620	369	318	209	202	52	26	2,712
1962	815	608	351	274	208	170	66	21	2,513
1963	948	667	394	303	228	263	74	30	2,907
1964	1,056	630	...	235	191	191	62	31	2,689
1964—									
Males	1,039	613	282	232	175	179	60	29	2,609
Females	17	17	11	3	16	12	2	2	80

Of the total persons convicted in 1964, 39 per cent. were under 21 years of age, 24 per cent. between 21 and 25 years, 11 per cent. between 26 and 30 years, and 26 per cent. were over 30 years of age.

Particulars of the ages of persons convicted in 1964 for each of the principal offences are given in the following table:—

Table 302. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages and Offences of Distinct Persons Convicted, 1964

Offence	Age Group (years)						Total
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 or more	
Against the Person—							
Murder	5	2	6	4	2	6	25
Attempted Murder .. .. .	...	2	...	1	1	4	8
Manslaughter (excl. driving offences)	2	1	4	2	1	3	13
Malicious Wounding	11	8	6	7	5	8	45
Robbery	33	30	12	3	3	1	82
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—							
Rape	31	8	3	...	...	2	44
Other Offences against Females	152	55	16	4	18	43	288
Unnatural Offences	12	15	13	15	8	23	86
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage .. .. .	...	4	5	5	4	7	25
Assault—							
Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	7	12	5	4	5	9	42
Other	8	6	5	2	1	5	27
Driving Offences	10	9	3	4	1	4	31
Other Offences	3	4	2	...	7	1	17
Total, Against the Person	274	156	80	51	56	116	733
Against Property—							
Break, Enter and Steal	455	282	115	103	71	87	1,113
Larceny (incl. Embezzlement)	293	143	67	40	28	50	621
Receiving Stolen Goods	14	12	6	12	3	9	56
Fraud and False Pretences	8	20	11	18	23	19	99
Forgery and/or Uttering .. .. .	...	3	2	3	4	1	13
Other Offences	9	9	5	6	4	1	34
Total, Against Property	779	469	206	182	133	167	1,936
Other Offences	3	5	7	2	2	1	20
Total, All Offences	1,056	630	293	235	191	284	2,689

DISTRICT COURTS

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1965. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1964, there were 71 district courts and 23 district court judges.

Ordinarily, cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds \$100. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues in equity, probate, and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court, and over those actions cognisable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed \$6,000 (or \$400 where a title to land is involved).

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but in certain instances new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court.

Particulars of actions brought in District Courts in their original jurisdiction during the last six years are given in the following table. Of the cases tried during 1964, 355 were tried by jury and 6,353 without a jury.

Table 303. District Courts: Transactions

Year	Cases Originating	Cases Discontinued or Settled without Hearing *	Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Confession, or Agreement	Cases Tried			Total Cases Disposed of	Cases Pending and in Arrear at end of Year
				Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant †	Total		
1959	50,193	17,845	29,170	3,621	720	4,341	51,356	26,793
1960	40,357	18,975	31,125	3,280	413	3,693	53,793	13,357
1961	65,024	22,517	32,299	4,295	466	4,761	59,577	18,804
1962	61,483	22,254	37,466	5,055	613	5,668	63,388	14,899
1963	63,485	21,866	36,691	6,327	717	7,044	63,601	12,783
1964	71,802	22,954	41,671	6,059	649	6,708	71,333	12,314

* Includes cases settled by arbitration (47 in 1964).

† Includes non-suits, etc.

In addition to the cases covered by the foregoing table, District Courts undertake a considerable amount of work under various Acts.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and four other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates, administers the workers' compensation Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, and levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Silicosis Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court, and from that Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the

supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment".

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth. Appeal lies from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court.

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1901. Its present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1964.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the Supreme Court or the District Court, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes or lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members chosen by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a

single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

Conciliation Committees, comprising a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, are established for particular industries or callings on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment for the industries or callings. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute, whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner or Committee may make an order in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners hold office until they attain the age of 65 years.

Special commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a special commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Apprenticeship Councils are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner (who holds office until he reaches 65 years of age) and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the industry.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding industrial tribunals is published in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

LOWER COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION

Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts)

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is ordinarily limited to cases involving not more than \$300, but where the amount involved exceeds \$100 and the defendant objects to its being heard by a Court of Petty Sessions, the action must be transferred to the District Court. In respect of certain matters under the Moneylenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1961, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to \$1,000. A stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to \$60, and one justice up to \$10. In cases of unliquidated demands, the

jurisdiction of two justices extends only to cases involving \$20 or, by consent of the parties, up to \$60, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, a decision of the court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

The transactions of Small Debts Courts during 1939 and recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 304. Small Debts Courts: Transactions

Year	Cases Originating	Judgments for Plaintiff		Executions Issued	Garnishee Orders Issued
		Number	Amount		
			\$ thous.		
1939	78,970	45,300	852	10,664	13,544
1959	101,169	44,193	1,670	15,092	14,350
1960	109,110	46,751	1,840	16,521	16,553
1961	140,417	59,007	2,852	18,780	17,162
1962	159,473	75,306	4,240	20,742	30,122
1963	184,938	91,347	5,840	22,809	40,743
1964	175,835	89,778	6,509	24,810	46,929

In garnishee cases, the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over an amount, per week, equal to \$8 less than the current Sydney basic wage for adult males.

Licensing Courts

Under the Liquor Act, between three and five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State, and also sit as stipendiary magistrates in the Metropolitan District to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences, and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown on page 245.

Wardens' Courts (Mining)

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1964, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed \$100 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law. Similarly, any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

Land Boards

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister. There are also two special Land Boards, with the powers and duties of a Local Land Board, for war service land settlement matters.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Western Lands Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and a local member who is paid by fees.

Fair Rents Boards

Under the (State) Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1965, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rentals of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Courts of Petty Sessions

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal, quasi-criminal, and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, and the Police Offences Act, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties, and procedure and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 383), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to hire-purchase agreements, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, and masters and servants.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1958. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a magistrate or by justices of the peace.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant. The States Crimes Act provides that an offence relating to property with a value not exceeding \$500 may be disposed of summarily with the consent of the accused; some offences are also disposed of summarily without such consent if the value of the property involved does not exceed \$100. Under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, offences other than those declared to be indictable are punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction; offences declared to be indictable may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, or, if they relate to property with a value not exceeding \$100, upon the request of the prosecution. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a *prima facie* case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 390.

Children's Courts

Children's courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1961. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and at any hearing or trial, persons not directly interested are excluded.

The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children.

The functions of the Court are reformatory, not punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Child Welfare to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Deserted Wives and Children Act. They act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British Dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act.

Appeal from their decisions lies in proper cases to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions, or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.

The following table shows the number of children under 18 years of age dealt with in children's courts in recent years, according to the nature of the offence and the action taken:—

Table 305. Children's Courts: Offences and Action Taken

Particulars	Number of Juveniles			
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
OFFENCE				
Offences under—				
Crimes Act	4,462	4,074	4,488	4,581
Child Welfare Act	2,406	2,559	2,707	2,740
Public Instruction Act—Truancy	20	15	4	2
Minor Offences	2,120	2,321	2,460	2,369
Total Juveniles Dealt With: Boys	7,069	7,028	7,551	7,634
Girls	1,939	1,941	2,108	2,058
Children	9,008	8,969	9,659	9,692
ACTION TAKEN				
Fined	1,937	2,165	2,324	2,199
Bound over	166	78	77	142
Committed for Trial	76	64	78	60
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department	1,549	1,622	1,671	1,691
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department—				
Order Suspended	476	439	518	440
Returned to Former Custody	52	51	65	56
Committed to Care of Approved Person	285	287	332	353
Committed to Care of Minister	605	556	587	623
Released on Probation	3,503	3,329	3,385	3,652
Admonished, Discharged, etc.	243	254	416	285
Variation of Order	17	1	...	...
Other	99	123	206	191

Cases before Magistrates' Courts

The offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table. The figures given in the table relate to the total offences charged—where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in

tabulating the statistics of crime. It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Table 306. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Charges and Convictions

Year	Cases Withdrawn or Dis-charged	Summary Convictions and Penalty					Cases Committed to Higher Courts	Total Offences Charged
		Fine	Fine Paid without Court Attendance *	Imprisonment	Other †	Total Convictions		
1939	16,207	97,739	...	4,623	23,991	126,353	2,288	144,848
1959	20,169	207,907	321,157	10,027	85,570	624,661	7,522	652,352
1960	18,080	204,805	351,685	10,273	91,358	658,121	8,212	684,413
1961	23,129	215,013	370,688	11,477	87,817	684,995	8,294	716,418
1962	22,950	190,185	443,689	11,707	90,592	736,173	7,414	766,537
1963	27,910	190,386	389,395	11,359	85,308	676,448	8,538	712,896
1964	31,854	198,315	381,058	11,482	92,125	682,980	7,575	722,409

* Minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid, at offenders' option, without prior court attendance.

† Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

Persons arrested for drunkenness are allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominal bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner, and they are included in the statistics as convictions. Cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty are also included as convictions.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 307. Courts of Petty Sessions and Childrens Courts: Convictions for Principal Offences

Year	Against the Person	Against Property	Against Good Order		Transport and Traffic *	Other Offences (mainly Administrative)	Total Summary Convictions *
			Drunkenness	Other			
1939	1,667	11,055	32,405	14,288	42,181	24,757	126,353
1959	3,485	27,284	69,201	31,455	462,610	30,626	624,661
1960	3,776	27,752	68,591	35,110	498,423	24,469	658,121
1961	3,405	28,291	67,809	36,549	517,264	31,677	684,995
1962	3,398	28,922	68,546	38,753	566,847	29,707	736,173
1963	3,468	29,188	65,630	40,537	505,963	31,662	676,448
1964	3,437	28,389	61,537	41,514	510,585	37,518	682,980

* Includes minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid without court attendance.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are offences against persons or property. In 1964 offences against good order (mainly drunkenness) accounted for 15 per cent. and transport and traffic offences for 75 per cent. of the total convictions. The penalty imposed by the Courts in most cases is a fine. Sentence of imprisonment was imposed in only 2 per cent. (14 per cent. for offences against persons and 37 per cent. for offences against property) of the total convictions in 1964.

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences" consist mainly of breaches of administrative law (e.g., local government and suppression of gambling). A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met by a fine.

Magistrates' Courts: Applications for Orders

Particulars of the applications for orders made to Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in the last four years are given in the next table:—

Table 308. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Applications for Orders

Order	Number of Applications				Number of Orders Made			
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1961	1962	1963	1964
For Maintenance—								
Wife	2,803	3,133	3,397	3,339	1,518	1,551	1,847	1,795
Child	1,577	1,948	1,717	1,508	1,103	1,390	1,212	1,034
Under Mental Health Act ..	9	4	3	11	6	3	3	6
Varying Order for Maintenance ..	1,858	1,810	1,848	1,659	1,215	1,233	1,180	1,102
Preliminary Expenses*	63	83	114	130	39	53	75	104
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child	738	2,141	2,237	2,447	609	1,908	2,010	1,988
Detention of Property	10,527	8,998	4,342	3,641	5,162	4,771	2,704	2,431
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	278	258	226	247	181	175	154	172
Mental Health Act—Detention in Institution	409	412	426	477	406	410	421	473
Landlord and Tenant	6,265	6,871	7,806	7,588	3,035	3,494	4,150	3,881
Other	3,297	3,782	2,837	2,678	1,840	2,345	1,416	1,392
Total	27,824	29,440	24,953	23,725	15,114	17,333	15,172	14,378

* Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

In 1964, there were 6,267 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions Courts, 5,994 of which were for maintenance. In 1,992 instances the case was withdrawn or discharged, and in 3,589 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 686 men were imprisoned, almost all for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

Coroners' Courts

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1960-1963.

Every stipendiary magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible to magistrates, a Clerk of Petty Sessions or a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, is appointed coroner.

At the Coroner's discretion, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols or in mines, and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. In certain cases (mainly deaths from mining accidents), the facts may be determined by a jury of six persons. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend at an inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination.

Under the Coroners Act, 1912, in force until January, 1961, Coroners were empowered to commit for trial anyone adjudged criminally responsible for a death. Under the new Coroners Act, 1960-1963, a Coroner must, where a person has been charged with an indictable offence in connection with a death, adjourn the inquest after establishing the identity of the deceased and the place and date of death. An inquest must also be adjourned if during the course of evidence the Coroner decides that a *prima facie* case has been made out against a known person. Inquests adjourned for these reasons may be concluded after termination of criminal proceedings.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 77 fires in 1964, and found that 46 of the fires were accidental, that 3 were caused wilfully, and that the evidence in 19 cases was insufficient to indicate the origin; 9 cases were committed for trial from Courts of Petty Sessions.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Courts of Petty Sessions, by the Supreme Court (in the Court of Appeal in respect of civil matters and the Court of Criminal Appeal for criminal matters) from Courts of Petty Sessions, District Courts, and Courts of Quarter Sessions, and from decisions of the Supreme Court constituted by a single Justice, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeals on point of law (usually by stating a case) may be made from special courts (e.g. the Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission) to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court.

Appeals to Quarter Sessions

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. The Appeal Court re-hears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

Court of Appeal

The Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters was formerly exercised by a "full court" of three judges, but is now exercised by the Court of Appeal constituted by three or more Judges of Appeal. The Court of Appeal was established as a separate division of the Supreme Court in October, 1965, in terms of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts (Amendment) Act, 1965. The Court comprises a President and not more than six Judges of Appeal, and may sit in two separate divisions.

The Court hears appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, considers motions for new trials and kindred matters, and hears appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the Supreme Court. It may also, in certain circumstances and where the parties consent, substitute its own assessment of damages for the verdict of a jury or judge of the first instance.

Court of Criminal Appeal

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at \$3,000 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce, or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

Appeals to the Privy Council

Appeals from Australian Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Commonwealth, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard (on appeal) by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of \$1,000 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents, no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other federal courts created by Commonwealth Parliament (the Federal

Court of Bankruptcy and the Commonwealth Industrial Court), and in State courts invested by Parliament with federal jurisdiction. Federal jurisdiction has been conferred on State courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, the Matrimonial Causes Act, the Bankruptcy Act, and other Commonwealth Acts.

The High Court of Australia, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other justices. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in other State capital cities as occasion requires. Registries of the Court have been established in all the capital cities.

The High Court has both original jurisdiction (usually exercised by a single justice) and appellate jurisdiction (exercised by at least three justices). In some cases, the Court's jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in matters arising under a treaty, in suits between the Commonwealth and a State or between States, in matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth, and in matters involving any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth.

In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from decisions made in its original jurisdiction, from decisions of other courts exercising federal jurisdiction, from the courts of Commonwealth Territories, and from Supreme Courts and other State courts from which an appeal lies to the Privy Council. Appeals from the State courts can be brought only by special leave of the High Court, unless the matter involves property or civil right valued at \$3,000 or more or affects the status of a person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, or bankruptcy. The Court also hears appeals on points of law from administrative determinations, such as decisions of the Commissioner for Taxation, Taxation Boards of Review, and the Registrar of Trade Marks.

Information about the Federal Court of Bankruptcy is given below.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court, established in 1956, consists of a Chief Judge and three other judges. The Court has an original jurisdiction in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act (e.g. offences against the Act, the interpretation or enforcement of industrial awards, the enforcement of rules of industrial organisations, inquiries into disputed elections in industrial organisations). It also has jurisdiction to hear appeals from State Courts (not being Supreme Courts) and Territory Courts in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act or under the Public Service Arbitration Act. The Court's principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in other State capitals as occasion requires. Further information about the Court is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

BANKRUPTCY

Under the (Commonwealth) Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1960, the Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which coincide generally with State boundaries. The Federal Court of Bankruptcy, which was established in 1930 and consists of a single judge, has jurisdiction throughout Australia, but it exercises this jurisdiction mainly in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Terri-

tory) and Victoria. Certain State courts have been invested with federal jurisdiction in bankruptcy and, outside New South Wales and Victoria, usually exercise jurisdiction in the respective bankruptcy districts. The Bankruptcy Act provides for the appointment of an Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the Commonwealth and a Registrar and an Official Receiver for each bankruptcy district.

Any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file a petition for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided the debts to the petitioning creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to \$100, or the debtor may surrender his estate under Parts XI or XII of the Bankruptcy Act. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. After sequestration of his estate, a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to the approval of the Court.

The Court has power to decide questions of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

A Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature delegated by the Court. He may make full examination of the bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed deputy-registrars in country districts.

All sequestered estates are vested in an Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have relation to the conduct of a debtor and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement, composition, or assignment (Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver may be appointed by the Court to complete the administration of the estate, or the Court may direct the Official Receiver to convene a meeting of the creditors of the estate to enable them to appoint a registered trustee to complete administration of the estate.

Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1960. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage, or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies or is absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that

court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed \$4,000. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed \$1,000, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow. He may apply the share of an infant to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State and there are branch offices at Newcastle, Broken Hill, Wollongong, and Lismore.

Operations are not conducted for profit. Fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on the Public Trustee's Common Fund.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act and the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales and the Dormant Funds Act.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund and the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

Table 309. Public Trust Office: Transactions

Year ended 30th June	Estates received for Administra- tion	Trust Moneys		Commission and Fees	Office Administra- tion	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury	Value of Estates in Active Administra- tion
		Received	Paid				
	No.	\$ thousand					
1960	3,066	11,167	10,831	688	688	23	25,992
1961	3,175	11,966	12,130	745	745	38	27,001
1962	3,303	12,623	12,635	830	830	49	29,458
1963	3,574	14,934	14,639	813	813	40	32,659
1964	3,739	15,234	17,875	904	904	61	35,410
1965	3,479	16,759	20,404	1,013	1,013	41	38,074

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar General in New South Wales administers the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, the Registration of Deeds Act, and the Real Property Act. Registrations are made of births, deaths, and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision; liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing Acts.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Land Titles Office and Deeds Branch of the Registrar-General's Office are usually available for inspection by the public; fees are charged for regis-

tration. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The fees collected by the Registrar-General during 1964 amounted to \$2,060,000, of which \$1,513,000 was collected by the Land Titles Office, \$114,000 by the Survey Drafting Branch, \$268,000 by the Deeds Branch, and \$165,000 by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Branch. Registration, etc., fees collected by the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice amounted to \$1,325,000.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, AND COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs, and copyrights devolves upon the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-1962, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Norfolk Island and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a Patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1955-1958, a trade mark is registered for a period of seven years, but may be renewed for successive periods of fourteen years on payment of the prescribed fee. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-1950, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1963.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs, and copyright.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

Under the (Commonwealth) Service and Execution of Process Act, civil judgments given in the courts of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth, and (since 1964) fines imposed by courts of summary jurisdiction in any State or Territory, can be enforced in any other State or Territory. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State or Territory for the apprehension or commitment of a person, and endorsed in another State or Territory, may be duly executed in the latter State or Territory, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person.

Special arrangements concerning fugitive offenders as between different parts of the British Commonwealth are made in terms of the (Imperial) Fugitive Offenders Act. Extradition to foreign countries is governed by the (Imperial) Extradition Acts and the (Commonwealth) Extradition Act, in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the United Kingdom Government.

LAW REFORM COMMISSION

A full-time standing Law Reform Commission, comprising a Supreme Court Judge as permanent chairman and four other legal experts (including an academic lawyer) appointed for varying periods, was established by the State Government in January, 1966. The Commission is to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform and consolidation, and is to report on draft legislation referred to it by Parliament. The Commission has the assistance of research staff, draftsmen, and other ancillary staff.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue:—

Table 310. Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	₹ thousand					
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc. of Judiciary ..	783	910	897	1,005	974	1,221
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	6,824	7,594	8,229	8,581	9,408	10,875
Police (including Traffic Services)	20,558	22,414	23,767	25,353	27,424	29,144
Prisons	3,244	3,516	3,815	3,849	4,005	4,352
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children	1,102	1,331	1,488	1,596	1,734	1,889
Total Expenditure	32,512	35,765	38,196	40,385	43,545	47,481
RECEIPTS						
Fines and Forfeitures	2,879	3,525	4,491	4,930	4,906	5,418
Fees	4,204	5,009	4,915	5,114	5,591	5,794
Proceeds of Prison Industries ..	782	775	752	772	719	626
Other	59	72	60	62	58	77
Total Receipts	7,924	9,380	10,218	10,877	11,273	11,915
NET EXPENDITURE ..	24,587	26,385	27,978	29,507	32,272	35,566

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and traffic control is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic").

POLICE

The New South Wales police force, which covers the whole State, is organised under the Police Regulation Act. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Premier, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Assistant Commissioners of Police, superintendents, and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed a constable unless he is at least 19 and under 30 years of age, and is of good character and reasonably educated. A person who has been convicted of a felony or is in other employment may not be appointed. A high physical standard is required of recruits.

Youths between 15 and 18 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 30th June, 1965, there were 179 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. At 30th June, 1965, there were 57 women police.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years. Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension are shown on page 271.

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State; e.g., they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, and inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts. In the metropolitan and Newcastle areas, the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police", consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. Parking police wear distinctive uniforms. They numbered 124 at 30th June, 1965.

The police radio network permits wireless broadcasts to the police stations in Sydney and Newcastle, as well as two-way communication with the patrol cars operating in these cities and the police launches on both harbours. Direct wireless communication is maintained with the other

capital cities of Australia, and base radio stations established at various country centres enable direct communication with other stations and cars operating in the district.

The strength of the police force in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 311. Police Force at 30th June

Classification	1939*	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
General	3,036	3,573	3,650	3,736	3,793	3,854	3,964
Criminal Investigation Branch	121	283	281	286	298	313	316
Others on Detective Work	224	643	660	664	676	705	718
Traffic	361	600	687	696	757	792	853
Water	23	31	31	34	36	36	34
Total of Foregoing ..	3,765	5,130	5,309	5,416	5,560	5,700	5,885
Cadets	128	166	178	184	181	192	179
Women Police	8	54	58	57	57	58	57
Matrons	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers	12	5	5	5	5	4	2
Special Constables ..	6	28	30	30	28	27	30
Parking Police .. ..	...	101	102	109	126	124	124
Total	3,923	5,488	5,686	5,805	5,961	6,109	6,281

* At 31st December.

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, women police, matrons, trackers, and parking police) in relation to the population. There has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police, apart from the extension of duties arising from the increase in population.

Table 312. Police Stations and Police Force in relation to Population

At 30th June	Police Stations	Number of Police			Population to each Policeman
		Metropolitan	Country	Total	
1939*	516	2,585	1,180	3,765	735
1960	504	3,505	1,625	5,130	747
1961	506	3,627	1,682	5,309	738
1962	507	3,692	1,724	5,416	734
1963	506	3,784	1,776	5,560	728
1964	505	3,859	1,841	5,700	722
1965	502	4,034	1,851	5,885	712

* At 31st December.

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 313. Cost of Police Services

Year ended 30th June	Salaries	Contribution to Super-annuation Fund	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure*		
				From Consolidated Revenue	From Road Transport Funds†	Total
				\$ thousand		
1960	14,875	1,669	4,014	17,231	3,327	20,558
1961	16,420	1,894	3,968	18,516	3,766	22,282
1962	17,364	1,957	4,445	19,710	4,057	23,767
1963	18,458	2,062	4,833	20,709	4,644	25,353
1964	20,172	2,219	5,032	22,445	4,979	27,424
1965	21,100	2,436	5,608	23,928	5,216	29,144

* Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

† Excludes amounts (\$104,000 in 1964-65) contributed towards payment of pay-roll tax.

The expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.

PRISONS

The establishment, regulation, and control of prisons and the custody of prisoners in New South Wales are provided for by the Prisons Act, 1952. Under the Act, a Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the direction of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons who are not prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held in custody by the Comptroller-General, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

A stipendiary magistrate appointed as Visiting Justice to each prison under the Act may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as are prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Comptroller-General on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell as punishment. In any case he sees fit, an offence against prison discipline, which constitutes an offence punishable by imprisonment, may be dealt with summarily or on indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 18 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal prisons, one as minor, nine as special establishments, and two as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women (both at Long Bay, Sydney), the Goulburn Training Centre, and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst, and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short-sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Training Centre, and prisoners with longer criminal records are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The minor and police gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, Mannus, Laurel Hill, and Kirkconnell, the Training Centres at Emu Plains and Berrima, Grafton Gaol, and the Cooma Prison. At Emu Plains, prisoners—usually first offenders under 23 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes; at Berrima, prisoners are trained in cabinet-making, signwriting, and farm work. At these establishments the conditions of prison life are modified to conform with ordinary rural life, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners of intractable disposition and violent nature are sent to Grafton Gaol.

Police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

The prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

Education classes for prisoners were held in seven establishments at June, 1964, and 538 prisoners were enrolled in correspondence courses. Libraries in prisons contained 47,407 volumes at 30th June, 1964.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowered a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted of specified criminal offences for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time. Since June, 1957, habitual criminals have been dealt with in accordance with the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957. This Act empowers a judge to pronounce as an habitual criminal any person aged 25 years or more who has, on at least two occasions previously, served separate terms of imprisonment for specified criminal offences. The Act also provides for offenders convicted summarily to be pronounced habitual criminals, after application has been made to a judge on the direction of a stipendiary magistrate.

After an offender has been pronounced an habitual criminal, the judge passes a further sentence on him, of from 5 to 14 years. Any sentence being served at the time of the pronouncement is served concurrently with the sentence passed following the pronouncement. When an habitual criminal has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment, he may be granted a written licence by the Governor to be at large, if the Governor is satisfied that the prisoner's conduct and attitude warrant his release.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases, the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-third of the sentence for first offenders to one-sixth for habitual criminals; prisoners sentenced to three months or less are detained for the full period. Some prisoners are released on licence; the licences operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the licence and recommitment to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

PRISONERS

The following table shows the number of prisoners received into gaol and the number in gaol under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years. Many prisoners are received under sentence more than once during a year, and the number received is therefore shown in the table on two bases; in one case, a prisoner is counted once each time received, while in the other, each distinct prisoner is counted only once.

Table 314. Prisons: Number of Prisoners under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Received during Year (counted each time received)			Distinct Persons Received during Year			In Prison at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	7,642	753	8,395	6,508	638	7,146	1,314	50	1,364
1959	10,563	1,329	11,892	6,484	456	6,940	2,818	77	2,895
1960	10,780	1,353	12,133	6,177	549	6,726	2,733	70	2,803
1961	11,750	1,386	13,136	7,375	676	8,051	3,007	83	3,090
1962	11,840	1,076	12,916	7,546	432	7,978	2,994	58	3,052
1963	11,238	1,078	12,316	*	*	*	2,993	57	3,050
1964	9,888	815	10,703	6,317	345	6,662	3,031	62	3,093

* Not available.

Most of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence are committed from lower courts. Of the total number received in 1963-64, 83 per cent. were committed from lower courts and 17 per cent. from higher courts. Very few prisoners (44 in 1963-64) are committed from Federal courts.

Ages of Prisoners

The age distribution of persons received into prison under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 315. Ages of Prisoners* Received into Gaol under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50 years or more	Age Not Stated	Total
1939	785	882	1,059	904	1,015	2,074	1,664	12	8,395
1959	652	826	942	1,259	1,457	2,871	3,776	109	11,892
1960	804	905	883	1,107	1,490	2,815	4,044	85	12,133
1961	1,139	1,054	987	1,249	1,703	3,014	3,902	88	13,136
1962	915	1,187	1,132	1,260	1,489	3,237	3,630	66	12,916
1963	1,206	1,177	990	1,106	1,387	3,037	3,297	116	12,316
1964	1,365	1,018	894	968	1,310	2,590	2,512	46	10,703

* Counted each time received.

More than half of the prisoners received under sentence (counted each time received) are between 25 and 50 years of age; in 1963-64, the proportion was 54 per cent. Prisoners under the age of 25 years represented 20 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 22 per cent. in 1963-64.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1963-64, and those in gaol at the end of the year:—

Table 316. Age and Sex of Prisoners under Sentence, 1963-64

Age in Years	Received during Year*			At end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	1 238	127	1,365	548	18	566
21 to 24	956	62	1,018	518	5	523
25 " 29	844	50	894	484	4	488
30 " 34	927	41	968	365	7	372
35 " 39	1,232	78	1,310	363	7	370
40 " 44	1,284	104	1,388	303	10	313
45 " 49	1,107	95	1,202	182	2	184
50 " 59	1,427	164	1,591	197	6	203
60 " 69	693	78	771	56	2	58
70 or more	134	16	150	11	1	12
Not stated	46	...	46	4	...	4
Total	9,888	815	10,703	3,031	62	3,093

* Counted each time received.

Sentences of Prisoners

The next table shows the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol in recent years, and the sentences being served by those in gaol:—

Table 317. Sentences of Prisoners under Sentence

Period of Sentence*	Prisoners Received † into Gaol During Year			Prisoners in Gaol at 30th June		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1962	1963	1964
One week and under	5,080	4,777	3,678	49	18	22
Over one week to one month	2,161	1,661	1,278	55	45	54
Over one month to three months	1,257	1,366	1,269	121	155	128
Over three months to six months	1,013	1,138	1,145	281	297	281
Over six months to one year ..	1,023	962	1,038	406	377	411
Over one year to two years ..	809	715	699	611	545	560
Over two years to five years ..	606	601	589	938	982	1,016
Over five years to ten years ..	95	86	83	260	278	296
Over 10 years	14	9	9	74	79	75
Governor's Pleasure	1	6	9	12	20	23
Life (including Death Sentences)	8	10	9	98	109	114
Term not specified‡	229	318	305	1	7	3
Debtors	48	76	32	...	...	...
Maintenance Confinées	572	591	560	146	138	110
Total	12,916	12,316	10,703	3,052	3,050	3,093

* Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

† Counted each time received.

‡ Includes prohibited migrants.

The period of sentence was one week or less for 33 per cent. of the male prisoners and 49 per cent. of the female prisoners received into gaol during 1963-64. Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1964, 31 per cent. were serving sentences of twelve months or less, 52 per cent. were serving sentences of one to five years, and 17 per cent. sentences of more than five years.

Capital punishment was abolished, for all offences except treason and piracy with violence, by an amendment of the Crimes Act in 1955. Before this, death sentences imposed in New South Wales were usually commuted. From 1918 to 1954, there were only seven death sentences carried out—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, one in 1937-38, and one in 1939-40.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees", who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinees received into gaol numbered 560 in 1963-64; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1964, was 110. Almost two-thirds of those received into gaol in 1963-64 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

Offences Committed by Prisoners

An analysis of the prisoners received under sentence in 1963-64, according to their age and the type of offence committed, is given in the following table:—

Table 318. Ages and Offences of Prisoners Received * into Gaol under Sentence, 1963-64

Type of Offence	Age (years)								Total Prisoners
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 or more	Not Stated	
Against the Person	173	108	82	72	68	91	60	2	656
Against Property— With Violence	288	175	127	108	96	75	33	1	903
Without Violence	532	373	302	221	252	335	200	2	2,217
Against Good Order	227	199	178	359	671	1,786	2,097	4	5,521
Against Traffic Laws	103	110	73	58	55	68	23	1	491
Other Offences	42	53	132	150	168	235	99	36	915
Total	1,355	1,018	894	968	1,310	2,590	2,512	46	10,703

* Counted each time received.

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1963-64, classified according to the type of offence and number of previous convictions. For a number of reasons, the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with the statistics of convictions recorded in the lower and higher courts, as given in the chapter "Law and Crime". For instance, the figures in the table below include persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines, and they naturally exclude cases where a sentence of imprisonment is suspended. Furthermore, the lower court statistics are on a calendar year basis, and the higher courts record convictions only, and not sentences.

Table 319. Offences and Previous Convictions* of Prisoners Received† into Gaol under Sentence, 1963-64

Offence	Not Previously Convicted	Previously Convicted, Not Imprisoned	Previously Imprisoned			Total		
			Once	Twice	More than Twice	Males	Females	Persons
Against the Person—								
Murder and Attempt ..	7	...	4	2	3	15	1	16
Manslaughter ..	5	...	5	...	...	7	3	10
Malicious Wounding ..	9	4	10	3	7	32	1	33
Robbery ..	12	6	15	7	21	59	2	61
Assault ..	55	32	61	15	79	236	6	242
Sexual Offences ..	67	21	37	11	31	167	...	167
Unnatural Offences ..	13	5	12	6	14	50	...	50
Other ..	26	11	16	8	16	72	5	77
Total, Against the Person ..	194	79	160	52	171	638	18	656
Against Property—								
Break, Enter, Steal ..	132	76	202	83	305	782	16	798
Larceny ..	314	178	387	148	590	1,545	72	1,617
Embezzlement ..	23	1	10	2	4	40	...	40
False Pretences ..	48	24	51	22	88	227	6	233
Receiving ..	25	6	17	14	50	110	2	112
Forgery and Currency Offences ..	4	3	3	3	13	25	1	26
Illegally using Vehicle or Boat ..	37	18	34	13	21	121	2	123
Other ..	50	17	32	12	60	165	6	171
Total, Against Property ..	633	323	736	297	1,131	3,015	105	3,120
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness ..	234	28	186	106	2,964	3,139	379	3,518
Vagrancy ..	121	55	205	59	542	842	140	982
Indecent Language ..	58	8	43	22	219	282	68	350
Indecent, Riotous, or Offensive Conduct ..	109	19	68	31	145	310	62	372
Other ..	46	15	50	9	179	285	14	299
Total, Against Good Order ..	568	125	552	227	4,049	4,858	663	5,521
Traffic Offences ..	180	79	119	35	78	486	5	491
Maintenance Confines ..	190	62	160	41	107	560	...	560
Other Offences ..	197	42	55	13	48	331	24	355
Total, All Offences ..	1,962	710	1,782	665	5,584	9,888	815	10,703

* Convictions for offences of any type.

† Counted each time received.

Of the total prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1963-64, 52 per cent. were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness), 29 per cent. for offences against property, and 6 per cent. for offences against the person.

Only a small proportion of prisoners received into gaol under sentence have not previously been convicted. Of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1963-64, 18 per cent. had no previous convictions, and 52 per cent. had been previously imprisoned more than twice. Those convicted of offences against the person included 26 per cent. who had been previously imprisoned more than twice; the corresponding proportions in the case of offences against property and those against good order were 36 per cent. and 73 per cent., respectively.

Birthplaces of Prisoners

Particulars of the birthplace of prisoners received under sentence in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 320. Birthplace of Prisoners Received* into Gaol under Sentence

Birthplace	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64		
					Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	7,927	8,590	8,328	7,880	6,316	542	6,858
Other Australian States ..	1,725	1,959	1,907	1,807	1,472	162	1,634
New Zealand	166	113	150	118	94	25	119
United Kingdom	1,284	1,183	1,172	1,174	920	46	966
Europe, Other	810	1,085	1,172	1,124	948	36	984
Africa	23	39	30	36	15	...	15
Asia	39	33	40	44	30	4	34
Canada	21	28	20	10	19	...	19
Other American	19	26	27	22	17	...	17
Unspecified	119	80	70	101	57	...	57
Total	12,133	13,136	12,916	12,316	9,888	815	10,703

* Counted each time received.

In general, the proportions of prisoners in each birthplace group show little variation from year to year. The prisoners of European origin (other than Australia, New Zealand, and United Kingdom) represented 9 per cent. of the total in 1963-64. compared with 2 per cent. in 1948-49.

Prisoners Released from Prison

The following table shows the number of prisoners released from prison in recent years, and the manner of release:—

Table 321. Prisoners* Released from Prison

Manner of Release	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Sentence Expiry	8,162	8,359	7,950	7,244	6,087
Remission of Sentence ..	2,530	2,288	2,572	2,578	2,278
On Licence	209	290	312	252	390
Special Authority	103	82	91	155	91
Payment of Fines and Order Satisfied	1,090	1,418	1,531	1,631	1,479
Transferred to Other Institutions	44	51	71	62	34
Died	11	14	9	9	12
Escaped	10	5	9	6	12
Habitual Criminals on Licence	29	7	5	14	13
Unconvicted, etc.	4,453	4,681	4,857	4,903	4,914
Total Released	16,641	17,195	17,407	16,854	15,310

* Counted each time released.

Many persons are committed to prison each year in default of payment of fines ; in 1963-64, the number was 5,258 (4,712 males and 546 females). Most of these prisoners completed their sentences, usually of short duration, but some (numbering 1,479 in 1963-64) are released from custody on payment of the fine.

HOUSING AND BUILDING

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population.

For purposes of the census, an occupied "dwelling" is defined as "any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building". Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "non-private" dwellings. "Private" dwellings are further classified into the following four categories:—

House—includes houses, sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes, and shared houses for which only one householder's census schedule was received ;

Share of House—portion of a shared house which is occupied separately and for which a separate householder's schedule was received ;

Flat—part of a house or other building which can be closed off completely and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities ; and

Other Private Dwelling—includes private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, etc. which are not self-contained units.

"Non-private" dwellings include hotels, motels, boarding houses, lodging houses, hostels, clubs, educational, religious and charitable institutions, hospitals, defence and penal establishments, etc.

Dwellings unoccupied at the time of the census include "week-enders", holiday homes, seasonal workers' quarters, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, and dwellings to be demolished, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Separate particulars are given in the tables in this section for occupied dwellings in "urban" and "rural" areas of New South Wales. For purposes of the 1961 census, "urban" areas were defined to include the Metropolis of Sydney, Newcastle Urban Area, the City of Greater Wollongong, all other municipalities (except for the rural parts within certain large municipalities), and all towns with a population of 1,000 or more persons situated within shires outside the metropolis and the Newcastle Urban Area ; "rural" areas comprised the rest of the State. Because of changes since the 1954 census in the composition of the extra-metropolitan "urban" areas and "rural" areas, the figures for these areas for the two censuses, as shown in the tables, are not strictly comparable.

Particulars of the various classes of dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1954 and 1961 censuses, are shown in the next table. Differences in definition at the two censuses affect comparisons, but in detail rather than in respect of the broad classes of dwellings shown.

Table 322. Classes of Dwellings in N.S.W.*

Class of Dwelling	30th June, 1954				30th June, 1961			
	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	Total, N.S.W.	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	Total, N.S.W.
	Metropolis	Other			Metropolis	Other		
<i>Occupied Dwellings—</i>								
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>								
House—								
House	391,920	215,107	133,919	740,946	471,267	264,781	134,580	870,628
Shed, Hut, etc. ..	9,275	6,782	8,742	24,799	6,511	6,240	6,499	19,250
Total Houses ..	401,195	221,889	142,661	765,745	477,778	271,021	141,079	889,878
Share of House ..	27,699	11,501	2,271	41,471	20,798	8,485	1,536	30,819
Flat	59,725	8,071	824	68,620	83,529	18,853	1,710	104,092
Other	21,133	2,845	345	24,323	19,844	3,380	209	23,433
Total Private Dwellings ..	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222
<i>Non-private Dwellings—</i>								
Hotel (licensed) ..	605	935	460	2,000	621	951	443	2,015
Motel					23	157	69	249
Boarding House, Private Hotel, etc. ..	5,260	1,717	250	7,227	6,030	1,742	183	7,955
Educational, Religious or Charitable Institution ..	377	286	139	802	443	351	148	942
Hospital	190	201	82	473	255	185	67	507
Other	824	420	972	2,216	428	320	971	1,719
Total, Non-private Dwellings ..	7,256	3,559	1,903	12,718	7,800	3,706	1,881	13,387
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	517,008	247,865	148,004	912,877	609,749	305,445	146,415	1,061,609
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings</i> ..	14,222	13,417	15,192	42,831	24,437	22,592	25,403	72,432
Total Dwellings ..	531,230	261,282	163,196	955,708	634,186	328,037	171,818	1,134,041

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 407.

Between 1954 and 1961, the number of occupied private houses in New South Wales increased by 124,133 (or 16 per cent.) and the number of flats by 35,472 (or 52 per cent.), and the reported number of shares of houses fell by 10,652 (or 26 per cent.). Houses comprised 84.9 per cent. and flats 9.9 per cent. of the total occupied private dwellings in the State in 1961, compared with 85.1 and 7.6 per cent., respectively, in 1954.

In 1961, 54 per cent. of the occupied private houses in the State were situated in the metropolis, 30 per cent. were in other urban areas, and 16 per cent. were in rural areas. The corresponding proportions for flats were 80, 18, and 2 per cent., and for share of houses, 67, 28, and 5 per cent.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in New South Wales was 3.54 in 1954 and 3.51 in 1961, corresponding averages for different classes of private dwelling being 3.71 and 3.68 for houses, 2.79 and 2.85 for share of house, 2.60 and 2.63 for flats, and 2.05 and

1.98 for other private dwellings. The number of private dwellings occupied by only one inmate rose by 32 per cent. between 1954 and 1961, reflecting an increase of 33 per cent. in the number of houses with one inmate and of 84 per cent. in the number of flats with one inmate. Houses with one inmate accounted for 8 per cent. of the total occupied private houses in 1961 (compared with 7 per cent. in 1954), those with two inmates for 22 per cent. (21 per cent. in 1954), those with three inmates for 20 per cent. (21 per cent. in 1954), and those with four inmates for 21 per cent. (22 per cent. in 1954). Flats with one inmate accounted for 21 per cent. of the total flats in 1961 (compared with 17 per cent. in 1954), and those with two inmates for 38 per cent. in each year.

A classification according to the material of the external walls of the occupied private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954 and 1961 is given in the next table:—

Table 323. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W.*: Material of External Walls

Material of External Walls	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metropolis	Other		
30th June, 1954								
Brick, etc.† ..	310,510	22,534	62,089	20,880	344,249	57,390	14,374	416,013
Wood	270,204	12,883	4,189	2,040	70,961	131,312	87,043	289,316
Fibro	159,339	5,527	2,050	1,091	91,194	46,559	30,254	168,007
Other	25,692	527	292	312	3,348	9,045	14,430	26,823
Total	765,745	41,471	68,620	24,323	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159
30th June, 1961								
Brick, etc.† ..	330,860	15,558	86,578	19,764	374,027	63,622	15,111	452,760
Wood	294,841	8,859	9,372	2,396	87,120	150,131	78,217	315,468
Fibro	244,820	6,072	7,709	1,070	138,418	80,486	40,767	259,671
Other	19,357	330	433	203	2,384	7,500	10,439	20,323
Total	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 407.

† Brick, brick-veneer, stone, concrete, etc.

Brick has been the most frequently used material for external walls, particularly in the metropolis, but fibro-cement dwellings have gained in popularity during the post-war years. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of private dwellings in the State with walls of brick, etc. increased by 36,747 (or 9 per cent.) and those with walls of wood by 26,152 (or 9 per cent.), while the dwellings with walls of fibro-cement increased by 91,664 (or 54 per cent.). Brick dwellings fell from 46 per cent. of the total occupied private dwellings in the State in 1954 to 43 per cent. in 1961 and wood dwellings fell from 32 per cent. to 30 per cent., while fibro-cement dwellings rose from 19 per cent. in 1954 to 25 per cent. of the total dwellings in 1961.

The occupied private dwellings in the State in 1961 are classified in the next table according to the date of building (as stated on census schedules). About one-fifth of the dwellings were built after 30th June, 1954.

Table 324. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W., at 30th June, 1961*:
Date of Building

Date of Building	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metrop-olis	Other		
Before 1st July, 1954†	692,533	27,080	85,130	21,510	476,816	232,459	116,978	826,253
After 30th June, 1954—								
1954 (July-Dec.) ..	10,808	148	400	34	6,462	3,526	1,402	11,390
1955	26,281	350	1,084	64	15,054	8,971	3,754	27,779
1956	23,448	332	1,252	50	13,891	7,933	3,258	25,082
1957	23,273	331	1,190	76	14,450	7,347	3,073	24,870
1958	27,037	381	1,984	60	17,521	8,670	3,271	29,462
1959	28,761	430	2,970	115	19,179	10,014	3,083	32,276
1960	28,929	456	4,924	88	19,731	11,066	3,600	34,397
1961 (Jan.-June) ..	11,237	163	1,706	19	7,020	4,315	1,790	13,125
Not Stated‡ ..	6,636	276	1,215	222	4,419	2,735	1,195	8,349
Total, After 30th June, 1954 ..	186,410	2,867	16,725	728	117,727	64,577	24,426	206,730
Other Not Stated ..	10,935	872	2,237	1,195	7,406	4,703	3,130	15,239
Total	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 407.

† As stated by occupants of dwellings at 30th June, 1961. For various reasons (demolitions, conversion from one class of dwelling to another, errors of memory regarding date of building, etc.), the figures shown on this line do not agree with the figures recorded at the 1954 census.

‡ After 30th June, 1954, but year not stated.

The extent to which private dwellings in the State had certain facilities (gas, electricity, and television) in 1961 is indicated in the next table:—

Table 325. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W., at 30th June, 1961*: Facilities

Facility	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metropol- olis	Other		
Gas or Electricity—								
With Gas only	1,371	32	76	44	641	222	660	1,523
With Electricity only	477,495	12,398	27,998	4,762	193,047	213,850	115,756	522,653
With Gas and Elec- tricity	379,822	17,947	75,641	18,326	405,819	82,411	3,506	491,736
Without Gas or Electricity	27,232	321	109	95	1,095	4,186	22,476	27,757
Not Stated	3,958	121	268	206	1,347	1,070	2,136	4,553
Total Dwellings	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222
With Television Set	437,262	12,015	51,585	5,806	411,358	78,887	16,423	506,668

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 407.

The nature of occupancy of the private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954 and 1961 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 326. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W.*: Nature of Occupancy

Nature of Occupancy	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metrop-olis	Other		
30th June, 1954								
Owner	386,550	10,452	6,631	869	196,252	120,621	87,629	404,502
Purchaser by Instal-ments	125,195	2,579	809	181	87,663	36,033	5,068	128,764
Tenant (Governmental Housing)†	26,685	148	3,077	629	16,846	10,264	3,429	30,539
Tenant	203,463	27,155	57,432	22,284	203,231	71,508	35,595	310,334
Caretaker	9,542	298	392	184	3,010	2,578	4,828	10,416
Other Methods of Occu-pancy	9,751	340	171	77	1,634	1,904	6,801	10,339
Not Stated	4,559	499	108	99	1,116	1,398	2,751	5,265
Total	765,745	41,471	68,620	24,323	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159
30th June, 1961								
Owner	463,372	8,675	17,282	1,240	252,049	148,317	90,203	490,569
Purchaser by Instal-ments	219,685	2,877	3,740	337	154,693	64,864	7,082	226,639
Tenant (Governmental Housing)†	28,455	151	5,575	36	21,748	11,981	488	34,217
Tenant	155,274	18,171	75,383	21,260	166,161	70,467	33,460	270,088
Caretaker	9,487	261	1,183	217	3,693	2,885	4,570	11,148
Other Methods of Occu-pancy	9,397	288	652	116	1,840	1,924	6,689	10,453
Not Stated	4,208	396	277	227	1,765	1,301	2,042	5,108
Total	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 407.

† Compiled from answers to the following question on census schedules:—

1954: "Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write 'Tenant (G)'";
1961: "Tenant paying rent to N.S.W. Housing Commission to write 'Tenant (G)'".

During the post-war years, there has been a marked trend from home-renting to home-ownership, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of dwellings occupied by tenants fell by 36,568 (or 11 per cent.), while the number occupied by owners rose by 86,067 (or 21 per cent.) and the number being purchased by instalments rose by 97,875 (or 76 per cent.). As a result, the proportion of total occupied private dwellings in the State accounted for by tenanted dwellings fell sharply from 39 per cent. in 1954 to 29 per cent. in 1961, the proportion accounted for by owner-occupied dwellings rose from 45 to 47 per cent., and the proportion being purchased by instalments rose from 14 per cent. in 1954 to 22 per cent. in 1961.

Particulars of the rents being paid for tenanted private dwellings are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

SUPERVISION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities and to the larger residential areas within shires, but have not been proclaimed in some of the sparsely populated shires and portions of shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances, provided that their requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal or (if the land is outside these areas) to the Country Board of Appeal.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, a building may not be erected to a height greater than 80 feet unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Chief Secretary, nor to a height greater than 150 feet unless approved by the Chief Secretary on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee. This Act now applies to buildings throughout the State.

Regional and town planning throughout the State are promoted and co-ordinated by the State Planning Authority, which was established in 1963 and is described in the chapter "Local Government".

ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 1,616 architects on the register at 31st December, 1964.

BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics of building activity given in succeeding pages are based on:—

- (a) local government authorities' returns of building permits issued;
- (b) returns collected from contract (including speculative) builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (c) progress reports on construction from owner-builders, i.e., persons other than recognised builders who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own homes) without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job;
- (d) returns of building by or for governmental authorities.

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other types of construction.

Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records. The statistics of building jobs approved include alterations and additions for which a building permit was issued or which were to be undertaken by or for a governmental authority; but the values of building jobs commenced, completed, or under construction include only those alterations and additions with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State (all municipalities and the larger residential areas within shires) subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner-builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State; but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded.

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. *Government* building includes all building for Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *Private*.

The *value of building jobs* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land on which the job is carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

Value of building jobs approved is—for private building, the value of building permits issued by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let or work commenced and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of houses and flats approved* is—for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits issued by local authorities; and for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on foundations has begun. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of houses and flats are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each "home unit" in a group of "home units") is counted as a separate flat dwelling unit. *Temporary dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are not included in the number of houses and flats.

The flat dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new flats*. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of flat building jobs approved in all years, and in the value of flat building jobs, commenced, completed, or under construction from December Quarter, 1955.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the following table, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 327. Value of Building Jobs Approved, Commenced, Completed, and Under Construction in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
£ thousand								
APPROVED*								
1955	171,588	3,716	13,506	†	35,256	11,118	55,052	290,236
1956	154,976	5,070	12,902	24,912	55,404	15,980	55,454	324,698
1957	165,266	7,678	10,548	18,086	34,044	8,320	43,412	287,354
1958	180,290	12,230	14,012	16,438	26,040	20,284	50,680	319,974
1959	198,876	21,772	14,580	16,576	42,616	24,990	50,822	370,232
1960	214,362	51,358	22,680	40,970	41,436	31,020	65,880	467,706
1961	203,394	48,758	30,448	23,312	46,404	27,808	70,432	450,556
1962	203,520	32,194	27,474	61,122	36,938	25,682	63,896	450,826
1963	216,476	38,230	27,676	59,630	44,438	26,090	78,350	490,890
1964	245,590	71,690	18,766	53,382	41,564	48,730	86,250	565,972
1965	261,628	103,256	30,020	50,824	57,782	53,678	87,984	645,172
COMMENCED †								
1955	135,680	3,358	9,568	‡	22,336	‡	71,760	242,702
1956	137,148	4,278	9,332	19,514	43,030	12,744	40,704	266,750
1957	140,268	4,702	9,142	14,450	52,108	9,090	42,388	272,148
1958	148,944	10,342	10,204	11,760	31,072	17,400	45,350	275,072
1959	164,174	16,896	12,218	17,332	33,412	27,186	52,828	324,046
1960	178,252	32,366	23,066	37,768	41,732	30,998	61,180	405,362
1961	182,008	48,476	24,924	21,556	51,288	25,410	74,942	428,604
1962	172,588	29,614	19,116	60,920	38,762	30,328	68,912	420,240
1963	178,768	37,218	25,134	56,976	45,612	24,946	69,352	438,006
1964	208,220	59,418	29,414	44,080	44,972	40,212	89,310	515,626
1965	215,860	93,552	29,814	56,338	55,254	59,668	85,872	596,358
COMPLETED †								
1955	156,174	3,104	7,112	‡	15,436	‡	39,562	221,388
1956	153,170	3,562	9,134	8,412	18,896	12,594	42,740	248,508
1957	136,988	4,596	10,954	16,298	40,922	11,110	45,776	266,644
1958	155,116	6,744	11,488	35,530	66,504	13,656	50,010	339,048
1959	174,356	10,924	13,376	18,804	33,500	21,646	47,792	320,398
1960	184,526	22,472	13,788	11,886	40,922	27,666	55,086	356,346
1961	195,692	39,224	21,554	24,482	53,878	21,388	63,248	419,466
1962	179,136	39,172	27,946	25,650	47,302	27,462	70,582	417,250
1963	178,100	35,310	17,376	37,898	39,656	31,368	73,000	412,708
1964	193,044	44,828	27,452	53,720	45,612	28,106	80,466	473,228
1965	211,596	79,294	16,136	57,302	55,322	35,168	78,720	533,538
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30TH JUNE †								
1955	102,154	3,108	8,786	24,484	26,340	14,530	55,594	234,996
1956	92,988	3,914	8,904	35,058	53,806	15,214	55,560	265,444
1957	100,792	3,770	7,950	34,880	69,650	13,486	47,268	277,796
1958	98,148	7,536	6,536	14,936	36,574	17,140	46,604	227,474
1959	91,266	13,584	6,030	16,496	37,610	23,388	50,762	239,136
1960	88,472	23,704	15,950	42,722	40,482	25,680	56,840	293,850
1961	77,004	34,220	21,290	39,716	40,960	31,470	71,470	316,130
1962	72,524	26,278	13,020	79,286	33,640	34,372	75,904	335,024
1963	75,040	28,856	20,266	98,130	40,412	28,202	74,728	365,634
1964	92,322	43,482	20,610	90,502	39,876	40,712	86,084	413,588
1965	99,448	59,962	36,554	89,840	41,850	65,756	92,238	485,648

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

‡ Not available separately; included in "Other Classes".

The generally rising trend in building activity during these years was marked by sharp increases in 1958-59 and 1959-60 in the total value of building jobs commenced, by a retarded rate of expansion in the years 1960-61 to 1962-63, and by further sharp increases in the total value of commencements in 1963-64 and 1964-65. A broadly similar pattern of activity was evident in residential building and in most classes of non-residential construction.

A significant feature of residential building activity in recent years has been the sharp increase in the rate of flat (including home unit) building. Flats accounted for 30 per cent. of the total value of houses and flats commenced in 1964-65, compared with 21 per cent. in 1960-61 and only 3 per cent. in 1956-57. Most of the flats were intended for owner-occupation and were built in advance of sale.

In most years, the value of building jobs approved is significantly higher than the value of building jobs commenced in the year. This relationship may be attributed partly to normal delays in the commencement of building operations, and partly to the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, or are obliged to submit new plans for approval, for financial and other reasons.

The next table shows, by class of building, the value of private and government building jobs completed in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 328. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
£ thousand								
PRIVATE								
1960	167,626	20,252	13,252	7,512	35,084	2,908	42,010	288,644
1961	180,368	37,334	21,344	20,142	47,272	4,216	44,566	355,242
1962	158,910	32,514	26,582	18,796	37,976	5,374	49,710	329,862
1963	160,430	31,804	17,102	29,682	38,200	6,306	47,390	330,914
1964	175,012	40,126	27,070	40,686	42,918	6,830	54,100	386,742
1965	186,542	74,574	15,540	32,750	47,372	5,280	46,862	408,920
GOVERNMENT								
1960	16,900	2,220	536	4,374	5,838	24,758	13,076	67,702
1961	15,324	1,890	210	4,340	6,606	17,172	18,682	64,224
1962	20,226	6,658	1,364	6,854	9,326	22,088	20,872	87,388
1963	17,670	3,506	274	8,216	1,456	25,062	25,610	81,794
1964	18,032	4,702	382	13,034	2,694	21,276	26,366	86,486
1965	25,054	4,720	596	24,552	7,950	29,888	31,858	124,618

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building for government ownership has accounted for approximately one-fifth of the total building jobs completed in recent years. Schools and hospitals (which together accounted for 36 per cent. of the total value of government building jobs completed in 1964-65), houses and flats (24 per cent.), and offices and banks (20 per cent.) are the major elements in government building.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs completed in New South Wales during the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 329. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Areas of N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
METROPOLIS								
1960	113,466	19,800	8,538	7,268	27,450	19,754	30,594	226,870
1961	113,704	35,090	14,372	19,462	42,360	11,478	32,370	268,836
1962	101,922	35,174	21,438	20,980	32,814	15,282	43,178	270,788
1963	97,296	30,434	10,468	33,090	31,572	19,098	42,342	264,300
1964	107,078	39,218	21,092	49,148	29,984	17,012	54,814	318,346
1965	118,530	71,368	8,212	51,523	36,327	16,503	46,024	348,487
BALANCE OF CUMBERLAND DIVISION								
1960	11,476	52	362	234	562	526	2,354	15,566
1961	13,834	160	386	90	442	1,658	1,862	18,432
1962	13,450	20	658	6	548	1,248	2,352	18,282
1963	9,536	76	682	88	758	1,602	2,322	15,064
1964	9,456	144	484	508	1,650	804	1,442	14,488
1965	10,611	624	381	1,033	911	1,993	2,232	17,785
NEWCASTLE URBAN AREA								
1960	10,968	174	646	1,152	1,400	1,370	3,206	18,916
1961	11,016	400	1,438	950	1,614	1,128	4,498	21,044
1962	9,036	372	904	1,434	3,608	440	3,580	19,374
1963	11,574	772	848	620	1,716	2,060	2,672	20,262
1964	11,928	626	1,432	448	1,544	1,088	2,746	19,812
1965	11,665	1,150	2,445	772	2,294	1,155	2,578	22,060
GREATER WOLLONGONG								
1960	8,642	776	1,408	602	5,946	476	1,718	19,568
1961	10,022	1,500	2,016	1,196	3,156	612	1,504	20,006
1962	9,688	1,302	1,412	506	5,748	2,948	3,112	24,716
1963	8,548	1,320	1,252	542	2,794	1,656	1,766	17,878
1964	9,002	1,384	850	492	7,616	624	1,632	21,600
1965	8,844	1,704	992	1,664	3,660	2,299	5,065	24,229
REST OF NEW SOUTH WALES								
1960	39,974	1,670	2,834	2,630	5,564	5,540	17,214	75,426
1961	47,116	2,074	3,342	2,784	6,306	6,512	23,014	91,148
1962	45,040	2,304	3,534	2,724	4,584	7,544	18,360	84,090
1963	51,146	2,708	4,126	3,558	2,816	6,952	23,898	95,204
1964	55,580	3,456	3,594	3,124	4,818	8,578	19,832	98,982
1965	61,947	4,445	4,105	2,311	12,129	13,221	22,818	120,976

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building projects in the metropolis represented 56 per cent. of the total value of houses, 90 per cent. of the total value of flats, 65 per cent. of the total value of other building jobs, and 65 per cent. of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1964-65.

The value of the building jobs completed in each of the statistical divisions of the State during the last two years is shown in the next table:—

Table 330. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	1963-64			1964-65		
	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand						
Metropolis	146,296	172,050	318,346	189,898	158,589	348,487
Balance of Cumberland	9,600	4,888	14,488	11,235	6,549	17,785
Total, Cumberland	155,896	176,938	332,834	201,134	165,138	366,272
North Coast	5,336	4,482	9,818	5,611	4,625	10,236
Hunter and Manning	26,882	13,780	40,662	27,668	22,330	49,998
South Coast	18,974	14,734	33,708	20,752	20,105	40,857
Northern Tableland	1,936	1,956	3,892	2,527	2,903	5,430
Central Tableland	7,542	3,578	11,120	7,816	5,527	13,343
Southern Tableland	3,052	3,434	6,486	4,445	2,937	7,382
North Western Slope	2,750	1,436	4,186	3,463	2,863	6,326
Central Western Slope	2,632	2,852	5,484	2,650	1,457	4,107
South Western Slope	6,442	5,160	11,602	6,885	6,554	13,439
North Central Plain	1,136	1,298	2,434	1,570	2,136	3,706
Central Plain	1,042	644	1,686	1,546	1,057	2,603
Riverina	2,944	2,784	5,728	3,366	3,153	6,519
Western Division	1,308	2,280	3,588	1,455	1,864	3,319
Total, New South Wales	237,872	235,356	473,228	290,890	242,648	533,538

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The value of the building work done in New South Wales during each of the last eight years—i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period—is shown in the next table. Houses and flats accounted for 53 per cent. of the value of building work done in 1964-65.

Table 331. Value of Building Work* Done in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
1958	161,246				145,204†			306,450
1959	183,622				127,182†			310,804
1960	208,750				163,634†			372,384
1961	237,498				205,636†			443,134
1962	176,112	31,040	22,662	34,634	41,580	33,394	74,014	413,436
1963	178,534	34,358	20,420	42,570	44,296	29,808	76,390	426,376
1964	201,624	51,694	25,178	57,256	46,384	31,556	76,424	490,116
1965	215,486	88,434	26,960	57,676	56,316	44,494	80,386	569,752

* Includes alterations and additions with a value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more.

† Covers all classes of building other than houses and flats.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS

The number of new houses and flats approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 332. New House and Flat Building in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats
Number of Dwelling Units									
PRIVATE									
1955	24,695	529	25,224	20,467	451	20,918	23,231	434	23,665
1956	21,923	742	22,665	20,131	682	20,813	22,607	437	23,044
1957	21,999	1,258	23,257	19,445	642	20,087	19,189	618	19,807
1958	24,499	1,942	26,441	20,894	1,395	22,289	21,188	1,116	22,304
1959	27,026	3,274	30,300	22,601	2,344	24,945	24,407	1,622	26,029
1960	29,365	8,973	38,338	25,273	4,786	30,059	25,994	3,425	29,419
1961	24,410	7,773	32,183	23,899	7,093	30,992	26,540	6,244	32,784
1962	22,558	4,418	26,976	21,241	4,277	25,518	22,241	4,750	26,991
1963	23,412	6,511	29,923	21,331	5,419	26,750	21,727	5,037	26,764
1964	24,926	12,210	37,136	23,142	9,657	32,799	22,174	6,894	29,068
1965	24,685	16,337	41,022	22,276	13,332	35,608	21,935	12,150	34,085
GOVERNMENT									
1955	4,353	306	4,659	3,881	331	4,212	5,651	267	5,918
1956	2,687	175	2,862	3,375	197	3,572	3,762	339	4,101
1957	4,172	281	4,453	4,032	202	4,234	3,078	243	3,321
1958	3,438	182	3,620	3,283	273	3,556	3,926	215	4,141
1959	3,890	953	4,843	4,030	511	4,541	3,688	313	4,001
1960	2,873	600	3,473	2,794	958	3,752	3,544	445	3,989
1961	3,844	674	4,518	3,755	485	4,240	3,238	375	3,613
1962	4,335	1,329	5,664	4,117	650	4,767	4,170	1,188	5,358
1963	3,980	797	4,777	3,814	1,311	5,125	3,864	716	4,580
1964	5,243	1,105	6,348	4,815	553	5,368	3,780	882	4,662
1965	4,082	1,810	5,892	4,348	2,251	6,599	4,829	976	5,805
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT									
1955	29,048	835	29,883	24,348	782	25,130	28,882	701	29,583
1956	24,610	917	25,527	23,506	879	24,385	26,369	776	27,145
1957	26,171	1,539	27,710	23,477	844	24,321	22,267	861	23,128
1958	27,937	2,124	30,061	24,177	1,668	25,845	25,114	1,331	26,445
1959	30,916	4,227	35,143	26,631	2,855	29,486	28,095	1,935	30,030
1960	32,238	9,573	41,811	28,067	5,744	33,811	29,538	3,870	33,408
1961	28,254	8,447	36,701	27,654	7,578	35,232	29,778	6,619	36,397
1962	26,893	5,747	32,640	25,358	4,927	30,285	26,411	5,938	32,349
1963	27,392	7,308	34,700	25,145	6,730	31,875	25,591	5,753	31,344
1964	30,169	13,315	43,484	27,957	10,210	38,167	25,954	7,776	33,730
1965*	28,767	18,147	46,914	26,624	15,583	42,207	26,764	13,126	39,890

* The number under construction at 30th June, 1965 was—houses 12,851 (10,489 private, 2,362 government); flats 9,706 (7,619 private, 2,087 government); houses and flats 22,557 (18,108 private, 4,449 government).

The number of new houses completed in the State declined from 28,882 in 1954-55 to 22,267 in 1956-57, rose to a record 29,778 in 1960-61, and contracted to 26,764 in 1964-65. On the other hand, the number of new flats (including home units) completed rose sharply from 701 in 1954-55 to 6,619 in 1960-61 and 13,126 in 1964-65. Flats represented 33 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1964-65.

House and flat building for governmental authorities (mainly the New South Wales Houses Commission) accounted for 20 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1954-55, 10 per cent. of those completed in 1960-61, and 15 per cent. of those completed in 1964-65.

A geographical distribution of the houses and flats completed in the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 333. New Houses and Flats Completed: Geographical Distribution

Year ended 30th June	Cumberland Division			North Coast Division	Hunter and Mann- ing Divi- sion	South Coast Divi- sion	Table- lands Divi- sions	Slopes Divi- sions	Plains and River- ina Divi- sions	Western Divi- sion	Total, N.S.W.
	Metro- polis	Balance of Cum- berland	Total								
HOUSES											
1960	16,783	2,117	18,900	675	4,325	2,645	1,159	1,143	545	146	29,538
1961	15,621	2,511	18,132	721	4,638	3,164	1,251	1,167	557	148	29,778
1962	13,576	2,407	15,983	650	3,943	2,831	1,330	1,047	485	142	26,411
1963	12,658	1,605	14,263	772	4,357	2,744	1,451	1,300	566	138	25,591
1964	13,217	1,465	14,682	768	3,952	2,695	1,596	1,454	612	195	25,954
1965	13,944	1,524	15,468	747	3,762	2,824	1,680	1,399	711	173	26,764
FLATS											
1960	3,253	12	3,265	75	239	200	46	30	15	...	3,870
1961	5,710	29	5,739	61	344	371	29	50	25	...	6,619
1962	5,063	4	5,067	62	273	395	52	67	22	...	5,938
1963	4,669	14	4,683	65	432	371	78	95	29	...	5,753
1964	6,630	19	6,649	68	386	357	161	78	72	5	7,776
1965	11,606	106	11,712	80	461	437	197	163	47	29	13,126
HOUSES AND FLATS: PRIVATE											
1960	17,141	1,841	18,982	729	4,425	2,599	1,045	1,032	473	134	29,419
1961	18,975	2,190	21,165	760	4,760	3,281	1,138	1,047	503	130	32,784
1962	15,291	1,632	16,923	659	3,974	2,830	1,153	907	422	123	26,991
1963	14,526	1,329	15,855	752	4,435	2,709	1,293	1,127	485	108	26,764
1964	17,153	1,297	18,450	731	3,913	2,586	1,453	1,187	599	149	29,068
1965	22,275	1,431	23,706	712	3,776	2,390	1,509	1,256	597	139	34,085
HOUSES AND FLATS: GOVERNMENT											
1960	2,895	288	3,183	21	139	246	160	141	87	12	3,989
1961	2,356	350	2,706	22	222	254	142	170	79	18	3,613
1962	3,348	779	4,127	53	242	396	229	207	85	19	5,358
1963	2,801	290	3,091	85	354	406	236	268	110	30	4,580
1964	2,694	187	2,881	105	425	466	304	345	85	51	4,662
1965	3,275	199	3,474	115	447	871	368	306	161	63	5,805
TOTAL HOUSES AND FLATS											
1960	20,036	2,129	22,165	750	4,564	2,845	1,205	1,173	560	146	33,408
1961	21,331	2,540	23,871	782	4,982	3,535	1,280	1,217	582	148	36,397
1962	18,639	2,411	21,050	712	4,216	3,226	1,382	1,114	507	142	32,349
1963	17,327	1,619	18,946	837	4,789	3,115	1,529	1,395	595	138	31,344
1964	19,847	1,484	21,331	836	4,338	3,052	1,757	1,532	684	200	33,730
1965	25,550	1,630	27,180	827	4,223	3,261	1,877	1,562	758	202	39,890

Since 1959-60, about two-thirds of the houses and flats completed in New South Wales have been located in the Division of Cumberland. The areas next in importance are the Hunter and Manning Division (which contains the Newcastle Urban Area and the Gosford-Wyong holiday area) and the South Coast Division (in which the City of Greater Wollongong is included); these divisions accounted for 11 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, of the State total in 1964-65.

The houses completed in the State in the last six years are classified in the next table according to the type of builder and the material used for their external walls:—

Table 334. Houses Completed in N.S.W.: Type of Builder and Material of External Walls

Type of Builder	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
BRICK-VENEER						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	†	†	3,134	4,368	6,581	8,238
Owner-Builders	†	†	†	†	800	887
Government Houses	†		417	693	548	758
Total Houses	†	†	†	†	7,929	9,883
BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders .. .	†	†	1,481	1,513	1,386	1,268
Owner-Builders	†	†	†	†	595	595
Government Houses .. .	†	†	19	26	31	28
Total Houses	†	†	†	†	2,012	1,891
BRICK, BRICK-VENEER, STONE OR CONCRETE						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	3,797	4,520	4,615	5,881	7,967	9,506
Owner-builders	1,861	1,995	1,917	1,440	1,395	1,482
Government Houses	682	528	436	719	579	786
Total Houses	6,340	7,043	6,968	8,040	9,941	11,774
WOOD						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	5,478	5,406	4,436	4,717	4,082	3,255
Owner-builders	3,175	3,109	2,211	1,464	985	653
Government Houses	391	469	846	607	420	453
Total Houses	9,044	8,984	7,493	6,788	5,487	4,361
FIBRO						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	7,273	6,920	5,345	5,440	5,792	5,319
Owner-builders	4,381	4,551	3,668	2,722	1,890	1,617
Government Houses	2,471	2,241	2,888	2,538	2,781	3,590
Total Houses	14,125	13,712	11,901	10,700	10,463	10,526
TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS*						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	16,560	16,861	14,423	16,075	17,878	18,147
Owner-builders	9,434	9,679	7,818	5,652	4,296	3,788
Government Houses	3,544	3,238	4,170	3,864	3,780	4,829
Total Houses	29,538	29,778	26,411	25,591	25,954	26,764

* Includes a small number of houses not classified to any of the materials shown.

† Not available.

"Owner-building" has taken a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor (who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project), to the work of the owner himself who, alone or with the assistance of friends, undertakes the actual construction at week-ends, during annual holidays, or in other free time. Owner-builders accounted for 14 per cent. of the houses completed in the State in 1964-65, compared with 32 per cent. in 1959-60 and 47 per cent. in 1952-53.

The houses completed in 1962-63 and 1964-65 by contract builders for private ownership are classified in the next table according to the value of the house. In 1964-65, 53 per cent. of the houses completed had a value of less than \$8,000, compared with 66 per cent. in 1962-63.

Table 335. Houses Completed by Contract Builders for Private Ownership, N.S.W.: Classified by Value of House

Material of External Walls	Value of House*							Total, All Groups
	Under \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$13,999	\$14,000 or More	
1962-63: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick Veneer	7	135	1,512	1,519	670	327	198	4,368
Brick, Stone, or Concrete ..	9	36	158	226	237	210	637	1,513
Wood	115	1,050	2,481	765	186	67	53	4,717
Fibro	541	2,588	2,019	228	43	13	8	5,440
Other Materials .. .. .	...	8	13	9	6	...	1	37
Total, All Materials ..	672	3,817	6,183	2,747	1,142	617	897	16,075
1962-63: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick Veneer	22	714	10,718	13,364	7,164	4,108	3,210	39,300
Brick, Stone, or Concrete ..	28	180	1,082	1,990	2,518	2,620	13,162	21,580
Wood	340	5,648	16,790	6,624	1,946	840	880	33,068
Fibro	1,614	13,220	13,312	1,964	450	166	120	30,846
Other Materials .. .. .	...	40	82	78	62	...	14	276
Total, All Materials ..	2,004	19,802	41,984	24,020	12,140	7,734	17,386	125,070
1964-65: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick Veneer	4	179	2,426	2,837	1,401	713	678	8,238
Brick, Stone, or Concrete ..	4	37	66	162	166	160	673	1,268
Wood	75	429	1,804	632	169	68	78	3,255
Fibro	298	2,151	2,183	511	102	42	32	5,319
Other Materials .. .. .	...	5	20	21	16	1	4	67
Total, All Materials ..	381	2,801	6,499	4,163	1,854	984	1,465	18,147
1964-65: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick Veneer	8	970	17,448	24,886	14,980	9,038	11,162	78,492
Brick, Stone, or Concrete ..	14	194	468	1,428	1,766	2,006	15,076	20,952
Wood	266	2,288	12,344	5,480	1,776	852	1,612	24,618
Fibro	910	11,084	14,778	4,390	1,078	524	546	33,310
Other Materials .. .. .	...	26	136	186	172	12	72	604
Total, All Materials ..	1,198	14,562	45,174	36,370	19,772	12,432	28,468	157,976

* Excludes the value of the land on which the house is erected.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN BUILDING

It has not been practicable to compile quarterly statistics of the total number of persons engaged in building, because of the difficulty of obtaining information about those who are working on owner-builders' jobs and those who undertake only repairs and maintenance and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings.

A further difficulty arises because of the frequent movement of men between jobs and because some (e.g. electricians and plumbers) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously. To avoid as far as possible the duplication that may result, builders are asked to record on their returns the number of persons actually working on their jobs on a specified day, including those temporarily laid off on account of weather.

The figures in the next table therefore relate to persons actually working on the jobs of contract (including speculative) builders and governmental authorities who regularly engage in the erection of buildings and (since June, 1962) of owner-builders engaged in the erection of buildings other than houses. They cover the persons working on all the jobs of these builders and authorities, including repair and maintenance jobs and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings. Working principals (contractors and sub-contractors) are included as well as their employees. The figures exclude persons working on the construction of houses being built by owner-builders and those engaged on the jobs of contractors who undertake only repair and maintenance work and minor alterations and additions.

Table 336. Persons Engaged in Building, N.S.W.*

Particulars	At 30th June						
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Occupational Status—							
Contractors	3,070	2,978	2,712	2,988	3,524	3,914	4,027
Sub-contractors	5,789	6,963	6,167	6,836	7,936	9,071	9,491
Wage Earners	27,422	31,161	31,102	32,596	33,233	35,863	40,634
Type of Building Work on which Engaged—							
New Houses and Flats ..	16,143	18,007	15,495	16,606	18,438	22,241	24,296
Other Building	18,191	21,362	22,184	23,254	23,431	23,227	26,655
Repairs and Maintenance	1,947	1,733	2,302	2,560	2,824	3,380	3,201
Trade—							
Carpenters	13,978	15,065	14,351	15,531	16,373	17,198	17,943
Bricklayers	3,257	4,014	3,556	4,056	4,540	5,504	5,919
Painters	3,239	3,547	3,202	3,418	3,523	3,982	4,404
Electricians	1,935	2,255	2,178	2,271	2,391	2,761	3,295
Plumbers	3,351	3,574	3,350	3,716	4,263	4,404	4,909
Builders' Labourers ..	5,604	6,946	7,101	6,902	7,010	7,536	8,571
Others	4,917	5,701	6,243	6,526	6,593	7,463	9,111
Total Men Engaged ..	36,281	41,102	39,981	42,420	44,693	48,848	54,152

* See explanation preceding table.

FINANCE FOR HOME BUILDING

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life assurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, super-annuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, etc. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The Commonwealth Government also conducts a War Service Homes scheme for the housing of ex-servicemen, provides grants to supplement young persons' savings for homes, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders. Other government sources of housing finance in New South Wales are the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank of N.S.W., and the State Government (which also guarantees the repayment of funds borrowed by most terminating co-operative building societies).

The sums advanced by selected government and private organisations for the building or purchase of homes during the last ten years are summarised in the following table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are given in the following pages.

Table 337. Advances by Selected Government and Private Organisations for Home Building and Purchase, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Commonwealth Housing Agreement Advances			War Service Homes	State Govern- ment Sale of Homes Schemes	Rural Bank Advances for Homes	Building Societies		
	General Housing	Service Housing	Private Home Builders				Perman- ent	Starr- Bowkett	Termin- ating*
	\$ thousand								
1956	21,600	...	...	22,928	68	5,514	6,490	2,088	23,988*
1957	16,416	1,728	4,320	22,338	10,158	5,702	6,482	2,466	24,388
1958	16,720	1,760	4,400	30,436	19,966	6,980	9,472	2,514	23,984
1959	15,960	1,680	7,200	29,368	12,652	5,444	13,790	2,962	25,326
1960	16,426	1,728	7,410	28,608	14,542	8,052	12,722	2,972	25,426
1961	17,290	1,820	7,800	31,644	11,014	10,800	13,988	3,208	30,208
1962	22,614	2,450	10,202	25,556	13,934	11,316	13,092	3,338	32,306
1963	21,680	2,342	9,780	24,412	14,128	13,084	20,374	3,280	29,792
1964	21,946	2,318	9,900	23,884	7,772	15,148	36,225	3,161	32,898
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	25,764	14,822	18,250	40,115	2,840	39,374

* Year ended 31st March, 1956.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS

The 1945 Agreement

The 1945 Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in 1945, and ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1946. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the State to cover the State's expenditure on housing

projects between 3rd December, 1943 and 19th November, 1945 (the date of the Agreement) and on its housing projects during the following ten years. The operation of the Agreement was later extended from November, 1955 to 30th June, 1956.

Advances made under the 1945 Agreement were repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest (at a flat rate of 3 per cent.) over a maximum period of 53 years. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement were to be borne by the Commonwealth, and two-fifths by the State. The advances made under the Agreement are shown on page 426.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and at least 50 per cent. of those erected were to be allocated to members and ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants. Approved applicants for homes in New South Wales were classified into groups according to the size of the family to be housed, and each applicant was admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings became available for allocation.

The nominal rent payable to the Housing Commission by a tenant of a 1945 Agreement dwelling was to be an "economic rent". This rent was to be calculated as prescribed in the Agreement, and was to be sufficient to meet repayments by the State of the capital cost of the dwelling (with interest) and the costs of maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance, and administration. The actual rent payable was to be determined in the light of the "family income", i.e. the income of the principal wage-earner in the dwelling plus part of the income of each other occupant. If the "family income" was equal to the basic wage, the actual rent was to be equal to one-fifth of that wage, and the difference between this amount and the "economic rent" was to be regarded as a rental rebate. The actual rent was to be increased by one-third of the difference where the family income exceeded the basic wage, and reduced by one-fourth of the difference where the income was less than the basic wage.

The Agreement related primarily to rental housing. Initially, the State was empowered to sell a house erected under the Agreement only if the tenant was able to pay the full purchase price of the house immediately on sale. In 1955, however, the Agreement was amended to permit the sale of houses to tenants on terms. These terms provided for a minimum deposit of 5 per cent. of the first \$4,000 and 10 per cent. of the balance of the purchase price of the house, and for repayment of the balance of indebtedness (limited to a maximum of \$5,500) by monthly instalments of principal and interest (at 4½ per cent. per annum) over a maximum period of 45 years. The purchase price was to be the estimated cost of construction or the Rural Bank's valuation, whichever was the higher. Tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act were entitled to purchase houses built under the Agreement on the terms provided in that Act. A further amendment of the Agreement in 1961 empowered the State to set its own terms for the sale (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) of houses erected under the Agreement.

The total number of house and flat dwelling units completed in New South Wales under the 1945 Housing Agreement was 37,718. The number

of houses sold under the Agreement by 30th June, 1965 was 8,391, comprising 1,534 sold to tenants who financed their purchase through the War Service Homes Division, 5,002 sold to other tenants on terms, and 1,855 sold (mostly before 1955-56) on a cash basis.

The 1956 Agreement

The 1956 Housing Agreement was operative for a period of five years from 1st July, 1956. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the States for the erection of dwellings and for the provision of finance to private home builders.

In the first two years of the Agreement, 20 per cent. of the funds allocated to each State were to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders. During the remaining three years of the Agreement, this proportion was to be 30 per cent.

Each State was also required to set aside up to 5 per cent. of the remainder of its allocation, for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth provided supplementary advances to the States equal to the amounts set aside for this purpose.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be of reasonable size and standard, "primarily for families of low or moderate means". Apart from this requirement, a State could determine its own housing policy and the type and location of the dwellings erected.

The New South Wales Government decided that 20 per cent. of the houses erected under this Agreement would be available for rental, and 80 per cent. would be available for sale on terms. The current terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of \$100 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

The dwellings erected in New South Wales under the Agreement were allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a priority based on the date of application or the date of taking up tenancy in a Community Housing Centre. In terms of the Agreement, 50 per cent. of the dwellings erected were to be allocated to members or ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants; this proportion was to take into account the dwellings erected using the funds specially set aside for service housing.

The 1956 Agreement made no provision for rental rebates to tenants on low incomes or for the sharing with the Commonwealth of losses incurred in the sale or letting of houses.

The State is responsible for the repayment of advances made by the Commonwealth under the Agreement. Repayments of principal and interest are to be made annually over 53 years. The interest payable on advances made during the first two years of the Agreement was to be fixed at the long-term bond rate less $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. if the bond rate did not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and less 1 per cent. if it did exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. For later advances, the rate was to be a matter of negotiation, and was to be determined by the Commonwealth Treasurer if the Commonwealth and States could not agree, but in any event it was not to exceed the long-term bond rate less $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The effective

rate of interest was 4 per cent. on advances made between 1st July, 1956 and 22nd February, 1961, and 4½ per cent. on advances made during the remaining period of the Agreement.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth under the 1956 Agreement are shown in the next table, and particulars of the dwellings provided in the State under the Agreement are shown on the next page.

The 1961 Agreement

The provisions of the 1961 Housing Agreement, which is to operate for a period of five years from 1st July, 1961, are substantially the same as those of the 1956 Agreement. The interest payable on advances made to the States by the Commonwealth is to be 1 per cent. below the long-term bond rate, which was 5½ per cent. in June, 1965. In each year of the Agreement, 30 per cent. of the funds allocated to a State are to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders, and up to 5 per cent. of the remainder of a State's allocation is to be set aside (and to be matched equally by supplementary Commonwealth advances) for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces.

The current terms of sale of houses erected under the 1961 Agreement (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) provide for a minimum deposit of \$100 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth under the 1945, 1956, and 1961 Housing Agreements are summarised in the next table:—

Table 338. Housing Agreements: Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Advances for—			Total Advances*	Advances Outstanding to Commonwealth at end of year†	Interest Paid by State
	General Housing	Service Housing*	Private Home Builders†			
\$ thousand						
1946 to						
1955	156,098	...	...	156,098	145,838	17,478
1956	21,600	...	...	21,600	164,910	4,448
1957	16,416	1,728	4,320	22,464	183,920	5,000
1958	16,720	1,760	4,400	22,880	203,546	5,938
1959	15,960	1,680	7,200	24,840	225,504	6,676
1960	16,426	1,728	7,410	25,564	248,202	7,610
1961	17,290	1,820	7,800	26,910	272,136	8,716
1962	22,614	2,450	10,202	35,266	304,588	9,758
1963	21,680	2,342	9,780	33,802	335,312	11,086
1964	21,946	2,318	9,900	34,164	366,198	12,242
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	38,132	400,718	13,582

* Includes supplementary matching advances for service housing in 1956-57 and later years.

† To be distributed to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders.

‡ Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the War Service Homes Division of liability for dwellings taken over by the Division.

Particulars of the dwellings provided in New South Wales under the 1956 and 1961 Agreements are given in the following table:—

Table 339. 1956 and 1961 Housing Agreements: Dwellings Provided in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Government Dwellings*				Private Houses Acquired†		
	Houses and Flats Completed			Houses Sold	By Erection	By Purchase	
	General Housing Programme	Service Housing Programme	Total			New	Other
1957	2,930	62	2,992	1,604	169	353	88
1958	3,302	367	3,669	3,012	636	138	51
1959	2,857	297	3,154	2,013	761	432	93
1960	3,142	209	3,351	2,227	937	414	34
1961	2,473	190	2,663	1,565	1,145	489	12
1962	3,905	381	4,286	1,826	1,288	551	38
1963	3,526	356	3,882	1,825	1,238	492	42
1964	3,359	379	3,738	957	1,059	712	44
1965	4,119	249	4,368	1,777	1,104	816	54
Total	29,613	2,490	32,103	16,806	8,337	4,397	456

* Dwellings erected by or for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

† Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of low-cost housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, provide assistance to private home builders, and undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials.

Most of the permanent dwellings provided by the Commission have been erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The Commission's projects have extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and more than 330 country centres, and have involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of house and flat dwellings completed by or for the Housing Commission in the last twelve years. Most of the dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission.

Table 340. Houses and Flats Completed by or for Housing Commission

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1953	4,537	18,272	1957	3,974	18,168	1961	3,658	17,150
1954	5,690	24,114	1958	3,086	14,672	1962	4,893	23,538
1955	3,587	14,620	1959	3,590	16,286	1963	4,173	18,844
1956	3,673	15,458	1960	3,166	14,418	1964	5,123	24,428

Commonwealth advances made available to the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements amounted to \$370,208,000 by 30th June, 1965. At that date, the outstanding indebted-

ness to the Commonwealth had been reduced to \$330,672,000 by principal repayments (\$24,631,000), repayment of proceeds of sales of properties (\$7,652,000), and transfer to the War Service Homes Division of liability (\$7,253,000) for dwellings taken over by the Division. Advances from the Commonwealth have provided most of the Housing Commission's capital funds, as shown in the following table. In addition to these funds, the Commission has accumulated surpluses on its operations, amounting to \$23,259,000 at 30th June, 1965.

Table 341. Housing Commission: Source of Capital Funds

At 30th June	Common- wealth Advances	Consolidated Revenue Fund	General Loan Account	Other State Funds	Total Capital Funds
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1960	225,041	4,199	8,230	322	237,792
1961	241,316	4,598	8,638	1,222	255,774
1962	263,754	4,929	9,303	1,971	279,957
1963	284,925	5,045	9,926	3,069	302,965
1964	306,255	7,646	9,639	4,555	328,095
1965	330,672	7,721	11,339	6,305	356,037

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 342. Housing Commission: Income and Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand					
Income—						
Rents	12,188	12,544	13,149	14,232	16,112	17,414
Interest	2,789	3,399	3,994	4,776	5,296	5,817
Other	999	1,317	1,782	3,339	2,099	3,145
Total Income	15,977	17,260	18,925	22,347	23,507	26,377
Expenditure—						
Administration	1,413	1,530	1,659	1,893	2,045	2,259
Rates	2,089	2,313	2,647	2,906	3,241	3,500
Fuel, Cleaning, etc.	359	329	314	286	268	253
Provision for—						
Maintenance	1,500	1,735	1,863	2,187	2,527	2,861
Depreciation, etc.	1,736	1,770	1,859	1,993	2,113	2,254
Interest	6,979	7,716	8,423	9,452	10,278	11,114
Total Expenditure	14,077	15,393	16,766	18,719	20,472	22,241
Surplus	1,900	1,867	2,160	3,629	3,035	4,136

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the dwelling, and are usually made on the long-term amortisation principle. The rate of interest on long-term loans for housing purposes has been $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum since May, 1965.

The following table shows particulars of Rural Bank advances for homes during the last eleven years:—

Table 343. Rural Bank of N.S.W.: Advances for Homes

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1955	2,133	7,976	69,240	106,754	4,912	19,615	33,500
1956	1,399	5,514	70,639	112,268	4,372	18,778	34,838
1957	1,372	5,702	72,011	117,968	4,302	18,098	36,342
1958	1,576	6,980	73,587	124,948	4,426	17,644	39,190
1959	1,176	5,444	74,763	130,392	4,454	16,915	40,424
1960	1,610	8,052	76,373	138,444	4,494	16,611	42,934
1961	2,032	10,800	78,405	152,244‡	4,212	17,096	50,564
1962	1,668	11,316	80,073	163,560	4,306	17,357	56,422
1963	2,014	13,084	82,087	176,644	4,916	18,017	62,762
1964	2,434	15,148	84,521	191,792	9,278	18,972	68,790
1965	2,613	18,250	87,134	210,042	10,704	19,936	76,450

* See text following table.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

‡ Includes \$3,000,000 brought to account in 1960-61 in respect of earlier years.

The figures in the previous table represent the advances made in the form of long-term loans or by way of overdrafts for the building or purchase of homes and for alterations and additions and other purposes associated with homes. The number of advances during a year, as shown in the table, represents the number of dwellings in respect of which an advance was first made in the year, and should not be related to the amount of advances, which includes subsequent advances made in respect of the dwellings; the number of advances outstanding at the end of a year represents the number of dwellings financed on which debt was still outstanding.

A Sale of Homes Agency was established in 1954, within the Rural Bank's Government Agency Department, to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales.

The Agency's operations began with the sale to selected purchasers of 100 houses made available by the Commission during 1954-55 and 1955-56. The sales were made on the basis of 10 per cent. deposit and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 40 years, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum. Total advances under the scheme amounted to \$646,648; at 30th June, 1965, the advances outstanding amounted to \$432,042 in respect of 85 houses.

Since 1956, the Sale of Homes Agency has acted as the agent of the Housing Commission in arranging the sale on terms of houses erected under the 1956 and 1961 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. These houses are sold, in general at the Bank's valuation, to persons who have satisfied the Commission as to their housing need and have registered as prospective purchasers. The current terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of \$100 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest rates ranging from 4½ to 5½ per cent. per annum. The cash deposits and periodical instalments payable by purchasers are collected by the Agency as agent for the Commission. Particulars of the

advances made by the Agency in connection with the sale of houses erected under the 1956 and 1961 Agreements are given in the next table:—

Table 344. Sale of Homes Agency: Sale of Homes under 1956 and 1961 Housing Agreements

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number*	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1960	2,227	14,400	8,856	57,176	752	8,831	55,384
1961	1,565	10,436	10,421	67,612	914	10,364	64,974
1962	1,826	13,074	12,247	80,686	1,174	12,129	77,016
1963	1,825	13,504	14,072	94,190	1,400	13,830	88,974
1964	957	7,362	15,029	101,552	1,808	14,568	94,178
1965	1,777	14,356	16,806	115,906	2,230	16,042	105,648

* Number of houses.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The Sale of Homes Agency also acts as agent for the Housing Commission in arranging the sale of houses erected by the Commission on applicants' land and in collecting the cash deposits and instalments payable. Under this scheme, persons who have established a housing need may apply to the Commission to have a standard-type dwelling erected on their own land. The houses are sold, at a price equivalent to their capital cost, on the same terms as for houses erected under the 1956 and 1961 Housing Agreements. Up to 30th June, 1965, 347 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of \$2,249,076; the balance of indebtedness at that date was \$2,087,840.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Commonwealth extend over 53 years; the difference between repayments to the Commonwealth may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging from 4½ to 5 per cent per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency appear below:—

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year	Total Advances to end of year	Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1960	7,722	23,812	898	22,002
1961	9,486	33,298	1,312	30,176
1962	11,884	45,182	1,404	40,654
1963	11,434	56,616	2,306	49,782
1964	11,906	68,522	3,078	58,610
1965	13,674	82,196	3,736	68,548

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

WAR SERVICE HOMES

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1962, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were engaged on (or enlisted for) active service outside Australia during the 1914-1918 War or the 1939-1945 War, or who served in the Korea or Malaya operations or in another prescribed operational area. Persons eligible for assistance include members of the Australian and other British armed forces who had resided in Australia prior to enlistment and certain members of the Mercantile Marine Service. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth Department of Housing. The Division may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is \$7,000 and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 45 years. The rate of interest is $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in New South Wales under the War Service Homes Act, the advances made under the Act, and the instalments paid in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 345. War Service Homes in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Homes Provided during Year				Total Homes Provided to end of year	Advances	Instal- ments Paid	Loans Repaid
	By Erection *	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1955	2,050	1,884	322	4,256	30,905	20,272	4,526	800
1956	2,300	2,006	346	4,652	35,557	22,928	5,676	648
1957	1,836	2,100	378	4,314	39,871	22,338	6,636	679
1958	2,275	2,435	522	5,232	45,103	30,436	8,100	709
1959	2,527	2,842	797	6,166	51,269	29,368	10,258	851
1960	1,387	3,404	890	5,681	56,950	28,608	12,826	1,034
1961	1,242	3,583	1,268	6,093	63,043	31,644	14,632	1,207
1962	1,048	2,798	1,007	4,853	67,896	25,556	14,796	928
1963	807	2,546	663	4,016	71,912	24,412	16,372	1,080
1964	739	2,451	524	3,714	75,626	23,884	19,994	1,374
1965	497	2,856	527	3,880	79,506	25,764†	21,974	1,528

* Constructed or sponsored by War Service Homes Division.

† Comprises \$3,386,000 for the construction of homes and \$22,378,000 for the purchase of existing homes or the discharge of mortgages.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are four types of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent building societies, Starr-Bowkett societies, actuarial-type terminating societies and a series-type society. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all the societies provide finance for the building or acquisition of homes.

The more important type of permanent building society has two classes of members—investing members and borrowing members. Investing members take up shares in the society as a form of investment, and receive dividend payments in respect of their shares. A borrowing member must take up shares of a face value equal to the amount of his loan. He makes regular payments of interest (which is calculated on the full amount of the loan) and subscriptions on shares. Dividends on his shares are held by the society, and when the sum of dividends and subscriptions is equal to the amount of his loan, the borrower's equity in the society is offset against his indebtedness. The funds employed by permanent building societies are obtained in the form of paid-up capital and members' share subscriptions, deposits lodged with the societies, and borrowings from banks and other lending institutions.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences and share subscriptions are repaid to members as repayments in respect of advances accumulate.

The actuarial-type terminating societies have made remarkable progress since 1937, when the State Government began to facilitate their formation and to guarantee the repayment of funds they borrowed. These societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and, since 1st July, 1956, from loan moneys made available under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government.

Actuarial-type terminating societies make advances as their members apply for them. A member is required to take up shares in the society of a face value equal to the amount he wishes to borrow. He pays equal monthly instalments of subscriptions on shares during the life of the society, is credited with interest on his subscriptions at the same rate as he is charged on his loan, and pays a small management fee. After taking up a loan, the member also makes equal monthly payments of interest, which is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up and a member's equity in the society (his subscriptions, the interest allowed thereon, and his share of any surplus of the society) is offset against his indebtedness.

The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by an actuarial-type terminating society has been increased progressively since 1937. Since September, 1965, the maximum advance has been 95 per cent. of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of \$8,500 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to \$450. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; in September, 1965, the rate was generally about 5 per cent.

The structure of series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial-type terminating societies, each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society being designed to terminate after a notional period.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies for which annual returns were made in the last six years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

Table 346. Co-operative Building Societies, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	44	46	47	48	49	50
Investing Members	25,433	28,831	29,974	34,143	39,939	51,061
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage*	39,104	43,002	49,430	54,450	66,044	88,522
Other Assets	3,108	3,926	3,868	7,288	9,536	11,401
Liabilities—						
Investing Members' Funds	25,914	29,566	33,608	41,022	53,344	75,458
Borrowing Members' Funds	*	*	*	*	*	*
Deposits	3,724	3,502	3,426	3,620	3,996	5,038
Advances—						
Under Housing Agreements .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Other Lenders .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Liabilities	12,574	13,860	16,264	17,096	16,368 1,872	16,397 3,030
Total Assets and Liabilities	42,212	46,928	53,298	61,738	75,580	99,923
Loans Made during year†	13,790	12,722	13,988	13,092	20,374	36,225
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year	6,174	7,776	8,968	8,072	8,780	13,746
STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	90	94	92	96	98	98
Members	38,504	39,600	40,244	41,796	42,880	41,074
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgages	12,156	12,972	13,862	14,524	15,242	15,503
Other Assets	1,844	2,074	2,216	2,160	2,278	2,275
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds	13,542	14,498	15,294	15,788	16,510	16,732
Other	458	548	784	896	1,010	1,046
Total Assets and Liabilities	14,000	15,046	16,078	16,684	17,520	17,778
Loans Made during year	2,962	2,972	3,208	3,338	3,280	3,161
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year	1,668	2,146	2,174	2,522	2,466	2,880

Table 346. Co-operative Building Societies, N.S.W. (continued)

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
ACTUARIAL-TYPE TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES†						
Societies	1,195	1,277	1,361	1,500	1,621	1,803
Members	69,154	70,798	72,909	75,419	77,085	79,167
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage‡	241,618	255,802	275,418	299,680	319,152	338,822
Other Assets	932	856	1,908	2,298	2,360	1,887
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds—						
Share Subscriptions	42,874	45,744	48,766	52,170	55,746	58,899
Provision for Interest	11,114	12,678	15,194	17,896	20,656	23,404
Other	4,208	4,562	4,972	5,690	6,814	8,705
Advances—						
Under Housing Agreements	183,856	193,124	33,078	44,652	53,824	62,961
From Other Lenders			174,724	181,030	183,912	186,189
Other Liabilities	498	550	592	540	560	553
Total Assets and Liabilities	242,550	256,658	277,326	301,978	321,512	340,710
Loans Made during year†—						
Under Housing Agreements	25,326	25,426	9,488	11,884	11,434	11,906
Other			20,720	20,422	18,358	20,992
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year§—						
Under Housing Agreements	14,878	16,156	1,312	1,404	2,308	3,078
Other			14,218	13,022	15,432	18,406

* Share subscriptions and dividends on borrowers' shares have been offset against "Advances on Mortgage".

† Year ended 30th June.

‡ Includes series-type societies.

¶ Total advances less those fully discharged; repayments as made are credited to members' subscription accounts and not to advance accounts.

§ Estimated. Includes particulars for societies terminated during year.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME

Under the Home Savings Grant scheme, which has operated since 20th July, 1964, the Commonwealth Government provides tax-free grants to supplement the savings accumulated by young married couples to buy or build the first home they own after their marriage. The grants are payable at the rate of \$1 for each \$3 of savings accumulated in an acceptable form over a minimum period of three years. The maximum grant payable to a married couple (or to the husband or wife if only one is eligible) is \$500. The scheme is administered, in terms of the Homes Savings Grant Act, 1964-1965, by the Department of Housing.

To be eligible for a grant, a person must be married, and must have (or must be married to a person who has) entered into a contract to buy a home or have one built or begun to build a home as an owner-builder. The person must also be under 36 years of age, both at the time of marriage and at the date of the contract to buy or build (or, if an owner-builder, the date building commenced), and must have resided in Australia (apart from temporary absences) for at least three years immediately preceding that date.

Grants are payable in respect of houses, flats, home units, and other dwellings (whether in existence or being built), provided that the cost of the home (including the land on which it is erected) does not exceed \$14,000. Homes which are purchased from State authorities and which had been financed with funds advanced under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements are not, however, eligible for a grant.

Savings qualify for a grant only if accumulated in an acceptable form over a period of at least three years immediately preceding the date of the contract to buy or build (or the date on which an owner-builder commences building). The amount of savings that qualifies is the sum of the net savings in each year, up to a maximum of \$500 in any one year. The savings of the husband and the wife, whether made before or after their marriage, are treated as individual savings when calculating the grant.

The main forms of savings acceptable under the scheme are home savings accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits designated home savings accounts with trading banks, deposits with and shares in registered co-operative building societies, and savings spent in connection with the purchase or construction of a home (including land) prior to the date of the contract to acquire the home (or, if an owner-builder, the date on which building commenced). For a limited period after the inception of the scheme, savings in certain other forms are also acceptable.

During 1964-65, home savings grants amounting to \$4,109,800 were approved in New South Wales in respect of 8,855 homes (4,843 to be acquired by purchase, 3,706 to be built under contract, and 306 to be owner-built). Of the total homes to be acquired, 7,198 were to be financed by first mortgage loans only, 1,432 by first and second mortgage loans, and 225 by other methods. Approximately three-quarters of the grants approved were for the maximum grant of \$500.

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE SCHEME

The housing loans insurance scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government primarily to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes by way of a single first-mortgage loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, covering a high proportion of the cost of a home. The scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, which commenced operations in November, 1965.

Under the scheme, the Corporation offers to insure an approved lender against any loss (loss of principal or interest and any other loss arising from default) incurred in respect of an insurable loan. Loans acceptable for insurance include those for the purchase or erection of a home (including land), for additions and alterations to homes, and for the discharge of an existing mortgage over land for the home. Loans are insurable only if repayment of the loan is secured by a first mortgage, and if the mortgage interest rate does not exceed $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The maximum amount insurable for a single housing loan is \$17,000, representing a maximum of 95 per cent. of the first \$12,000 of the value of the property plus 70 per cent. of up to \$8,000 of the balance of the value. The maximum period of repayment for an insurable loan for home development is 35 years.

The classes of approved lenders include banks, life assurance companies, building societies, trustee companies, and mortgage management companies. **Individual lending organisations must be approved by the Corporation.**

PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:—

- (1) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorized by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage;
- (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; and
- (3) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the States Grants Act, 1965, and the Financial Agreement and from State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, and social aid, and the administration of land, agricultural, mining, and factory laws. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, omnibuses, harbour services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income, sales, and pay rolls, estate and gift duties, and the earnings of certain business undertakings such as the Post Office. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence and repatriation services, an extensive group of social services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, post office, administration of territories, representation abroad, meteorological services, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both the State and Commonwealth Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 487.

The local government bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of \$200,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION

Particulars of the State and local taxes collected in New South Wales during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 347. State and Local Taxes in New South Wales

Tax	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	S thousand				
STATE—					
Death Duties	27,460	31,722	35,561	39,572	38,318
Stamp Duties*	30,270	29,419	32,616	37,552	39,988
Land Tax	16,898	18,570	20,287	24,101	29,717
Racing and Betting	5,723	5,787	5,968	5,996	7,272
Liquor Licences	7,500	8,263	9,560	10,219	11,285
Motor Taxes, Licences, etc.†	35,605	37,220	45,273	56,801	60,338
Poker Machine Taxes‡—					
Basic Licence Tax	3,354	3,544	3,944	4,450	5,032
Supplementary Tax .. .. .	...	...	2,615	6,819	8,635
Other Taxes	350	341	359	410	442
Total State Taxes Collected—					
Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	88,201	94,102	105,609	121,103	130,330
Paid to Other Funds	38,959	40,764	50,573	64,816	70,696
Total	127,160	134,866	156,182	185,919	201,026
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils¶—					
General Services	76,702	87,408	93,400	98,858	108,153§
Water, Sewerage, etc.	7,240	7,978	8,612	9,342	10,244§
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	32,390	37,839	42,465	49,008	51,752
Total Local Rates Levied	116,333	133,225	144,478	157,208	170,149§
Total State and Local Taxes	243,492	268,091	300,659	343,127	371,175§

* Excludes stamp duty on betting tickets (included in "Racing and Betting") and transfers of motor vehicle registrations (included in "Motor Taxes").

† All motor taxes, etc., except stamp duty on transfers of vehicle registrations (\$1,258,000 in 1962-63, \$3,252,000 in 1963-64, and \$3,407,000 in 1964-65), are paid into special road and traffic funds. Proceeds of the stamp duty (introduced in 1962-63) are paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund.

‡ The proceeds of poker machine taxes are paid to the Hospital Fund and the Housing Account (see page 446).

¶ Year ended 31st December preceding.

§ Preliminary.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Commonwealth income tax paid by persons deriving income in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in Australia was \$264.70 in 1962-63, \$289.98 in 1963-64, and \$333.99 in 1964-65.

The amounts stated in the previous table are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

Table 348. State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., per Head of Population

Tax	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
STATE—					
Death Duties	7.08	8.03	8.85	9.68	9.22
Stamp Duties	7.81	7.45	8.12	9.19	9.62
Land Tax	4.36	4.70	5.05	5.90	7.15
Racing and Betting	1.48	1.47	1.49	1.47	1.75
Liquor Licences	1.94	2.09	2.38	2.50	2.71
Motor Taxes, Licences, etc.	9.19	9.43	11.28	13.90	14.51
Poker Machine Taxes—					
Basic Licence Tax	0.87	0.90	0.98	1.09	1.21
Supplementary Tax .. .. .	...	...	0.65	1.67	2.08
Other Taxes	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
Total State Taxes Collected—					
Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	22.76	23.84	26.30	29.63	31.34
Paid to Other Funds	10.05	10.32	12.59	15.86	17.00
Total	32.81	34.16	38.90	45.50	48.35
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils*					
General Services	20.01	22.33	23.46	24.40	26.24†
Water, Sewerage, etc.	1.89	2.04	2.16	2.31	2.49†
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	8.36	9.58	10.58	11.99	12.45
Total Local Rates Levied	30.26	33.95	36.20	38.70	41.18†
Total State and Local Taxes	63.07	68.11	75.10	84.20	89.53

* Year ended 31st December preceding.

† Preliminary.

STATE TAXES

STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1st November, 1956. A tax on freehold tenures in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, where local rates are not imposed, was abolished on 31st October, 1956. Particulars of the latter tax were given on page 411 of Year Book No. 55.

The land tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person, company, etc., on 31st October each year. No tax is payable if the aggregate value of the lands is \$16,500 or less (\$33,000 in the case of land used for primary production). A deduction of similar amounts is allowed in respect of lands of higher value, but this is reduced by \$3 for every \$1 by which the value exceeds \$16,500 (or \$33,000). A further deduction (of \$12 for each registered merino ewe owned at 31st December preceding the year of tax) is allowed to owners of merino sheep studs.

The rates at which the tax was levied in the years 1956-57 to 1962-63 are shown in the following table. The tax payable in respect of the years ended 31st October, 1964 and 1965 was the amount calculated from the table less 5 per cent.

Table 349. Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales

Taxable Value		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on each complete \$2 of Balance of Taxable Value
Not less than—	Not more than—		
\$	\$	\$	cents
...	5,000	...	0·83
5,000	10,000	20.83	1·25
10,000	20,000	52.083	1·6
20,000	30,000	135.416	2·083
30,000	40,000	239.583	2·5
40,000	50,000	364.583	2·916
50,000	60,000	510.416	3·3
60,000	70,000	677.083	3·75
70,000	80,000	864.583	4·16
80,000	90,000	1,072.916	4·583
90,000	100,000	1,302.083	5·0
100,000	110,000	1,552.083	5·416
110,000	120,000	1,882.916	5·83
120,000	130,000	2,114.583	6·25
130,000 and over		2,427.083	6·6

Certain lands are wholly exempt from the tax. These include those owned by the Crown, local government or other public authorities, specified gas or electricity supply authorities, public or licensed private hospitals, charitable or educational institutions carried on solely for those purposes and not for profit, registered associations of employers or employees, and building, co-operative, friendly, medical benefit, or hospital benefit societies, and those owned by and used for the purposes of religious societies, racing clubs, and agricultural show societies. Lands used solely as a site for a place of worship, a club or charitable institution not carried on for profit, a children's home, a registered private school, a cemetery, or other prescribed purposes are also exempt, as are lands used primarily for sport and owned by sporting clubs not carried on for profit. Land used as a site for a club is only partially exempt if the building erected on it is not occupied solely by the club.

The value of lands owned by a mutual life assurance society and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed at a concessional rate of 5/6c per \$2 of taxable value. If the society is a non-mutual one, the proportion of the value of the land to be taxed at the concessional rate is determined by reference to the proportion of the amount of the society's surplus allocated to policy holders. The concession applies to only part of the value of the land if it is used also for purposes other than life assurance business.

The amount of Land Tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 347.

STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty paid in the Dominions or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25th November, 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable if the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed \$30,000, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children, grandchildren, or wholly dependent widowed mother on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable: if death occurs within six years, an allowance of 60 per cent. of the duty is made, falling by 10 per cent. each year thereafter to 10 per cent. where death occurs in the eleventh year. Generally, the exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is \$40,000, the rate of duty is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., 8 per cent. on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue, 10 per cent. on that passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of such, and 13 per cent. on other property.

Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed \$2,000, nor on property passing to widow, widower, or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed \$20,000. No duty was payable on the estates of persons who died before 28th April, 1953 as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active war service.

The current rates of death duty are summarised in the following table:—

Table 350. State Death Duties (N.S.W.)

Final Balance of Estate	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales	Passing to widow or lineal issue	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister	Other
	A	B*	C*	D

DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

\$2,001 to \$4,000	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	5 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
\$4,001 to \$6,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	5 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	8 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
\$6,001 to \$8,000	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	4%	6%	9%
	Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$120,001 to \$122,000	17%	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ %
	Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 to \$152,000	20%	22%	24%	27%
	Rising by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$200,001 and over	25%	27%	29%	32%

DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES

\$1,000 or under	3%	8%									
\$1,001 to \$2,000	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %									
	Rising by $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per \$2,000 to—										
\$100,001 to \$102,000	20%	25%									
	Rising by $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per \$2,000 to—										
\$130,001 to \$132,000	23%	30%									
	Rising by $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per \$2,000 to—										
\$150,001 and over	25%	32%									

* For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest.

† The rate in Column A rises by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per \$2,000.

NOTE. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concession and allowances—see text.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed \$30,000, property passing to a widow, a widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or a widowed mother is dutiable as follows.

Final Balance of Estate
\$*Rate of Duty*

20,000 or under ..	Exempt.			
20,001 to 22,000 ..	50% of the rates in Column B or C of Table 350			
22,001 to 24,000 ..	60%	"	"	"
24,001 to 26,000 ..	70%	"	"	"
26,001 to 28,000 ..	80%	"	"	"
28,001 to 30,000 ..	90%	"	"	"

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the last five years are shown in Table 347. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 557.

STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document.

The rates of duty payable in 1966 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown below:—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty Payable</i>
Agreement or Memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal	15c
(b) under seal	\$3
Bill of Lading	15c
Cheque, Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note—	
(a) payable on demand	4c
(b) payable otherwise than on demand ..	5c for each \$50 or part of \$50.
Hire Purchase Agreement—	
If the difference between the deposit paid and the cash price of the goods is—	
(a) more than \$20, but less than \$200 ..	20c for each \$20 or part of \$20.
(b) \$200 or more	50c for each \$50 or part of \$50.
Issue of Motor Vehicle Certificate of Registration	40c for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the value of the motor vehicle.
Ordinary Receipt for \$5 or more (receipts for salaries or wages exempt)	3c
Policy of Insurance (for one year or less) and Renewal of Policy	4c for every \$100 or part of \$100 insured.
Transfer and Conveyance on Sale of Property other than Shares—	
(a) consideration not more than \$100 ..	\$1.25
(b) consideration more than \$100 and up to \$14,000	\$2.50 for each \$200 or part of \$200.
(c) consideration more than \$14,000 ..	\$2.50 for each \$200 up to \$14,000, plus \$3 for each \$200 or part of \$200 over \$14,000.
Transfer of Shares by sale	4c for every \$10 or part of \$10 of consideration.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 347.

STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations, on bookmakers, and on totalizator investments.

Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations

All racing clubs and associations impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers. Metropolitan horse racing clubs (since 1st January, 1948) and country racing associations (since 1st August, 1957) also impose a charge of 1 per cent. and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively, on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees and charges, clubs operating racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent. as tax to the State Government; and those operating racecourses in the remainder of the State must remit 20 per cent.

Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. From 1st November, 1955 to 13th February, 1966, the rates of duty were $1\frac{3}{4}$ c for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and 5/6c in the other parts of the racecourse; since 14th February, 1966, they have been 2c and 1c, respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932 as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate has been 1 per cent. since 19th September, 1952.

Totalizator Tax

Totalizator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalizator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission has been $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the investments since September, 1952. The Government's share is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for all metropolitan meetings (including trotting) and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for meetings in other centres; unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board, which is authorised to establish local branches throughout the State, commenced operations on 9th December, 1964. In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments of the club's totalizator; the Board may also, however, conduct its own pool of investments. Of

the total betting investments placed with the Board, 5 per cent. is remitted to the State Treasury and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is credited to the Board as commission. Part of the amount remitted to the Treasury (equal to 1 per cent. of the total investments) is paid to a Special Deposits Account, to be used to repay (with interest) the advances made by racing clubs to assist the Board initially to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing branches throughout the State; when these advances have been repaid, the whole of the Government's share will be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse and greyhound racing and betting in the last eleven years:—

Table 351. State Taxes on Racing and Betting

Year ended 30th June	Racing Clubs and Associa- tions	Book- makers' Licences	Book- makers', Turnover	Betting Tickets	Totalizator		Total
					On-course	Off-course	
					\$ thousand		
1955	895	90	2,258	207	2,128	...	5,578
1956	922	84	2,264	367	2,209	...	5,847
1957	914	79	2,263	400	2,149	...	5,806
1958	957	77	2,263	387	2,222	...	5,906
1959	825	74	2,004	372	2,324	...	5,599
1960	855	75	2,216	400	2,369	...	5,915
1961	833	77	2,238	392	2,183	...	5,723
1962	844	74	2,271	378	2,219	...	5,787
1963	879	71	2,373	387	2,258	...	5,968
1964	869	70	2,389	383	2,284	...	5,996
1965	1,004	70	2,794	445	2,467	492*	7,272

* Includes \$97,000 paid to a Special Deposits Account (see text preceding table).

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition".

POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19th September, 1956. For this purpose, a non-proprietary club is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within fifteen miles of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines. The basic licence tax is \$100 for each machine operated by the insertion of 5c, \$200 for each 10c machine, and \$1,000 (\$500 before January, 1960) for each of the first five 20c machines and \$1,400 (\$700 before January, 1960) for each in excess of five. Since 1964-65, concessions of the basic tax have been granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes

awarded) from poker machines—if net takings are less than \$30,000 per annum the tax is reduced by half, but if the net takings exceed \$30,000, the amount of tax is reduced by one-half less the excess of the takings over \$30,000. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December, 1962, is payable at the general rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines and, from 1965-66, additional supplementary tax is payable at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the excess of such revenue over \$100,000 per annum. If a club's net revenue from poker machines is more than \$10,000 but less than \$20,000 per annum, the revenue subject to tax is reduced by \$10,000 less the excess of the revenue over \$10,000; no supplementary tax is payable when the net revenue is \$10,000 or less per annum.

The proceeds of the tax in the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 were paid to the New South Wales Hospital Fund. Since 1959-60, part of the proceeds (\$250,000 in 1959-60, \$500,000 in 1960-61 and 1961-62, \$750,000 in 1962-63, and \$1,000,000 in 1963-64 and 1964-65) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the Hospital Fund. The amount of tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 347.

STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected, and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic". The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in Tables 347 and 367.

COMMONWEALTH TAXES

INCOME TAX

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in July, 1942, Commonwealth tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth and each of the States. Since then, the Commonwealth has been the only authority in Australia levying taxation on incomes. From 1950-51 to 1964-65, the Commonwealth tax levy was described formally as Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.

The amount of Commonwealth income tax collected in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table. In 1964-65, 68 per cent. of the total collections was obtained from individuals, 31 per cent. from companies, and 1 per cent. from dividend withholding tax.

Table 352. Collections of Commonwealth Tax on Incomes

Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Total Collections	Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Dividend Withholding Tax	Total Collections
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand			
1956	774,261	373,716	1,147,976	1961	1,037,489	565,124	11,920	1,614,532
1957	807,454	433,142	1,240,596	1962	1,074,690	565,376	16,233	1,656,300
1958	870,142	430,696	1,300,838	1963	1,083,424	519,828	17,929	1,621,180
1959	777,930	439,389	1,217,320	1964	1,272,287	586,260	15,936	1,874,484
1960	884,329	458,260	1,342,588	1965	1,570,524	709,044	16,039	2,295,607

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia, on dividends from sources outside Australia, and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

Non-residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A withholding tax, introduced from 1st July, 1960, is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are subject to taxation and which are payable by companies resident in Australia to non-residents who are not actively engaged, through a permanent establishment, in business in Australia. The tax is deducted from the dividends at the time of their payment to the non-resident. The rate of tax is 15c per \$ on dividends flowing to countries with which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement (see below) and 30c per \$ on other dividends. The withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends, unless he elects to be assessed for tax in the ordinary way.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

"Pay as you earn" System. Since July, 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then adjusted.

Taxable Income is calculated by deducting from gross income (other than exempt income) the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and, in the case of individual taxpayers, any concessional deductions allowed.

Exempt Incomes. Certain incomes are exempt from income tax and social services contribution. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of

local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); war pensions and invalid, age, and widows' pensions; child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; and tuberculosis benefits.

There is a general exemption from the tax where the taxable income does not exceed \$416. Where, however, there are dependants, the concessions allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 353. Limits of Income Not Subject to Tax

Individuals with the following Dependants	1950-51 to 1952-53	1953-54 to 1956-57	1957-58 to 1962-63	1963-64 to 1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$
None	208	208	208	416
Wife	416	468	494	702
Wife and one child	572	624	676	884
Wife and two children	676	728	806	1,014
Wife and three children	780	832	936	1,144
Wife and four children	884	936	1,066	1,274

Aged persons (i.e., males 65 years or over and females 60 years or over) are exempt from tax if their net income (gross income, including pensions and other exempt income, less allowable expenses incurred in earning it) did not exceed \$988 in 1965-66. A person satisfying the age requirement and contributing to the maintenance of a spouse (of any age) is exempt from tax if the combined income of the couple does not exceed \$1,872. Where the income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed \$1,148 (married couples \$2,700), the amount of tax payable is limited to nine-twentieths of the difference between the exemption levels stated and the amount of the net income, plus 2½ per cent.

Concessional Deductions. Concessions for dependants, medical expenses, etc. are allowed by way of deductions in determining the taxable income.

The deductions allowed to Australian residents for dependants resident in Australia are as follows:—

	\$
(a) Spouse of taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer	286
(b) Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years, for invalid spouse, or for invalid relative (not normally allowed if foregoing deduction claimed) ..	286
(c) Parents and parents-in-law dependent on taxpayer, each	286
(d) Children under age 16 years: One child	182
Each other child	130
(e) Children, aged 16 to 21 years, at school or university (full-time), each	182
(f) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister), age 16 years or more, each (less any invalid pension received)	182

The amount allowed as a deduction for dependants (a) and (c) to (f) is reduced by the amount by which the separate net income of the dependants exceeds \$130. If a dependant is partially maintained during the year of income, a partial deduction, based on the above amounts, is allowed.

Other deductions of a concessional nature are listed below. All these deductions are allowed to residents of Australia, but only deductions (f) to (h) are allowed to non-residents.

- (a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses, optical expenses, cost of artificial limb, eye, or hearing aid, cost of keeping a guide dog for a blind person, and pay of personal attendant in cases of blindness or total invalidity) for the taxpayer, his spouse, children under 21 years, and other dependants except housekeeper.
- (b) Funeral expenses up to \$100 each for dependants listed in (a).
- (c) Subscriptions, up to an aggregate of \$800, for life, sickness, or accident insurance, deferred annuity, superannuation, and friendly society benefit in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (d) Payments to medical or hospital benefits funds in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (e) Education expenses up to \$300 for each dependent child under 21 years receiving full-time education.
- (f) Rates and land tax paid on non-income-producing property.
- (g) Gifts of \$2 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes.
- (h) One-third of the amount of calls paid on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals, and oil.
- (i) Share capital subscribed for oil exploration purposes, or for prospecting or mining for minerals other than gold or uranium, in Australia, Papua, or New Guinea, less any deduction allowed under (h), providing the company to which the capital is subscribed waives its right to a deduction for capital expended on oil exploration, mining, or treatment.

The amount of the deduction allowed for medical or funeral expenses is reduced to the extent to which the taxpayer (or any other person in the case of medical expenses) is entitled to be recouped such expenses by a government, society, or institution. The deductions shown for funeral expenses and education expenses are the maximum amounts allowable in respect of any one dependant; if more than one taxpayer claims a deduction for the same dependant, the amount allowed is apportioned between them.

Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas are allowed a special deduction (zone allowance) from their income. In Zone A, the allowance is \$540 plus an amount equal to one-half of the deductions allowable to the taxpayer for dependants (see previous page); in Zone B, it is \$90 plus an amount equal to one-twelfth of these deductions.

A deduction equal to the deduction allowed to residents of Zone A is allowed to members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

Rebates of tax are given in respect of interest from government loans. For Commonwealth loans issued before 1st January, 1940, the rebate is the excess of tax on the interest at current rates over the tax at 1930-31

rates. For Commonwealth loans issued after 1st January, 1940, and for State and semi-governmental loans issued free of State income tax, the rebate is 20c for each \$2 of interest to 1964-65, and 10c for each \$1 of interest from 1965-66.

Rates of Income Tax. The rates of tax imposed on income derived by individuals in the year 1965-66 are shown in the next table. The tax payable is the amount calculated from the table, plus 2½ per cent.

Table 354. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Individuals

Total Taxable Income		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income	Total Taxable Income		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income
Not Less than—	Not More than—			Not Less than—	Not More than—		
\$	\$	\$	Cents per \$	\$	\$	\$	Cents per \$
417	499*	5.66	4.5	3,600	3,999	624.10	32.1
500	599	9.40	6.1	4,000	4,799	752.50	35.4
600	799	15.50	8.2	4,800	5,599	1,035.70	38.3
800	999	31.90	10.8	5,600	6,399	1,342.10	41.2
1,000	1,199	53.50	12.5	6,400	7,199	1,671.70	43.8
1,200	1,399	78.50	14.2	7,200	7,999	2,022.10	46.3
1,400	1,599	106.90	15.9	8,000	8,799	2,392.50	48.7
1,600	1,799	138.70	17.6	8,800	9,999	2,782.10	51.7
1,800	1,999	173.90	19.3	10,000	11,999	3,402.50	55.0
2,000	2,399	212.50	21.6	12,000	15,999	4,502.50	57.9
2,400	2,799	298.90	24.6	16,000	19,999	6,818.50	60.4
2,800	3,199	397.30	27.1	20,000	31,999	9,234.50	63.3
3,200	3,599	505.70	29.6	32,000 or more		16,830.50	66.7

* The minimum amount of tax payable is 50c. The maximum tax payable on taxable incomes of \$417 to \$428 is half the excess of the income over \$416, plus 2½ per cent.

Amount of Tax Payable. Examples of the amount of tax payable by individuals on incomes derived in 1965-66 are shown in the following table. The "actual incomes" shown in the table are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 448). In calculating the tax payable, no allowance has been made for concessional deductions other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.

Table 355. Examples of Income Tax Payable by Individuals, 1965-66

Actual Income	Person without Dependants	Person with Dependants		
		Wife	Wife and Child	Wife and Two Children
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
500	9.63	...	...	...
600	15.88	...	...	...
700	24.29	...	...	...
800	32.69	10.50	...	...
1,000	54.83	25.45	11.63	...
1,200	80.46	45.31	26.97	16.04
1,600	142.16	97.04	71.74	55.00
2,000	217.81	162.72	131.06	109.88
2,500	331.58	265.18	224.89	198.41
3,000	462.78	385.53	339.65	306.87
4,000	771.31	677.20	619.06	579.62
6,000	1,544.57	1,423.78	1,348.94	1,297.90
8,000	2,452.31	2,316.58	2,230.20	2,168.51
10,000	3,487.56	3,335.99	3,239.55	3,170.66
20,000	9,465.36	9,288.29	9,175.61	9,095.13
40,000	22,720.66	22,525.12	22,400.69	22,311.82

Examples of the amounts of tax payable by a person with a dependent wife are shown in the next table for each of the last nine years:—

Table 356. Examples of Income Tax Payable by a Person with a Dependent Wife

Actual Income*	Income Year						
	1957-58 and 1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 and 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
500	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...	...
600	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.40	...	...	...
700	5.60	5.30	5.60	5.30	...	...	...
800	10.50	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.50
1,000	25.30	24.00	25.30	24.00	24.00	25.30	25.45
1,200	44.80	42.60	44.80	42.60	42.60	44.80	45.31
1,600	95.30	90.50	95.30	90.50	90.50	95.30	97.04
2,000	159.10	151.10	159.10	151.10	151.10	159.10	162.72
2,500	258.90	246.00	258.90	246.00	246.00	258.90	265.18
3,000	376.40	357.60	376.40	357.60	357.60	376.40	385.53
4,000	660.70	627.70	660.70	627.70	627.70	660.70	677.20
6,000	1,389.50	1,320.00	1,389.50	1,320.00	1,320.00	1,389.50	1,423.78
10,000	3,254.70	3,092.00	3,254.70	3,092.00	3,092.00	3,254.70	3,335.99
20,000	9,063.00	8,609.90	9,063.00	8,609.90	8,609.90	9,063.00	9,288.29

* See text preceding Table 355.

Assessments for Resident Individuals. An analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in 1961-62 and 1962-63 by individuals resident in New South Wales and in Australia is shown in the table on the next page. The particulars are classified according to the taxpayers' actual income, which includes exempt income and amounts allowed as concessional deductions in the assessment of the taxable income.

Income Taxation of Companies

For taxation purposes, a distinction is made between public and private companies. A private company is a company in which the public is not substantially interested—e.g., a company in which at least three-quarters of the issued shares, or of the voting powers, are held by fewer than 21 persons. Other companies, including subsidiaries of public companies, are regarded as public companies.

Company Income Tax is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of an acceptable "retention allowance".

The rates of tax payable by companies on income derived in the year 1964-65 are shown in Table 358.

Table 357. Commonwealth Tax Assessments for Resident Individuals

Grade of Actual Income	1961-62 Income			1962-63 Income		
	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed
\$	Number	\$ thousand		Number	\$ thousand	
RESIDENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES						
Under 400	55,571	16,454	130	57,245	17,003	133
400 to 599	62,647	28,784	490	65,414	30,067	512
600 "	799	70,935	44,720	1,304	72,458	45,717
800 "	999	86,292	69,174	2,790	84,850	67,855
1,000 "	1,199	94,993	91,860	4,696	94,656	91,358
1,200 "	1,399	105,688	118,942	7,190	106,735	120,239
1,400 "	1,599	108,943	140,202	9,714	110,530	142,690
1,600 "	1,799	107,522	151,944	11,550	108,073	153,912
1,800 "	1,999	119,165	181,600	14,870	117,381	179,954
2,000 "	2,199	128,853	209,594	18,352	123,968	203,179
2,200 "	2,399	124,401	218,556	20,476	122,193	214,034
2,400 "	2,599	112,021	211,584	21,022	110,038	208,348
2,600 "	2,799	92,017	186,518	19,632	95,958	194,641
2,800 "	2,999	72,156	158,398	17,770	77,029	167,200
3,000 "	3,999	188,435	484,668	61,882	208,721	536,977
4,000 "	5,999	89,959	333,176	56,048	103,578	382,939
6,000 "	7,999	23,013	128,638	28,494	27,061	151,048
8,000 "	9,999	9,539	71,216	18,934	11,218	84,175
10,000 "	19,999	10,519	119,606	41,504	12,409	140,956
20,000 "	29,999	1,182	25,296	11,322	1,476	31,254
30,000 or more	576	24,130	12,818	604	24,399	12,822
Total	1,664,427	3,015,060	380,988	1,711,595	3,187,948	413,619

RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Under 400	159,892	47,252	372	166,450	49,271	384
400 to 599	181,445	83,032	1,414	187,461	85,912	1,457
600 " 799	207,996	131,232	3,830	210,437	132,662	3,844
800 " 999	240,502	192,234	7,744	238,236	190,153	7,618
1,000 " 1,199	255,915	246,262	12,530	256,636	247,109	12,548
1,200 " 1,399	287,667	324,306	19,620	289,893	327,967	19,849
1,400 " 1,599	285,783	364,574	25,056	288,192	369,579	25,418
1,600 " 1,799	295,816	409,776	30,702	290,223	406,864	30,677
1,800 " 1,999	338,675	503,828	40,406	329,293	494,187	39,844
2,000 " 2,199	362,021	578,440	49,708	348,614	562,636	48,677
2,200 " 2,399	328,910	568,224	52,372	326,268	565,826	52,192
2,400 " 2,599	275,566	514,350	50,440	281,785	527,171	51,808
2,600 " 2,799	222,923	447,014	46,540	240,493	483,897	50,439
2,800 " 2,999	172,220	373,610	41,396	189,299	408,870	45,146
3,000 " 3,999	448,352	1,146,516	145,148	510,518	1,305,208	164,938
4,000 " 5,999	226,306	834,284	139,076	261,794	967,246	160,056
6,000 " 7,999	58,771	329,420	72,670	70,656	395,337	85,524
8,000 " 9,999	24,652	184,714	48,988	29,680	222,639	57,973
10,000 " 19,999	27,154	308,020	106,488	32,382	367,378	126,102
20,000 " 29,999	3,112	66,352	29,672	3,780	79,566	35,419
30,000 or more	1,430	60,398	32,010	1,630	66,189	34,794
Total	4,405,108	7,713,838	956,182	4,553,720	8,255,668	1,054,706

Table 358. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Companies

Type of Company	On first \$10,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income
	Cents per \$ of taxable income	
Public Companies—		
Mutual Life Assurance Companies	27·5	37·5
Co-operative Companies ..	32·5	42·5
Non-profit Companies—		
Friendly Society Dispensaries ..	32·5	32·5
Other	32·5	42·5
Other Public Companies	37·5	42·5
Private Companies—		
Primary Tax	27·5	37·5
Undistributed Profits Tax—see text below		

Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax. The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows. The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a “retention allowance”. The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 50c per \$, on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The “retention allowance” is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. In respect of income derived in 1964-65, it was calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income, and non-property income), and then by taking the sum of (a) 10 per cent. of the net other property income, and (b) the aggregate of the following percentages of the net non-property income—50 per cent. of the first \$10,000, 45 per cent. of the next \$10,000, and 40 per cent. of the balance in excess of \$20,000. No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

No rebate of tax is allowed to shareholders on dividends received by them out of private company income derived in 1951-52 and later years on which undistributed profits tax has been paid. Rebates were allowed to shareholders in respect of such dividends received out of income of 1950-51 and earlier years, but these were discontinued after 31st December, 1964.

COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES

The Estates Duty Assessment Act, which came into operation on 21st December, 1941, provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, adopted children, stepchildren, ex-nuptial children, or grandchildren of the

deceased, there is a statutory exemption of \$20,000 from the value of the estate for duty, and the exemption diminishes by \$2 for every \$8 of value in excess of \$20,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren, the exemption is \$10,000, diminishing by \$2 for every \$8 of value in excess of \$10,000. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren.

Duty is abated when a beneficiary in an estate dies within five years of his predecessor and the estate, wholly or in part, is subject to duty twice within that period. On the second succession, the amount of duty payable on the lower of the two values of the estate is determined and a rebate of tax based on this notional duty is allowed. The rebate amounts to 50 per cent. of the duty where the second succession is within one year of the first, falling by 10 per cent. each following year to 10 per cent. in the fifth year.

The rates of duty on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd December, 1941 are as follows:—

<i>Value for Duty of the Estate</i>	<i>Rates of Duty</i> Per cent of value for duty
Not exceeding \$ 20,000 .. .	3 per cent.
\$ 20,001 to \$ 40,000	3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{1000}$ per cent. for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 20,000.
\$ 40,001 to \$ 240,000	6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{1000}$ per cent. for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 40,000.
\$ 240,001 to \$ 999,999	26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{2000}$ per cent. for every \$ 2,000 of value in excess of \$ 240,000.
\$ 1,000,000 or more	27.9 per cent.

The amount of Commonwealth estate duty collected in Australia was \$35,699,000 in 1962-63, \$39,871,000 in 1963-64, and \$41,531,000 in 1964-65.

GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941 without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$4,000. The previous exemption was \$1,000. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to \$200 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate \$100 during the period of three years; and gifts for the mainten-

ance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were \$6,328,000 in 1962-63, \$6,488,000 in 1963-64, and \$7,308,000 in 1964-65.

PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on pay rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941.

The tax is payable by employers, including State governmental authorities, local government authorities, and those Commonwealth authorities where wages are not paid from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Governor-General and State Governors, the official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations, public and non-profit private hospitals, and religious or public benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax. Other employers are exempted if their pay roll does not exceed \$20,800 per annum (\$2,080 until 1st October, 1953, then \$8,320 to 1st September, 1954, and \$12,840 to 1st September, 1957).

The tax is levied, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the amount by which the wages paid or payable by an employer exceed \$20,800 per annum. "Wages" is taken to include salaries and wages, commission, bonuses, and allowances, in cash or in kind. As a general rule, the tax is collected monthly on pay rolls which exceed \$400 per week, and any necessary adjustment is made annually.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to \$126,510,000 in 1962-63, \$136,443,000 in 1963-64, and \$150,078,000 in 1964-65.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are published in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia by the Commonwealth amounted to \$758,890,000 in 1962-63, \$815,025,000 in 1963-64, and \$899,738,000 in 1964-65.

SALES TAX

A sales tax on locally-manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers and consumers, and by importers on imported taxable goods which are not to be sold by wholesalers. The tax falls only once on each taxable article.

Many goods (e.g., most foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, most building materials, agricultural machinery, and primary products) are exempt from the tax. Taxable goods are classified into groups to which special rates of tax apply, or are subject to sales tax at the "general rate". The list of exempt goods and the classification of taxable goods have been varied from time to time. The general and special rates of sales tax imposed since March, 1956 are shown on the next page.

<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>General Rate</i>	<i>Special Rates</i>			
	Per cent.	Per cent.			
1956—15th March	12½	10,	16½,	25,	30
1957— 4th September	12½	8½,	16½,	25,	30
1960—16th November	12½	8½,	16½,	25,	40
1961—22nd February	12½	8½,	16½,	25,	30
1961—16th August	12½	2½,	16½,	25,	30
1962— 7th February	12½	2½,	22½,	25	

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$313,066,000 in 1962-63, \$325,105,000 in 1963-64, and \$362,761,000 in 1964-65.

LEVIES AND CHARGES ON PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Commonwealth on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, meat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit), and on man hours worked in the stevedoring industry, are used for the special purposes of the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", and "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO STATES

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangement in July, 1942 (see page 446), the Commonwealth began to make annual tax reimbursement grants to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942-43 to 1947-48) and on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948-49 to 1958-59).

In addition to tax reimbursement grants, special grants in aid of general revenues were made by the Commonwealth to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. These grants, which had been made for many years before 1941-42, had been made since 1934-35 on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

Financial assistance grants by the Commonwealth in aid of the general revenues of the States have been made, in terms of States Grants Acts, in each year since 1959-60. These grants replaced the former tax reimbursement grants, the special grant to South Australia, and part of the special grants to Western Australia and Tasmania.

The States Grants Act, 1959, specified the financial assistance grant to each State in 1959-60, and provided that the grant payable to a State in each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 was to be determined by:—

- (a) multiplying the grant per head of population in the previous year by the population of the State on 1st July of the current year; and
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by 1.1 times the percentage by which the average wage per person employed in Australia in the previous year exceeded the average wage in the year before it.

In 1964-65, for example, the grant for a State was found by multiplying the grant per head of population at 1st July, 1963 by the population of the State at 1st July, 1964, and by increasing the resultant amount by 1.1 times the percentage by which the average wage in 1963-64 exceeded the average wage in 1962-63.

The States Grants Act, 1965, provided that the financial assistance grant payable to a State in each of the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 was to be determined by:—

- (a) varying the grant paid to it in the previous year (grant plus \$2,000,000 in the case of Queensland) in proportion to the movement in the population of the State between 31st December of the current year and 31st December of the previous year;
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage by which the average wage per person employed in Australia in the previous year exceeded the average wage in the year before it; and
- (c) increasing the resultant amount by a "betterment" factor of 1.2 per cent.

The grant to Victoria in 1965-66 is to be the amount calculated according to the above formula plus \$1,200,000.

The financial assistance grants to the States in the years 1959-60 to 1964-65 and the estimated grant for 1965-66 are shown in the following table:—

Table 359. Financial Assistance Grants to States

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT OF GRANT (\$ thousand)							
1959-60	166,900	121,250	72,750	55,350	50,924	21,826	489,000
1960-61	183,976	134,742	79,902	61,454	55,954	23,960	539,988
1961-62	198,498	146,030†	87,460	66,450	60,170‡	25,672‡	584,280
1962-63	206,642	152,268	91,082	69,552	62,480	26,616	608,640
1963-64	215,712	159,482	94,822	72,730	65,596	27,626	635,968
1964-65	230,537	171,750	101,111	78,155	70,498	29,297	681,349
1965-66†	253,840	191,908	113,178	86,580	77,754	31,834	755,094
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION* (\$)							
1959-60	44.39	43.52	49.55	60.10	71.51	64.31	48.97
1960-61	48.00	47.15	53.41	65.00	77.49	69.67	52.96
1961-62	50.68	49.84	57.58	68.55	81.68	73.28	56.06
1962-63	51.96	50.90	59.04	70.30	82.81	74.57	57.36
1963-64	53.28	52.19	60.54	72.08	84.91	76.45	58.81
1964-65	56.00	54.86	63.63	75.76	89.25	80.36	61.81
1965-66†	60.54	59.82	70.26	82.12	96.65	86.97	67.20

* Amount per head of population at 1st July in year shown. Figures for 1959-60 and 1960-61 have been adjusted in the light of the 1961 census of population.

† Estimate.

‡ Includes additional amounts paid in 1961-62 to offset the effects of calculating the 1960-61 grants on the basis of population figures which were subsequently adjusted in the light of the 1961 census of population.

Special grants on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission are still made to Western Australia and Tasmania, and may be made (under special circumstances) to South Australia and Queensland. The special grants in the last five years were as follows:—

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 (Estimate)
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Western Australia	12,312	12,420	12,144	17,120	24,038
Tasmania	10,150	10,082	10,756	14,600	17,732
Total	22,462	22,502	22,900	31,720	41,770

The financial assistance and special grants shown above do not include grants made by the Commonwealth to the States for expenditure on specific purposes (e.g., roads, universities, etc.), particulars of which are given elsewhere in this Year Book. They also exclude the following grants (called "additional assistance grants") made for expenditure, at the discretion of the States, on employment-giving activities:—

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1961-62	4,480	3,600	6,680	1,940	1,320	1,980	20,000
1962-63	9,292	7,454	8,480	4,006	2,728	3,040	35,000
1963-64	12,816	10,280	4,800	5,524	3,764	2,816	40,000

STATE FINANCE

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are listed in Table 370. The chief operating accounts are as follows:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

Particulars of the *Government Railways Fund* are given in the chapter "Railways", of the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds* in the chapter "Omnibuses and Tramways", and of the *Maritime Services Board Fund* in the chapter "Shipping".

The *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement is described on page 470.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund*, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, are described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The *Special Deposits Account* comprises trust moneys and working balances of State departments and undertakings. Funds held in this Account

are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown on page 472.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 360. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of a share of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertaking. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

The payments which are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings, and which are therefore omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in Table 360, comprise:—

- (a) debt charges (amounting to \$1,804,000, \$6,221,000, \$1,656,000, \$1,649,000, and \$1,682,000 in the years covered by the table) ; and
- (b) grants (amounting to \$2,200,000, \$2,000,000, \$1,400,000, \$1,500,000, and \$2,410,000 in the corresponding years) towards the accumulated losses of the tram and omnibus services.

Inter-fund items included in expenses of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in revenue of the Railways and Trams and Buses, but omitted from the

column "Total Budget" to avoid duplication, comprise:—

- (a) annual contributions to Railways (\$2,000,000 in each year to 1961-62 and \$1,600,000 in later years) towards losses on developmental country services; and
- (b) annual contributions of \$1,600,000 to Railways and \$350,000 to Omnibuses and Trams towards superannuation costs.

Table 360. State Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Con- solidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget †
		Railways	Omnibuses and Trams	Harbour Services*	Total	
		\$ thousand				
REVENUE						
1961	350,475	183,102	25,721	9,379	218,202	564,727
1962	376,143	180,302	25,435	13,293	219,030	591,223
1963	404,296	185,683	25,120	13,712	224,515	625,260
1964	441,711	205,687	25,161	15,526	246,374	684,535
1965	474,067	216,458	25,099	17,017	258,574	729,091
EXPENDITURE						
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges)						
1961	301,632	159,379§	29,822	7,218	196,419	494,101
1962	324,868	159,332§	29,426	10,311	199,069	519,987
1963	345,757	158,749§	28,261	10,682	197,692	539,899
1964	378,812	177,524§	28,054	12,981	218,560	593,822
1965	411,795	187,402§	28,363	14,233	229,998	638,243
Interest and Exchange on Interest‡						
1961	36,011	19,968	1,541	1,653	23,162	59,173
1962	39,463	21,361	1,466	2,343	25,169	64,633
1963	44,792	22,218	1,491	2,342	26,051	70,843
1964	48,160	22,829	1,472	1,954	26,255	74,415
1965	52,681	23,716	1,495	2,170	27,381	80,062
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund¶						
1961	7,352	4,125	231	421	4,777	12,129
1962	7,770	4,373	152	575	5,100	12,869
1963	8,752	4,659	161	575	5,394	14,146
1964	10,182	4,908	169	495	5,572	15,755
1965	9,971	5,164	179	541	5,885	15,856
Total Expenditure						
1961	344,995	183,472	31,594	9,293	224,358	565,403
1962	372,101	185,067	31,043	13,228	229,338	597,489
1963	399,300	185,626	29,913	13,599	229,138	624,888
1964	437,155	205,260	29,696	15,431	250,387	683,992
1965	474,447	216,282	30,037	16,945	263,264	734,160

* Business undertaking activities of Maritime Services Board at Port of Sydney and (from May, 1961) Ports of Newcastle and Botany Bay.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

‡ Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances.

¶ Includes repayments of special Commonwealth advances.

§ Includes provision for renewals.

The surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State Revenue Budget, which are set out in the following table, show that the finances of the transport undertakings strongly influence the budgetary results of the State. During the last ten years, the transport undertakings have had generally unfavourable results, while large surpluses have been recorded in the Consolidated Revenue Fund in each year except 1964-65.

Table 361. State Revenue Accounts: Surpluses and Deficits

Year ended 30th June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget
		Railways	Omnibuses and Trams	Harbour Services	Total	
		\$ thousand				
1956	9,596	(—) 15,252	(—) 8,276	265	(—) 23,263	(—) 13,667
1957	14,149	(—) 11,589	(—) 2,337	35	(—) 13,891	258
1958	19,557	(—) 16,370	(—) 2,894	(—) 199	(—) 19,463	94
1959	16,584	(—) 12,899	(—) 3,742	142	(—) 16,499	85
1960	12,824	(—) 8,216	(—) 4,574	106	(—) 12,685	139
1961	5,480	(—) 370	(—) 5,873	87	(—) 6,156	(—) 676
1962	4,042	(—) 4,765	(—) 5,608	65	(—) 10,308	(—) 6,266
1963	4,995	57	(—) 4,793	113	(—) 4,623	372
1964	4,557	427	(—) 4,535	95	(—) 4,013	544
1965	(—) 380	176	(—) 4,938	72	(—) 4,690	(—) 5,070

NOTE. (+) = surplus, (—) = deficit.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years:—

Table 362. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Receipts

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
Financial Assistance Grants	183,977	202,977	215,934	228,528	230,537
Hospital Benefits	5,200	4,800	2,974†	1,088†	1,137†
Tuberculosis Campaign	2,600	3,040	3,542	3,800	3,700
Pharmaceutical Benefits	1,785	2,327	2,850	3,304	3,000
Blood Transfusion Service	84	95	96	101	110
Supply of Milk to School Children	2,559	2,659	2,636	2,663	2,881
Cattle Tick Eradication	1,043	624	708	517	414
Herd Recording	52	52	52	71	66
Emergency Housekeeping Services	12	12	12	12	12
Investigation of Water Resources .. .. .	...	...	...	...	38
Total of foregoing	203,146	222,420	234,638	245,919	247,729
Taxes*	88,201	94,102	105,609	121,103	130,330
Land Revenue	10,492	11,246	11,127	14,797	29,798
Receipts for Services Rendered	25,232	23,541	25,927	29,742	32,074
General Miscellaneous	23,404	24,835	26,995	30,151	34,136
Total Receipts	350,475	376,143	404,296	441,711	474,067

* See Table 347 for details.

† Since 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth hospital benefit has been paid either direct to the contributor to a hospital benefits organisation (in the case of insured patients in public or private hospitals) or direct to the hospital or nursing home (in other cases); payments in respect of hospitals and nursing homes administered by the State are credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 52 per cent. of the total receipts in 1964-65, whilst State taxes represented 28 per cent., land revenue 6 per cent., and other receipts 14 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants (such as contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, grants for roads, and grants for capital expenditure on mental hospitals) are paid into other funds, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 364. The system of Commonwealth aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges".

Lands, Forestry, and Mining Revenue

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date, only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 363. Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Alienations	1,353	1,746	2,587	2,206	2,214
Leases: War Service Land Settlement	1,000†	1,034†	1,099†	1,122†	1,072
Other	1,905†	2,014†	2,071†	2,290†	2,373
Western Lands (Leases, etc.)	737	727	741	754	768
Mining Occupation—					
Royalty on Minerals—					
Coal	1,053	1,105*	1,139	1,179	1,250
Silver-Lead-Zinc	1,295	1,611*	271	3,677*	18,416
Other Minerals	166	185	224	235	281
Total Royalty	2,514	2,902	1,634	5,091	19,947
Other	127	128	110	148	172
Forestry	2,671	2,511	2,663	2,911	2,972
Miscellaneous	186	184	222	275	279
Total, Land Revenue	10,492	11,246	11,127	14,797	29,798

* Includes special payments (\$1,141,000 in 1961-62 and \$94,000 in 1963-64), made in respect of earlier years, following settlement of a dispute between the Government and the mining companies as to the basis of calculating net profits for royalty purposes.

† Revised.

Mining royalties are assessed on the basis of the quantity mined (e.g., coal), the value of the minerals won (e.g., rutile), or (in the case of silver-lead-zinc from the Broken Hill field) as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission in 1964-65 amounted to \$6,259,000, of which \$5,120,000 was derived from royalties, licences and permits, \$1,017,000 from timber-getting operations carried on by the Com-

mission, and \$116,000 from timber inspection fees. Surplus funds from timber-getting (which amounted to \$610,000 in 1964-65, and are regarded as equivalent to royalties) and all other receipts of the Commission are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which one-half of the gross receipts from royalties and licence and permit fees, etc. are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 363 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund; the transfers amounted to \$2,881,000 in 1964-65.

Receipts for Services Rendered

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

Table 364. Governmental Revenue: Receipts for Services Rendered

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Harbour, Tonnage, and Light Rates, Pilotage, etc.*	6,741	3,966	4,126	5,011	5,495
Agricultural Colleges and Farms	146	149	184	202	206
Fees—					
Registrar-General and Registrar of Companies	3,163	2,830	3,022	3,319	3,486
Law Courts	1,864	2,093	2,101	2,281	2,309
Public Trustee	656	676	755	823	882
Valuation of Land	814	812	856	1,103	1,169
Department of Education	1,953	2,226	2,643	2,886	3,001
Factories and Shops Inspection	366	349	473	645	654
Scaffolding and Lifts Inspection	221	229	244	333	402
Weights and Measures Inspection	63	66	78	102	95
Other	272	282	295	479	454
Meat Inspection	513	556	697	739	876
Police Services—Traffic Control	3,853	4,180	4,757	5,120	5,369
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	448	539	555	1,240	1,304
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	921	988	1,224	1,471	1,747
Commonwealth Contributions—					
Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions	171	152	162	53	...
Administration of Migrant Education and Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme	341	374	351	350	431
Other Services	163	190	229	219	293
Other	2,562	2,885	3,174	3,367	3,899
Total	25,232	23,541	25,927	29,742	32,074

* See text following table.

Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc. collected at the ports of Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay are paid into the Maritime Services Board Fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Harbour and tonnage rates collected at other ports and navigation service fees (pilotage, harbour and light rates, etc.) collected at all ports are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay.

A proportion of the fees received by law courts has been transferred to a Suitors' Fund in the Special Deposits Account to meet the costs of appeals to courts on questions of law in certain circumstances. The amounts shown above exclude such transfers, which totalled \$20,000 in 1964-65.

The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. A part of the amount recouped, representing pay-roll tax on police salaries, is set off against Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, and the balance is shown as a receipt of that Fund.

General Miscellaneous Receipts

All items of receipts not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

Table 365. Governmental Revenue: General Miscellaneous Receipts

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Miscellaneous Interest Collections—					
Metropolitan Water Board Advances	250	240	228	217	205
Housing Commission Advances	377	414	426	439	439
Country Water Supply and Sewerage Works	20	23	26	25	26
Rural Bank Agencies	440	421	423	454	460
War Service Land Settlement Loans	888	988	942	1,054	933
Daily Credit Balances with Banks (including fixed deposits)	1,772	2,508	2,142	3,027	4,263
Other Interest	694	450	690	1,047	1,005
Total Interest	4,441	5,045	4,877	6,263	7,332
Rents of Premises, etc.	1,030	927	1,086	1,216	1,576
Fines and Forfeitures	3,506	4,477	4,916	4,890	5,402
Prison Industries	775	752	772	719	626
Sales of Products, etc. of Departments	724	785	854	804	911
Water Conservation and Irrigation: Rents, etc.	127	134	127	189	190
Repayments—					
To Credit of Votes—Previous Years	1,633*	1,013	1,074	1,115*	2,318
Special Deposits Accounts	356	156	167	176	233
Advances—Unemployment Relief	25	25	25	25	25
State Lotteries—Gross Profit	9,069	9,780	10,098	11,171	11,470
Tourist Bureau	690	662	487	466	515
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,027*	1,079	2,513	3,117*	3,537
Total	23,404	24,835	26,995	30,151	34,136

* Revised.

Miscellaneous interest collections, broadly stated, consist of interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-governmental bodies and interest on the State's daily credit balances with banks. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State, although payable to that Fund, is mostly offset against the expenditure on interest, and is not shown as revenue.

The gross profits of the State Lotteries (proceeds of sale of lottery tickets less prize money) exclude the profits on Opera House Lotteries, which are paid direct to the Opera House Account. Expenses of conducting the lotteries are not offset against the gross profits, but are charged as Governmental expenditure.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions.

Table 366. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Payments

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)	24,963	26,447	28,302	29,451	33,084
Adjustment of Old Accounts ..	144	132	330	176	198
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety ..	37,096	39,691	41,894	45,123	49,191
Regulation of Trade and Industry ..	1,861	2,082	2,162	2,240	2,494
Education ..	115,077	124,770	133,283	148,203	175,175
Science, Art, and Research ..	2,303	2,436	2,738	2,938	3,341
Public Health and Recreation ..	66,801	71,159	73,614	72,995	77,273
Social Amelioration ..	9,556	11,053	12,545	16,019	13,711
War Obligations ..	939	957	966	1,175	1,208
Development and Maintenance of State Resources ..	40,150	42,247	44,884	55,012	51,684
Local Government ..	2,742	3,894	5,038	5,481	4,437
Total Ordinary Departmental ..	301,632	324,868	345,757	378,812	411,795
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ..	33,680	37,007	42,077	45,318	49,654
Exchange on Interest ..	1,830	1,959	2,193	2,285	2,437
Sinking Fund ..	7,261	7,675	8,600	9,947	9,732
Total Public Debt Charges* ..	42,771	46,641	52,869	57,551	61,823
Commonwealth Advances—					
Interest ..	501	497	522	557	589
Principal Repaid ..	91	95	152	235	239
Total Commonwealth Advances ..	592	592	674	792	828
Total Payments ..	344,995	372,101	399,300	437,155	474,447

* Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by, business undertakings (see page 459).

Increases in prices and rates of salaries, and an expansion of services (particularly education services) made necessary by the growth of population, were the main factors responsible for an increase in ordinary departmental expenditure of \$110,163,000 (or 37 per cent.) between 1960-61 and 1964-65. Expenditure on education (which rose by 52 per cent. between 1960-61 and 1964-65 and in 1964-65 represented 43 per cent. of the total expenditure) and expenditure on public health (which rose by 16 per cent., and in 1964-65 represented 19 per cent. of the total) are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure. Together, they accounted for 64 per cent. of the total increase in ordinary departmental expenditure since 1960-61. Salaries and wages paid in 1964-65 amounted to \$226,006,000, or 55 per cent. of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this amount 55 per cent. was paid to employees classified under "Education".

Expenditure on education includes the administrative expenses of the Department of Education, expenditure (mainly of a non-capital nature) on primary, secondary, technical, and agricultural education provided by

the State, the cost of training teachers, and grants to the universities and other educational institutions. In 1964-65, expenditure on administration, on primary, secondary, and technical education, and on the training of teachers amounted to \$156,713,000, and grants to the universities totalled \$16,287,000. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education".

Subsidies to hospitals and similar institutions, which is the largest item within the function "public health and recreation", amounted to \$44,958,000 in 1964-65. Other activities classified under public health and recreation are mental hospitals and other institutions, baby health centres, administration of public health generally, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1964-65 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was—agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service and rail freight concessions to primary industries) \$18,574,000; public works \$10,911,000; land settlement \$5,624,000; forestry \$3,305,000; navigation \$1,784,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts \$794,000; and water conservation and irrigation \$1,998,000. Also included under this classification are annual grants to the railways (\$2,000,000 in each year to 1961-62 and \$1,600,000 in later years) towards offsetting losses on developmental country services, and to the railways (\$1,600,000) and the Department of Government Transport (\$350,000) towards costs of superannuation. In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 373.

The cost of police services, \$29,144,000 in 1964-65, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order, and public safety". Other items in 1964-65 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice \$10,875,000, prisons \$4,352,000, custody and care of delinquent children \$1,889,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc., \$1,488,000, and salaries of the judiciary \$1,221,000.

Of the expenditure of \$33,084,000 in 1964-65 on the Legislature and general administration, \$2,169,000 was for the Legislature, etc., \$426,000 for electoral services and \$5,059,000 represented Commonwealth Pay-roll Tax paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Entries giving rise to the item "Adjustment of Old Accounts" were in the nature of book-keeping adjustments. Their effect was to transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund part of long-standing overdraft balances of other Treasury Accounts, to which certain expenditure incurred in earlier years had been charged.

The item "Commonwealth Advances" represents payments in respect of special advances from the Commonwealth for railway standardisation, war service land settlement, provision of coal-loading facilities at ports, and water conservation works. Payments in respect of Commonwealth advances for housing are made from the Special Deposits Account.

ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination, and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges".

A brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the last three years is given on the next page.

A road maintenance charge has been imposed, since 1st May, 1958, on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for intrastate or interstate journeys. The charge is imposed at the rate of 0.27 d. per ton-mile travelled on public roads in New South Wales, the ton-mileage being calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity. The proceeds of the charge are paid to the Main Roads Department, to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads.

Further particulars of the taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The funds shown in Table 367 as distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the railways and the Department of Government Transport from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings. Since November, 1954, as a result of a judgment of the Privy Council, these fees and charges have not been imposed on motor vehicles used exclusively for interstate trade.

STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings—the railways, motor omnibus services, and harbour services. The capital of these enterprises has been provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loan funds. Their financial operations are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State Revenue Budget as shown on page 460.

Apart from the business undertakings, there is another group of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of enterprises in this group has been provided, for the most part, from State loan and revenue funds and from surplus earnings, but their revenue accounts have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget. Each of the enterprises (except the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Grain Elevators Board, and the Fish Authority) maintains an account in the Special Deposits Account in the Treasury. Three of the enterprises (the Electricity Commission, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, and the Grain Elevators Board) have supplemented State funds by borrowing from the public.

Table 367. Road and Traffic Funds: Receipts and Payments

Receipts				Payments			
Item	Year ended 30th June			Item	Year ended 30th June		
	1963	1964	1965		1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND							
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. . .	9,706	12,126	12,683	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control . .	8,173	8,968	9,540
Miscellaneous . .	376	467	502	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities . .	978	1,370	1,498
State Government Grant . .	...	...	...		930	2,255	2,111
Total* . .	10,082	12,593	13,185	Total* . .	10,082	12,593	13,149
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT)							
Tax on Public Motor Vehicles Omnibus Service Licence Fees . .	500	507	513	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities . .	87	92	156
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant . .	67	66	67	Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport . .	628	622	646
	218	218	253		32	32	32
Total . .	785	791	834	Total . .	747	746	834
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND							
Licence Fees . .	363	392	414	Administration and Transport Control . .	902	1,056	1,127
Commercial Motor Transport Charges—				Paid to Railways . .	2,000	3,400	2,800
Passengers . .	68	65	74	Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport . .	2	2	2
Goods . .	2,837	3,100	3,379	Refund to Road Hauliers of Charges made in respect of Inter-state Journeys . .	56	9	1
Permits, etc. . .	25	25	26				
Miscellaneous . .	18	31	25				
Total . .	3,310	3,614	3,918	Total . .	2,960	4,467	3,930
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles)	22,439	28,034	29,530	Paid to Road-making Authorities . .	30,449	37,266	39,775
Road Maintenance Charge . .	8,010	9,232	10,246				
Total . .	30,449	37,266	39,775	Total . .	30,449	37,266	39,775
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS							
Motor Tax . .	22,939	28,541	30,043	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control . .	9,075	10,024	10,666
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. . .	9,706	12,126	12,683	Traffic Facilities . .	1,065	1,463	1,654
Special Licences and Charges on Commercial Motor Vehicles	11,370	12,881	14,206	Paid to Road-making Authorities . .	32,007	40,143	42,533
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant . .	218	218	253	Paid to Railways and Dept. of Govt. Transport . .	2,034	3,433	2,833
State Government Grant . .	...	...	...	Refund to Road Hauliers of Charges made in respect of Inter-state Journeys . .	56	9	1
Miscellaneous . .	394	498	527				
Total Receipts*	44,626	54,264	57,712	Total Payments*	44,238	55,072	57,688

* Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, etc. (\$26,000 in 1962-63, \$25,000 in 1963-64, and \$26,000 in 1964-65) have been deducted from both receipts and payments.

The revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) during 1964-65 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 368. State Enterprises: Revenue and Expenditure, 1964-65

Enterprise	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit (—)
		Working Expenses	Interest, Exchange, and Loan Flotation, Management	Depreciation*	Total	
\$ thousand						
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	129,429	75,215	20,497	32,358	128,070	1,359
State Coal Mines	6,680	5,258||	274	1,088	6,620||	59
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking†	8,846	8,077	198	243	8,517	329**
State Brickworks†	2,453	1,909	28	77	2,013	439**
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	6,247	5,913	85	195	6,194	54
Water Supply—						
South West Tablelands‡ ..	248	274	143	35	452	(—) 204
Juncet§	38	43	23	9	75	(—) 37
Fish River‡	420	57	354	46	457	(—) 37
Housing Commission	26,377	8,918	11,114	2,208	22,241	4,136††
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	678	711	52	102	866	(—) 188
Grain Elevators Board¶ ..	6,922	3,976	1,124	1,570	6,669	253
N.S.W. Fish Authority§ ..	376	360	...	5	365	11

* Includes provision for renewals and repayment of capital in some enterprises.

† Year ended 31st March.

‡ Year ended 31st December, 1964.

§ Year ended 31st October.

¶ Year ended 30th September. The Sydney Fish Markets were transferred to the Authority on 18th April, 1964.

|| Includes provision for mine development, \$644,000.

** Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit-sharing schemes—Engineering and Shipbuilding \$158,000; Brickworks \$110,000.

†† Result after allowing for rebates of rents (\$789,000).

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. Further particulars of its operations are given in the chapter "Factories".

Coal mines at Awaba, Liddell, Oakdale, and Wyee are operated by the State Mines Control Authority, and a mine at Munmorah is in the course of development; a mine at Lithgow was closed on 1st July, 1964. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the four producing mines and the administrative expenses of the Authority.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking carries out engineering work, shipbuilding, and repairs on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments and private firms.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities and receipts from the sale of by-products.

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board operates certain ferry services on Sydney Harbour.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 503, and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 547.

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Grain Elevators Board controls and operates the facilities for the bulk handling of wheat. Details of the Board's activities are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

The operations of the Fund are confined to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War. Financial transactions in respect of the land settlement scheme for ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War, and of the closer settlement scheme introduced in 1960 for land-seekers generally, pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A large measure of relief has been granted to debtors of the Fund in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written off and interest charges, etc. reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result, the Fund disclosed a deficiency of \$6,703,000 at 30th June, 1965. Particulars of the operations of the Fund on an income and expenditure basis in the last six years are summarised below:—

Table 369. Closer Settlement Fund: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Income				Expenditure			
	Interest	Rentals	Other Income	Total	Interest	Administration, etc.	Debts Written Off	Total
	\$ thousand							
1960	123	271	12	407	295	102	10	407
1961	111	273	10	394	274	119	1	394
1962	103	272	20	395	271	122	1	395
1963	100	267	25	392	266	124	2	392
1964	88	270	26	384	257	122	5	384
1965	81	271	67	419	272	147	...	419

The Fund is required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but is not charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for interest has been 2 per cent. from 1st July, 1944, but, commencing in 1956-57, the amount charged in any year may not exceed the net income of the Fund remaining after administration and maintenance charges have been met. From 1956-57, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund in any year are not to exceed the amount of principal repaid by settlers during the year.

At 30th June, 1965, liabilities of the Fund consisted of creditors, \$117,000, loan liability, \$18,927,000, grants from State revenue, \$3,270,000, Crown lands, \$832,000, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, \$1,576,000. Assets, totalling \$18,018,000, were represented by debtors for lands, advances, and interest, \$2,118,000, land \$10,864,000 (including \$10,529,000 let under leasehold), and bank balance, \$5,036,000.

LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30th June in each of the last five years are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

Table 370. State Accounts: Ledger Balances at 30th June

Account	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Credit Balances—					
Consolidated Revenue	175	...	...	...	...
General Loan .. .. .	...	...	...	...	267
Government Railways	6,521	2,004	3,030	4,760	5,522
Government Railways Renewals	7,423	6,713	9,606	16,836	27,236
Metropolitan Transport Trust	1,535	1,424	1,542	1,614	2,171
Newcastle and District Transport Trust	223	193	132	173	265
Road Transport and Traffic	20	21	25	33	32
State Transport (Co-ordination)	1,743	1,686	2,036	1,183	1,171
Maritime Services Board	1,226	1,243	2,571	3,869	3,867
Maritime Services Board Renewals	2,348	1,345	741	156	470
Special Deposits	120,131†	108,580†	137,482†	186,626	198,814
Special Accounts—Supreme Court Moneys	1,304	1,350	1,395	1,307	1,148
Miners' Accident Relief	154	154	154	154	154
Closer Settlement	5,081	5,082	5,056	5,090	5,036
Total Credit Balances	147,884†	129,795†	163,770†	221,802	246,153
Debit Balances—					
Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	...	4,004	2,064	657	5,129
General Loan	80	642	364	196	...
Advances for Departmental Working Accounts, and other purposes, and Advances to be recovered	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—					
Advance	6,165	5,894	5,614	5,324	5,023
Fixed Deposit Account	54,500	40,400	55,400	90,400	97,400
Amounts not transferred to Public Accounts	498	498	244	635	515
Total Debit Balances	64,141	54,337	66,585	100,110	110,965
Net Credit Balance held in—					
New South Wales: Current Accounts	10,673	17,260	26,193	15,201	20,674
Fixed Deposits	54,500	40,400	55,400	90,400	97,400
London: Cash at Bankers*	1,065	1,069	1,100	1,145	1,046
Remittances in Transit	1,282	1,379	1,490	1,435	1,656
Securities	16,224†	15,350†	13,002†	13,512	14,413
Total Net Credit Balance	83,744†	75,458†	97,185†	121,692	135,189

* At 31st May.

† Excludes securities of N.S.W. Government Insurance Office. Recording of these securities in the Special Deposits Account was discontinued in 1963-64.

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the over-drafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State Departments and undertakings and trust moneys. The Special Accounts mainly comprise trust moneys of the Supreme Court and the Public Trustee. A dissection of the funds held in these accounts is given in Table 371.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" was used for many years as the medium for drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. Since 1952-53 however, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and since June, 1958, recoverable advances have been made from the Advances to be Recovered Account in the Special Deposits Account. The debit balance at 30th June, 1965 in the "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered Account" comprises the unfunded balance of advances made prior to 1932-33 to the now defunct Family Endowment Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to \$12,990,000, were made to the Board between April, 1925 and June, 1929, and are being paid by annual instalments of \$487,000, including principal and interest, spread over a period of forty years.

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use. The amount on fixed deposit is included in the credit balance of the Special Deposits Account.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund influenced to a degree by seasonal variation in receipts, and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held in the Debenture Deposit Account and on fixed deposit are excluded.

Table 371. Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June

Balance	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
Cash—					
Trust Funds	15,892	15,621	16,074	17,739	18,372
Government Funds ..	34,973	38,713	54,555	66,437	69,931
Securities	16,070*	15,196*†	12,848*†	13,358†	14,259
Total	66,935	69,531†	83,477†	97,534†	102,562

* See note †, Table 370.

† Revised.

STATE LOAN FUNDS

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account, with the exception of loans used in funding revenue deficiencies and small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the Fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local government and statutory authorities. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stock issued in London.

LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES

The loan expenditure by the State on works and services in each of the last ten years is summarised in the following table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure, or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

Table 372. Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services

Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture	Repay- ments	Net Loan Expendi- ture	Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture*	Repay- ments*	Net Loan Expendi- ture
\$ thousand				\$ thousand			
1956	110,739	11,238	99,500	1961	130,364	10,212	120,152
1957	108,591	10,642	97,949	1962	135,040	10,644	124,396
1958	115,194	9,973	105,221	1963	140,661	11,184	129,478
1959	120,103	11,111	108,992	1964	148,897	9,629	139,267
1960	127,302	11,372	115,931	1965	160,441	12,121	148,320

* Commonwealth payments to New South Wales under the State Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act, 1964, which commenced in 1964-65, are paid to the General Loan Account, pending transfer to a Special Deposits Account for expenditure on State and non-State schools, etc. These payments (\$6,454,000 in 1964-65) are omitted from both "Gross Expenditure" and "Repayments" in this and the next table.

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to \$585,000 in 1963-64 and \$686,000 in 1964-65.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years are given in the table on the next page.

Table 373. Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure

Work or Service	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE					
Railways	18,400	17,500	16,200	16,300	18,500
Tramways .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Omnibuses	2,230	140	46	...	...
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	100	100	...	100	...
Harbours and Rivers	7,776	8,472	10,270	11,480	8,876
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	1,446	1,918	2,066	2,675	4,018
Circular Quay Improvements	73	97	43	39	25
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	15,322	17,737	18,448	19,188	18,675
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.	1,145	788	748	628	735
Blowering Dam	10	21	36	992	3,504
Wyangala Storage Reservoir .. .. .	...	2,005	3,319	6,459	6,682
Burrundong Dam	6,420	6,302	6,533	4,221	2,656
Keepit Storage Reservoir	199	(—) 76	110	22	7
Gogeldrie Weir	1,929	1,454	1,127	996	482
Lake Menindee Storage	1,475	358	568	534	660
Other	1,974	1,665	1,899	1,989	1,997
Land and Agriculture—					
War (1939-1945) Service Settlement	1,138	198	208	39	41
General Closer Settlement Scheme	2,000	1,617	999	1,384	1,204
Forestry	800	1,200	985	1,400	1,600
Soil Conservation	308	340	353	447	433
Other, including Grain Elevators, etc.	1,494	1,200	1,450	1,610	2,600
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity	17,400	16,400	16,000	15,200	15,200
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc.	737	1,827	1,909	1,735	1,806
Housing	536	800	768	70	1,860
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Administrative	1,575	1,208	2,793	3,616	6,653
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols	1,694	1,842	1,818	1,722	2,169
Educational and Scientific	31,497	32,357	32,147	35,631	40,177*
Hospitals and Charitable	11,525	16,441	18,428	18,443	18,396
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc.	127	101	120	230	430
Miscellaneous	411	470	647	1,041	489
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities	623	560	622	707	567
Total Gross Loan Expenditure	130,364	135,040	140,661	148,897	160,441*
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT					
Railways	123	561	363	828	390
Tramways	594	33	64	30	313
Omnibuses	92	123	185	342	137
Harbours and Rivers	5	1,006	1,625	411	2,828
Roads, Bridges, and Punts .. .. .	...	...	...	1	12
Circular Quay Improvements	56	32	...	...	...
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	1,016	1,773	1,755	2,111	2,657
Water Conservation and Irrigation	2,050	717	754	758	1,644
Land and Agriculture	4,452	3,363	3,682	2,587	2,479
Industrial Undertakings, etc.	726	1,583	1,267	1,099	504
Housing	137	144	164	379	298
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.	931	1,282	1,299	1,062	834*
Unemployment Relief Works, etc.	30	27	26	22	25
Total Repayments	10,212	10,644	11,184	9,629	12,121*
Total Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services	120,152	124,396	129,478	139,267	148,320

* See note *, Table 372.

Gross loan expenditure on works and services rose from \$130,364,000 in 1960-61 to \$160,441,000 in 1964-65, and averaged \$143,081,000 per annum during the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65. During these years, expenditure on buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes averaged \$34,362,000; on railways \$17,380,000; on hospitals and charitable institutions \$16,647,000; on electricity, \$16,040,000; and on water conservation and irrigation, \$14,715,000. Together these amounts represented 69 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure over the period. In 1964-65, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 25 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure; railways, 12 per cent.; hospitals and charitable institutions, 11 per cent.; water conservation and irrigation, 10 per cent.; and electricity 9 per cent.

ACCUMULATED LOAN EXPENDITURE

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services since 1853:—

**Table 374. Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services
1853 to 1965**

Work or Service	Amount	Work or Service	Amount
	\$ thousand		\$ thousand
Railways	692,530	Land and Agriculture—	
Tramways	16,499	Old General Closer Settlement	
Omnibuses	31,522	and Ex-servicemen (1914-1918)	
Sydney Harbour Transport Board ..	1,700	Settlement Schemes	23,037
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drain-		War Service (1939-1945) Land	
age—		Settlement	48,919
Metropolitan	143,335	General Closer Settlement	
Hunter District	23,357	Scheme	7,194
Other	52,414	Forestry	15,984
Water Conservation and Irrigation—		Soil Conservation	5,682
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.	27,030	Other	6,602
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ..	31,498	Housing—	
River Murray Commission ..	11,239	Observatory Hill Resumed Area	1,895
Wyangala Storage Reservoir ..	20,918	Emergency	616
Keepit Storage Reservoir ..	22,645	Other	13,888
Gogeldrie Weir	12,573	Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—	
Lake Menindee Storage	9,797	Courts, Gaols, and Police	
Glenbawn Dam	26,023	Stations	18,178
Burrendong Dam	35,420	Educational and Scientific—	
Blowering Dam	5,367	Public Schools	250,336
Other	16,057	Technical Colleges and Tech-	
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc. ..	130,924	nological Museums	35,768
Roads, Bridges, and Punts (Harbour		Universities	40,822
Bridge and Associated Works		Other	15,457
\$20,222,000)	62,655	Hospitals, etc.	178,331
Circular Quay Improvements ..	2,421	Recreation, Reserves, Parks, etc.	3,032
Industrial Undertakings—		Administrative	27,483
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	5,211	Other	16,969
Newcastle Dockyard	1,918	Miscellaneous Works in Shires and	
Tourist Bureau and Resorts ..	1,349	Municipalities	10,276
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing	6,678	Unemployment Relief (including	
Electricity	358,909	Grants and Repayable Advances	
Coal Mines	8,101	to Shires and Municipalities) ..	31,667
Brick and Tile Works	2,911	Immigration	1,140
Other	614	Other Works and Services ..	8,407
Grain Elevators and Equipment ..	19,947	Total Loan Expenditure on Works	
		and Services to 30th June 1965 ..	2,543,246

It is apparent from the above table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interests, sinking fund, etc., on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways, omnibuses, and ferries) have accounted for 29.2 per cent. of the total loan expenditure, public buildings, sites, etc., for 23.1 per cent., electricity for 14.1 per cent., water conservation and irrigation for 8.6 per cent., and water, sewerage, and drainage for 8.6 per cent., and land and agriculture (mainly war service settlement and closer settlement) for 4.2 per cent.

At 30th June, 1965, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to \$2,543,246,000, and the public debt of the State was \$2,407,364,000. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the financing of works and services by means of overdraft pending the raising of loans, the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund.

LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement, 1927, to which reference is made on page 437. All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Commonwealth securities. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

Inscription and management of the Commonwealth securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but a State is required to meet the expenses in respect of its share of the total securities issued. The New South Wales share of the management expenses, which is charged to revenue, amounted to \$380,000 in 1964-65.

The expenses (underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc.) incidental to the issue of loans are paid from the proceeds of the loans. In 1964-65, the New South Wales share of these expenses amounted to \$629,000.

The following table shows particulars of the loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth for public subscription in Australia during recent financial years, and the share of new loan raisings allocated to the Commonwealth and the States. These particulars do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities, or raisings by the issue of Seasonal Treasury Securities (on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962) and Treasury Notes (on issue since July, 1962).

Table 375. Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia*

Period of Flotation	Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments					Share of New Raising Allocated to—		
	Interest Rate	Issue Price	Year of Maturity	Amount of Loan		Commonwealth [¶]	New South Wales	Other States
				Conversion [†]	New Raising [‡]			
	Per cent.	\$			\$ thousand			
1961-62—								
September {	4½	100	1964	68,422	56,752	10	46,460	100,528
	5½	100	1970	53,566	18,876			
	5½	100	1982	75,232	71,370			
February {	4½	99·625	1964	70,078	95,216	55,368	39,674	85,842
	4½	99·625	1971	18,894	34,678			
	5	100	1984	16,688	50,990			
May {	4½	99·5	1965	63,144	29,500	12,236	22,286	42,466
	4½	99·625	1971	43,358	5,480			
	5	100	1984	17,992	42,008			
Special Bonds§								
Series E	4½, 5, 5½	100	1968	17,246	...	6,042	7,966	17,238
Series F	4½, 5, 5½	100	1969	11,234	31,246	9,378	...	...
Series G	4½, 4½, 5	100	1969	2,130	9,378	...	...	...
1962-63—								
September {	4½	99·625	1965	100,794	57,690	29,398	41,696	89,016
	4½	100	1972	99,414	20,930			
	5	100	1985	79,450	81,490			
February {	4½	100	1966	64,110||	65,178	12,844	59,570	116,722
	4½	99	1972	31,070||	17,442			
	5	100	1985	41,506||	106,516			
April {	4	100	1966	199,580	...	...	...	...
	4½	98·75	1972	183,078	...			
Special Bonds§								
Series G	4½, 4½, 5	100	1969	19,964	28,368	5,204	7,388	15,776
Series H	4½, 4½, 5	100	1970	37,928	25,592	18,108	1,944	5,540
Series I	4, 4½, 4½	100	1970	770	8,504	8,504	...	...
1963-64—								
July {	3½	99·625	1966	...	66,680	27,132	38,100	82,802
	4½	99	1973	...	49,848			
	4½	99·25	1986	...	31,506			
October {	3½	99·875	1966	61,912	36,778	24,706	34,672	60,434
	4½	99·625	1973	67,562	43,050			
	4½	100	1986	90,730	39,984			
February {	3½	99·75	1967	71,046	68,872	75,862	22,450	48,782
	4½	99·625	1974	19,396	35,420			
	4½	100	1987	6,462	42,802			
May {	4½	100	1967	67,108	9,688	14,670	18,272	33,990
	4½	100	1975	31,528	15,894			
	4½	99	1984	25,220	41,350			
Special Bonds§								
Series I	4, 4½, 4½	100	1970	29,354	56,406	10,338	14,518	31,550
Series J	3½, 4, 4½	100	1971	11,780	15,754	6,422	2,946	6,386
1964-65—								
August {	4½	99·5	1967	58,284	13,724	25,140	36,588	80,244
	4½	100	1975	58,018	13,062			
	5	100	1984	165,108	115,186			
November {	4½	99·5	1967	...	11,442	20,080	29,226	51,046
	4½	100	1975	...	17,560			
	5	100	1984	...	71,350			
February {	4½	99·675	1966	...	9,134	13,884	20,198	44,306
	4½	99·25	1971	...	24,142			
	5	100	1985	...	45,112			
April {	5	100	1968	91,968	11,566	6,682	9,724	21,326
	5	99	1975	42,466	6,510			
	5½	100	1985	113,572	19,656			
Special Bonds§								
Series J	3½, 4, 4½	100	1971	2,184	3,278	580	846	1,852
Series K	4½, 4½, 5	100	1971	50,520	41,544	7,356	10,706	23,482
Series L	4½, 4½, 5½	100	1972	13,582	7,367	7,367	...	...

* Excludes Seasonal Treasury Securities and Treasury Notes.

† Value of stocks converted and cash subscriptions used to repay loans.

‡ Cash subscriptions available for public works and services.

¶ For Commonwealth works and services and advances to States for housing.

§ See text following table.

|| Includes amounts (\$58 million for all interest rates) used for redemption of securities maturing in April, 1963.

The special bonds referred to in the above table are issued on terms which differ from those attaching to other Commonwealth bonds. Special bonds are issued in separate series, each of which is open for continuous subscription over a period. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the holder, on one month's notice, at any time after a date specified for each series, and the interest rate and redemption value increase during the term of the bonds. Further particulars of each series of bonds on issue in 1961-62 and later years are shown below:—

Series	Open for Subscription	Redeemable (at option of holder) after—	Date of Maturity	Maximum Interest Rate	Maximum Redemption Value
				Per cent.	Per cent.
E	22-2-61 to 5-9-61	1-12-61	1- 6-68	5½	103
F	6-9-61 to 9-5-62	1- 7-62	1- 1-69	5½	103
G	10-5-62 to 28-1-63	1- 4-63	1-10-69	5	103
H	29-1-63 to 15-5-63	1-12-63	1- 6-70	5	103
I	16-5-63 to 4-2-64	1- 4-64	1-10-70	4½	103
J	5-2-64 to 5-8-64	1-12-64	1- 6-71	4½	103
K	6-8-64 to 6-4-65	1- 7-65	1- 1-72	5	103
L	7-4-65 to 13-2-66	1- 4-66	1-10-72	5½	103

Holdings of special bonds were limited to \$10,000 per person until January, 1960, when the limit was raised to \$20,000.

Special loans, additional to the loans raised by public subscription, were raised by the Commonwealth Government in each year from 1951-52 to 1961-62 and in 1964-65, to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and the approved loan programmes of the Commonwealth and States. The special loans were issued at the end of the respective financial years on the same terms as those for the last public loan raised in the financial year.

Subscriptions to the special loans amounted to \$179,338,000 in 1960-61, \$13,986,000 in 1961-62, and \$133,800,000 in 1964-65. The subscriptions in these years came from the Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve.

The distribution of the proceeds of the special loans in these years was as shown below:—

Allocated to—					1960-61 \$ thous.	1961-62 \$ thous.	1964-65 \$ thous.
Commonwealth Loan Fund	..	..	..	..	65,594	13,986	24,372
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	40,592	...	24,498
Other States	..	..	..	..	73,152	...	84,930
Total	..	..	..	..	179,338	13,986	133,800

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to \$98,000 was offered locally. The first oversea loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are given on page 480 of this issue.

In Tables 376 to 380, the public debt domiciled overseas has been converted to Australian currency equivalent at the following rates of exchange:—

London—1901 to 1926: £stg.0·5 = \$A1; 1931: £stg.0·3846 = \$A1; 1936 and later years: £stg.0·4 = \$A1.

New York—1931: U.S. \$1·8717 = \$A1; 1936: U.S. \$2·0067 = \$A1; 1941 to 1949: U.S. \$1·612 = \$A1; 1950 and later years: U.S. \$1·12 = \$A1.

Canada—Can. \$1·2108 = \$A1.

Switzerland—4·8978 Sw. francs = \$A1.

Netherlands—4·0544 Neth. guilders = \$A1.

The rates used for the years 1931 to 1946 were those actually current at 30th June in the respective years. The rates used for the years after 1946 were the mint par rates of exchange (equivalent in the case of Switzerland) notified to the International Monetary Fund; the mint par rate for Canada was established in May, 1962.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to the fluctuations in exchange rates listed above, variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income, and productiveness, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons, care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial, and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Of the public debt outstanding in 1931, 63 per cent. was held in London, 32 per cent. in Australia, and 5 per cent. in New York.

Small loans were raised in New York in each year from 1955-56 to 1962-63 and in 1964-65, in London in 1958-59, 1962-63, and 1963-64, in Canada and Switzerland in 1960-61, and in the Netherlands in 1961-62, but otherwise the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met since 1931 entirely from local sources. The total overseas debt has therefore declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans. At 30th June, 1965, 85·2 per cent. of the public debt was held in Australia, 10·7 per cent. in London, 3·7 per cent. in New York, and 0·4 per cent. in other overseas centres.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and overseas at intervals since 1901 are given on the next page.

Table 376. Public Debt of New South Wales*: Domicile

At 30th June	Domicile of Public Debt						Total Public Debt		Proportion of Total Public Debt		
	Australia	Overseas†					Amount	Per Head of Population	Australia	Oversea	
		London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands					Total Overseas†
		\$ thousand						\$	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1901	25,382	109,341	...	...	...	...	109,341	134,722	98.69	18.84	81.16
1906	39,454	131,830	...	...	...	...	131,830	171,283	115.38	23.03	76.97
1911	59,937	131,111	...	...	...	...	131,111	191,048	114.98	31.37	68.63
1916	86,781	174,307	...	...	...	...	174,307	261,088	137.98	33.24	66.76
1921	133,335	216,835	...	...	...	...	216,835	350,170	166.48	38.08	61.92
1926	163,652	280,645	...	...	...	...	280,645	444,297	189.58	36.83	63.17
1931	215,003	431,561	35,946	...	...	...	467,507	682,511	267.18	31.50	68.50
1936	344,199	403,593	31,941	...	...	...	435,534	779,733	292.48	44.14	55.86
1941	395,924	396,742	37,182	...	...	...	433,924	829,848	296.56	47.71	52.29
1946	394,396	361,688	34,315	...	...	...	396,003	790,399	268.42	49.90	50.10
1949	492,866	347,162	33,799	...	...	...	380,961	873,827	282.55	56.40	43.60
1950	558,780	337,064	48,114	...	...	...	383,178	943,958	295.60	59.20	40.80
1951	656,707	307,358	47,553	...	...	...	354,911	1,011,618	308.61	64.92	35.08
1952	777,571	307,214	47,015	...	...	...	354,229	1,131,800	338.92	68.70	31.30
1953	871,157	306,645	46,433	...	...	...	353,078	1,224,235	361.79	71.16	28.84
1954	963,222	305,703	46,070	...	...	...	351,773	1,314,995	384.11	73.25	26.75
1955	1,045,956	305,352	45,535	...	...	...	350,887	1,396,843	400.16	74.88	25.12
1956	1,130,522	305,280	46,765	...	...	...	352,045	1,482,567	417.12	76.25	23.75
1957	1,239,582	280,203	47,032	...	...	...	327,235	1,566,817	432.22	79.11	20.89
1958	1,334,939	269,990	52,297	...	...	...	322,187	1,657,126	448.85	80.56	19.44
1959	1,415,008	279,132	57,400	...	...	...	336,532	1,751,540	465.86	80.79	19.21
1960	1,509,071	278,686	61,656	...	...	...	340,343	1,849,414	482.57	81.60	18.40
1961	1,599,858	278,586	66,296	4,359	3,233	...	352,474	1,952,332	498.42	81.95	18.05
1962	1,700,900†	278,186	67,291	4,359	3,233	2,561	355,630	2,056,020†	517.17	82.71	17.29
1963	1,797,293†	281,049	78,540	4,353	3,233	2,561	369,717	2,167,009†	535.24	82.94	17.06
1964	1,908,292†	288,820	76,298	4,177	3,233	2,561	375,089	2,283,381†	554.66	83.57	16.43
1965	2,050,277†	256,931	90,297	4,065	3,233	2,561	357,087	2,407,364‡	574.19	85.17	14.83

* Commonwealth and State Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 479.

‡ Excludes premiums payable on redemption of Special Bonds. These amounted to \$104,000 in 1962, \$324,000 in 1963, \$696,000 in 1964, and \$877,000 in 1965.

DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

The following table shows the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest at 30th June, 1965:—

**Table 377. Public Debt of New South Wales* at 30th June, 1965:
Domicile and Rates of Interest**

Nominal Rate of Interest	Domicile of Public Debt				Total Public Debt†	Annual Interest Liability†
	Australia	London‡	New York‡	Other Overseas‡		
	\$ thousand					
Per cent.						
6.000	...	99,238	...	...	99,238	5,954
5.750	...	...	...	4,065‡	4,065	234
5.500	...	35,392	46,304	...	81,697	4,493
5.375	77,544	...	...	...	77,544	4,168
5.250	107,319	...	9,838	...	117,157	6,151
5.000	638,147	2	4,669	2,561¶	645,379	32,269
Total, 5% and under 6%	823,010	35,394	60,811	6,626	925,841	47,315
4.750	192,615	...	4,666	...	197,281	9,371
4.625	18,658	...	...	...	18,658	863
4.500	435,839	...	12,686	3,233§	451,758	20,329
4.250	288,088	...	...	...	288,088	12,244
4.000	84,216	37,303	...	...	121,519	4,861
Total, 4% and under 5%	1,019,416	37,303	17,352	3,233	1,077,303	47,667
3.875	1	...	...	...	1	||
3.750	123,971	...	...	...	123,971	4,649
3.500	...	...	12,135	...	12,135	425
3.250	...	2,725	...	...	2,725	89
3.125	37,545	...	...	...	37,545	1,173
3.100	617	...	...	...	617	19
3.000	9,922	31,712	...	...	41,634	1,249
Total, 3% and under 4%	172,057	34,437	12,135	...	218,628	7,604
2.750	...	26,974	...	...	26,974	742
2.712	370	...	...	...	370	10
2.500	...	23,580	...	...	23,580	590
2.325	833	...	...	...	833	19
Total, 2% and under 3%	1,203	50,554	...	...	51,757	1,361
1.000	34,592	...	...	...	34,592	346
Matured	...	5	...	...	5	...
Total	2,050,277	256,931	90,297	9,859	2,407,364	110,247

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 479.

‡ Debt repayable in Canada.

¶ Debt repayable in the Netherlands.

§ Debt repayable in Switzerland.

|| Less than \$500.

The debt of \$34,592,000 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, \$52,240,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling \$17,648,000.

The next table shows the annual interest charge on the public debt in the various registers, and the average rate of interest on the face value of the debt, in 1939 and selected later years. The interest rates shown in the table take no account of the fact that portion of the debt was issued at a discount, and they therefore understate the actual interest charge on the cash proceeds of the debt.

Table 378. Public Debt of New South Wales*: Annual Interest Liability and Average Nominal Interest Rates

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1939	1952	1962	1963	1964	1965
Australia—						
Debt .. \$ thous.	376,826	777,571	1,700,990	1,797,293	1,908,292	2,050,277
Annual Interest .. \$ thous.	12,836	22,502	74,666	78,692	84,396	93,461
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.41	2.89	4.39	4.38	4.42	4.56
London—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	396,880	307,214	278,186	281,049	288,820	256,931
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	14,752	9,376	11,690	12,265	12,645	11,764
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.72	3.05	4.20	4.36	4.38	4.58
New York—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	30,830	47,015	67,291	78,540	76,298	90,297
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	1,494	1,582	3,202	3,833	3,726	4,514
Average Rate .. Per cent.	4.85	3.37	4.76	4.88	4.88	5.00
Canada—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	...	...	4,359	4,333	4,177	4,065
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	230	249	240	234
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Switzerland—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	...	...	3,233	3,233	3,233	3,233
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	145	145	145	145
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Netherlands—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	...	...	2,561	2,561	2,561	2,561
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	128	128	128	128
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total—						
Debt .. \$ thous.	804,536	1,131,800	2,056,620	2,167,009	2,283,381	2,407,364
Annual Interest .. \$ thous.	29,082	33,460	90,082	95,313	101,280	110,247
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.61	2.96	4.38	4.40	4.43	4.58

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 479.

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans increase in ratio to the total debt. The decrease between 1939 and 1952 in the average rate of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia reflects the downward trend in the rates at which the new Commonwealth loans were issued during the war and post-war periods. The increase since 1952 is due to increases in the rates at which these loans have been issued since May, 1951. Recent changes in the rates of interest on new loans are shown in Table 375.

The yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on Seasonal Treasury Securities and Treasury Notes, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT

The dates of repayment of the public debt extend to 1987, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, in which the debt outstanding at 30th June, 1965, in Australia and oversea, is classified according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

**Table 379. Public Debt of New South Wales* at 30th June, 1965:
Domicile and Dates of Maturity**

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June)	Domicile of Public Debt						
	Australia	London†	New York†	Canada†	Switzer- land†	Nether- lands†	Total Public Debt†
	\$ thousand						
1966	286,506	...	...	...	...	...	286,506
1967	228,940	...	12,135	...	...	...	241,075
1968	169,449	19,926	...	...	...	...	189,375
1969	147,012	...	...	...	...	...	147,012
1970	70,156	2,725	...	...	...	...	72,881
1971	91,558	22,048	12,686	...	...	...	126,292
1972	97,812	51,974	517	...	...	...	150,303
1973	125,739	4,528	4,666	...	...	...	134,933
1974	59,618	17,870	...	...	...	...	77,488
1975	97,310	23,580	...	...	...	...	120,891
1976	56,860	...	...	...	3,233	...	60,093
1977	2,137	39,625	...	...	...	...	41,762
1978	2,233	16,884	...	...	...	...	19,117
1979	2,333	13,978	4,152	...	...	...	20,463
1980	72,176	...	4,902	...	...	...	77,078
1981	56,326	34,612	4,936	4,065	...	...	99,939
1982	65,689	9,175	16,015	...	...	2,561	93,446
1983	20,971	...	12,432	...	...	...	33,403
1984	98,676	...	...	...	...	...	98,676
1985	136,541	...	17,857	...	...	...	154,398
1986	92,885	...	...	...	...	...	92,885
1987	57,606	...	...	...	...	...	57,606
Interminable	619	2	...	...	...	...	621
Government Option	11,124	...	...	...	...	...	11,124
Overdue	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Total Public Debt	2,050,277	256,931	90,297	4,065	3,233	2,561	2,407,364

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 479.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable after the earliest date of maturity has been passed. These comprise special bonds (\$119,723,000 repayable in Australia), which are redeemable at the bondholder's option on one month's notice, and other loans (\$82,857,000 repayable in Australia, \$227,396,000 repayable in London, \$4,065,000 repayable in Canada, and \$3,233,000 repayable in Switzerland), which are redeemable at the Government's option on notice ranging up to three months being given. Some loans repayable in New York (equivalent to \$72,447,000) have no earliest date of maturity, but are redeemable at the Government's option at any time, subject to notice ranging up to 45 days being given. The debt of \$11,124,000 shown as redeemable at Government option has no dates of maturity, but the Government must give 12 months' notice of redemption.

Table 380 on the following page indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription (shown in Table 375). Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June in each of the last two years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1964, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

Table 381. Loans Guaranteed by State

Corporation or Body	Amount of Guarantee or Loans Outstanding at 30th June	
	1964	1965
	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
Loans Issued by—		
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	305,557	328,005
Hunter District Water Board	51,560	55,727
Broken Hill Water Board	7,134	6,633
Cobar Water Board	500	2,526
Rural Bank of New South Wales	22,972	20,547
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils	4,614	13,789
Electricity Commission of New South Wales	68,651*	79,528*
Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.	190	1,080
Main Roads Department	1,000	4,960
Total	462,178	512,796
Overdraft and Advances under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1964 (Limit of Guarantee)—		
Co-operative Building Societies	321,036	343,232
Other Co-operative Societies	954	1,279
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	300	300
Other	9	9
Total	322,298	344,819

* Includes \$4,000,000 in respect of an amount of £sig. 2,000,000 repayable in London (no adjustment being made for the rate of exchange between Australian and sterling currencies).

Table 380. Transactions on Public Debt* of New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				

LOANS RAISED

Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ..	142,713	81,276	271,188	138,247	202,691
Discounts†	20	...	17	23	...
Oversea—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ..	34,116	11,103	24,250	...	...
Discounts	696	198	750	...	...
Total Face Value of Conversion and Renewal Loans ..	177,545	92,577	296,205	138,270	202,691
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed	107,663	116,385	110,598	130,956	131,784
Discounts	368	156	111	477	144
Oversea—					
Cash Subscribed	13,299	8,181	20,211	9,037	17,589
Discounts	183	174	389	138	268
Total Face Value of New Loans	121,512	124,896	131,309	140,607	149,784
Total Face Value of Conversions, Renewals, and New Loans	299,057	217,472	427,514	278,877	352,475

LOANS REPAYD

From Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia	142,713	81,276¶	271,179¶	138,230¶	177,587¶
Oversea	34,116	11,103	24,250	...	25,000
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts‡—					
Australia	17,264	15,411	14,432	20,473	15,045
Oversea	2,047	5,394	7,263	3,803	10,859
Total Loans Repaid	196,140	113,184¶	317,124¶	162,506¶	228,492¶

NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT

Australia	90,786	101,132§	96,303§	110,999§	141,985§
Oversea	12,131	3,156	14,087	5,372	(—)18,002
Total Net Increase	102,917	104,288§	110,390§	116,371§	123,983§

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 479.

† Excludes discounts on conversion loans met from Consolidated Revenue Fund (\$552,000 in 1960-61, \$247,000 in 1961-62, \$920,000 in 1962-63, \$211,000 in 1963-64, and \$235,000 in 1964-65).

‡ Redemptions from Sinking Fund are shown in Table 385.

¶ Excludes payment of premium on redemption of Special Bonds (\$2,000 in 1961-62, \$9,000 in 1962-63, \$17,000 in 1963-64, and \$28,000 in 1964-65).

§ Excludes additions to debt due to increase in redemption value of Special Bonds—see note †, Table 376.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1965 is shown in Table 377 as \$110,247,000. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid*, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows, in Australian currency, the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia and oversea in 1900-01 and selected later years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts).

Table 382. Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances: Amount Actually Paid

Year ended 30th June	Amount of Interest Paid On—				Total Interest Paid	
	Public Debt Held in Australia	Public Debt Held Overseas*	Total Public Debt*	Moneys in Temporary Possession and Bank Advances	Amount*	Per Head of Population
	\$ thousand				\$	
1901	711	3,983	4,694	303	4,997	3.68
1911	1,830	4,643	6,473	162	6,635	4.03
1921	5,381	8,844	14,225	833	15,059	7.21
1931†	11,035	16,754	27,789	1,537	29,327	11.52
1936	11,189	18,262	29,450	557	30,007	11.29
1941	13,176	16,563	29,739	693	30,432	10.91
1946	12,408	15,362	27,769	514	28,283	9.64
1951	17,922	11,351	29,273	327	29,600	9.14
1956	37,736	11,296	49,031	382	49,414	14.02
1960	58,800	13,012	71,813	426	72,238	19.04
1961	62,853	13,820	76,673	517	77,189	19.92
1962	69,381	15,128	84,509	490	84,998	21.38
1963	76,240	15,958	92,198	505	92,704	23.08
1964	80,541	16,842	97,384	549	97,933	23.97
1965	87,533	16,854	104,387	719	105,106	25.28

* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

† Excludes amounts due in 1930-31, payment of which was deferred until 1931-32.

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts of interest (including exchange on interest) chargeable to the undertakings in the last two years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in Table 386.

Table 383. Public Debt: Interest* Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand			
Railways	21,201	22,001	22,594	23,486
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ..	1,466	1,491	1,472	1,495
Maritime Services Board	2,343	2,341	1,942	2,153
Closer Settlement Fund	265	271	260	251
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ..	13,667	14,441	15,163	16,014
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	2,944	3,482	4,089	4,711
Hunter District Water Board	512	554	586	625
Sydney Harbour Bridge	782	788	795	801
Main Roads Department	482	541	948	1,111
Grain Elevators Board	770	765	796	823
Other	1,267	1,414	1,457	1,630
Total	45,699	48,091	50,102	53,100

* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUND

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales in operation before the Financial Agreement, 1927, is given on page 170 of the Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927

The Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation from 1st July, 1927. The provisions of the Agreement are outlined on page 682 of the Year Book for 1930-31, and are given in detail at page 21 of the Commonwealth Year Book No. 31.

In terms of the Agreement, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States on 1st July, 1929, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest, and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute, for a period of 58 years from 1st July, 1927, \$15,169,824 per annum towards the interest. During this period, the States are to reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf, and thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution by the Commonwealth towards the interest on State debts is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth

to the States in 1926-27 under the former per capita (\$2.50 per head of population) grants; the contribution to New South Wales is \$5,834,822 per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. In June, 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local governing and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the Financial Agreement, is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st July, 1927 are payable for a period of 58 years at the rate of 0.375 per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 0.125 per cent. and the State 0.25 per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1st July, 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 0.5 per cent. for a period of 53 years, the contributions being shared equally by the Commonwealth and the State. The State's contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 0.5 per cent. (shared equally by the Commonwealth and the State) until 30th June, 1944, when the rate was increased to 1 per cent. (Commonwealth 0.25 per cent. and State 0.75 per cent.) to provide for repayment in 39 years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the Sinking Fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of 4.5 per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the Sinking Fund for appropriations from the Fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are summarised in the following table. The payments shown for re-purchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on oversea remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London, New York, and Canada.

Table 384. National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	RECEIPTS					
	Contributions by—				Interest	Total Receipts
	Common-wealth	New South Wales				
		On Loans Issued	4.5% on Cancelled Securities	Total		
	\$ thousand					
1960	4,148	5,159	8,981	14,140	5	18,293
1961	4,363	5,374	9,736	15,109	9	19,482
1962	4,659	5,590	10,452	16,043	34	20,736
1963	4,981	5,914	11,480	17,395	(—) 2	22,374
1964	5,366	7,019	12,218	19,237	52	24,655
1965	5,662	6,562	13,279	19,841	2	25,505
Total, 1929-1965	80,738	123,472	156,732	280,204	1,073	362,953*

Year ended 30th June	PAYMENTS					Cash Balance at 30th June
	(Net Cost, in Australian currency, of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed)					
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Total	
\$ thousand						
1960	16,664	353	1,597	...	18,615	383
1961	17,165	776	1,205	...	19,147	718
1962	15,358	366	4,966	...	20,690	764
1963	14,386	5,727	1,527	25	21,665	1,473
1964	20,466	1,264	2,248	157	24,134	1,994
1965	15,044	6,879	3,882	113	25,918	1,581
Total, 1929-1965	250,714	110,363	295	361,372	...	

* Includes contributions under Federal Aid Roads Act, \$937,000.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the thirty-seven years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price paid for \$100 face value of securities re-purchased or redeemed in Australia was \$98.67, the average price for 1964-65 being \$99.99. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

Table 385. National Debt Sinking Fund: Face Value of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed on account of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Australia	London	New York	Canada
	\$A thous.	£stg thous.	U.S.\$ thous.	Can.\$ thous.
1960	16,696	178	1,840	...
1961	17,264	318	1,401	...
1962	15,411	160	5,595	...
1963	14,432	2,280	1,723	31
1964	20,473	562	2,511	189
1965	15,045	2,756	4,321	136
Total, 1929-1965	254,094	33,598	39,532	356

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 383.

Table 386. National Debt Sinking Fund: Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand			
Railways	4,310	4,572	4,812	5,069
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses	152	161	169	179
Maritime Services Board	575	572	472	507
Closer Settlement Fund	230	216	212	218
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	1,422	1,545	1,676	1,813
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	446	466	487	509
Hunter District Water Board	105	110	114	119
Sydney Harbour Bridge	268	281	293	308
Main Roads Department	106	114	124	137
Grain Elevators Board	168	174	185	192
Other	167	189	192	214
Total	7 949	8,401	8,737	9,264

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender in Australia are vested in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Treasurer is empowered by legislation to arrange for the making and issuing of coins of specified denominations. The minting of Australian coins is carried out primarily by the Royal Australian Mint, which was opened in Canberra in 1965. Branches of the Royal Mint at Melbourne and Perth minted coins in the £ s. d. currency, and are assisting, for the time being, in the minting of coins in the new decimal currency.

Before 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Commonwealth Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1st July, 1911. Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959, the issue of notes other than by the Reserve Bank of Australia is prohibited.

The issue of Australian notes was controlled by the Commonwealth Treasury until 1920, when control was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank. The Department was managed by a separate Board of Directors until 1924, and from then until 1960, by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank. Since 14th January, 1960, the Note Issue Department has been controlled by the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank.

The assets of the Note Issue Department must be held in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21st August, 1945. A statement of the profits of the Department is shown on page 499, and the balance sheet on page 498.

DECIMAL CURRENCY SYSTEM

In 1959, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Decimal Currency Committee to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of a decimal currency system in Australia and, if decimal currency were favoured, to recommend the most suitable unit of account and denominations of subsidiary currency and the method of introducing the system.

Following the Committee's recommendations, the Commonwealth Government announced in 1963 that it proposed to introduce a system of decimal currency into Australia. The Currency Act, 1963, the first of the Acts necessary to give effect to the Government's proposals, provided for the existing Australian currency system to be replaced by a decimal currency

system in which the monetary unit would be the dollar (\$). The new decimal system was introduced on 14th February, 1966, and is to replace the £ s. d. system over a transitional period of up to two years.

A Decimal Currency Board was appointed to advise the Commonwealth Treasurer and to supervise certain of the arrangements for the changeover to decimal currency. The Commonwealth undertook to pay compensation to the owners of a large proportion of the monetary machines converted for use under the new decimal system.

In the decimal currency system, the monetary unit is the dollar (\$), divided into 100 cents. The par value of the Australian dollar, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, is 0.99531 grammes (15.36 grains) of fine gold.

Particulars of the decimal coins and notes on issue are given in the next table. The notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The silver and cupro-nickel coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding five dollars, and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding twenty cents.

Table 387. Australian Decimal Coins and Notes

Coins				Notes	
Denomination	Diameter	Weight	Composition	Denomination	Colour
	Inches	Grains			
Bronze—					
1 cent ..	0.69	40	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 97\% \text{ copper} \\ 2\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ zinc} \\ \frac{1}{2}\% \text{ tin} \end{array} \right.$	\$1	Brown
2 cents ..	0.85	80			
Cupro-nickel—					
5 cents ..	0.764	43.6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 75\% \text{ copper} \\ 25\% \text{ nickel} \end{array} \right.$	\$2	Green.
10 cents ..	0.929	87.3			
20 cents ..	1.122	174.6		\$10	Blue
Silver—					
50 cents ..	1.24	200	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 80\% \text{ silver} \\ 20\% \text{ copper} \end{array} \right.$	\$20	Red

FORMER CURRENCY SYSTEM

In the pre-decimal currency system, the monetary unit was the pound (£), divided into 20 shillings (s.) each of 12 pence (d.). The par value of the Australian pound, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, had been 1.99062 grammes (30.72 grains) of fine gold since 18th September, 1949.

The coinage in the £ s. d. system consisted of silver and bronze coins. The denominations of silver coins on issue were the florin (2s.), shilling (1s.), sixpence (6d.), and threepence (3d.); the denominations of bronze coins were the penny (1d.) and halfpenny ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.). The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at $\frac{37}{40}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{40}$ alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver, one-half alloy. Bronze coins were of mixed metal—copper, zinc, and tin.

The denominations of notes in the £ s. d. system were 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000, but notes of denominations higher than £10 had not been issued to the public since 1945. Particulars of the notes on issue in 1946 and selected later years are given in the next table.

Table 388. Australian Note Issue

Particulars	Last Wednesday in June							
	1946†	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	£ thousand							
Denomination*—								
10s.	16,166	18,266	21,158	24,118	25,150	26,276	27,550	28,396
£1	143,430	137,460	149,726	135,682	135,880	138,104	141,290	143,308
£5	158,308	234,030	323,350	372,326	379,584	386,136	390,728	392,980
£10	78,832	159,808	249,436	299,158	307,136	310,578	304,964	297,479
£20	18	14	8	4	4	4	4	2
£50	236	128	92	64	60	58	56	45
£100	390	132	100	74	72	64	62	41
£1,000	548	702	1,136	7,798	7,680	8,224	5,656	164
Held by—								
Public ..	363,346	480,280	661,018	728,306	738,286	743,506	736,600	723,631
Banks ..	34,582	70,260	83,988	110,918	117,280	125,938	133,710	138,783
Total ..	397,928	550,540	745,006	839,224	855,566	869,444	870,310	862,414

* Denomination of notes issued under £ s. d. currency system.

† Last Monday in June.

Although the decimal currency system is to replace the £ s. d. system, notes in £ s. d. currency continue to be legal tender in Australia for any amount. Silver coins in the £ s. d. system are legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5 (or 50s. during the transitional period), and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding 20c. (or 2s. during the transitional period). There is, however, a limitation that coins of the denominations of 3d., 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. may be tendered in payment of amounts expressed in decimal currency only if they are in lots equal in value to 6d. or a multiple of 6d. During the transitional period, coins of the denominations of 2c and 1c may be tendered in payment of an £ s. d. amount only if they are in lots equal in value to 5c or a multiple of 5c.

A conversion table illustrating the relationship between the £ s. d. system and the new decimal currency system is as follows:—

Table 389. Relationship between £ s. d. and Decimal Currency Systems

Pence	Cents		Shillings	Cents	£ s. d.	\$
	Exact Equivalent	Whole Cents Equivalent				
1	0.83333*	1	1	10	10 0	1.00
2	1.66667*	2	2	20	11 0	1.10
3	2.5	2	3	30	12 0	1.20
4	3.33333*	3	4	40	13 0	1.30
5	4.16667*	4	5	50	14 0	1.40
6	5	5	6	60	15 0	1.50
7	5.83333	6	7	70	16 0	1.60
8	6.66667*	7	8	80	17 0	1.70
9	7.5	8	9	90	18 0	1.80
10	8.33333	8	10	100	19 0	1.90
11	9.16667*	9			1 0 0	2.00
12	10	10				

* Taken to nearest 5th decimal place.

BANKING

The Australian banking system comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), a development bank, fifteen trading banks, and thirteen savings banks.

Particulars of central banking business are given in Table 390, and of the activities of the development bank on page 501.

Statistics of general banking business are given in Tables 397 to 403 in respect of (1) the major private trading banks (seven in number since October, 1951), (2) the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia (a Commonwealth Government bank), (3) the major trading banks, and (4) all trading banks. The "major trading banks" are the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, all of which have interests throughout Australia. The group "all trading banks" comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and four other banks (three of them overseas institutions) whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area or confined largely to financing overseas trade.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks. Statistics of savings bank business are given in Tables 405 and 406.

COMMONWEALTH BANKING LEGISLATION

Banking in Australia, apart from the business of State Government banks, is controlled by Commonwealth legislation. The State banks are regulated by State legislation, but are subject to certain provisions of the Commonwealth law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange.

The current Commonwealth banking legislation, which is described below, was enacted in 1959 and became operative from 14th January, 1960. The principal changes effected by the new legislation were:—

- (a) the reconstitution of the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank as the Reserve Bank of Australia;
- (b) the establishment of a new institution, the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, with responsibilities for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and other activities formerly undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank; and
- (c) the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system (under which trading banks are required to lodge with the central bank a specified percentage of their deposits) for the Special Accounts system (under which the amounts lodged with the central bank were related to monthly movements in the deposits held by the trading banks).

The legislation replaced by the current legislation is described on page 341 of Year Book No. 56.

BANKING ACT, 1959

The Banking Act, 1959, which replaced the Banking Act, 1945-1953, regulates the business of all trading and savings banks except the State Government banks. Apart from the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system for the Special Accounts system and the special provisions for the regulation of savings bank business, the provisions of the new Act are essentially the same as those of the Act it replaced.

Under the Act, banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General. Bodies (such as pastoral companies and building societies) which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Act. Amalgamations of banks, or reconstructions, require the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but he may not withhold it unreasonably.

Each trading bank must maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank, and must keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the statutory reserve deposit ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank may vary the ratio, but not so as to increase it above 25 per cent., on one day's notice, and may increase the ratio above 25 per cent. on 45 days' notice. A ratio in excess of 25 per cent. may be fixed initially for a period of up to six months, and may be continued in force for successive periods of three months if notice of extension is given at least 45 days before the end of each period. The same statutory reserve deposit ratio must be applied to each of the major trading banks (see page 494); for the other non-government trading banks, the ratio may be set below, but must not exceed, the ratio set for the major trading banks. The Reserve Bank is required to inform the trading banks, at least once in every quarter, of the statutory reserve deposit ratio policy it expects to follow.

Interest is payable on the daily balances of the statutory reserves, at a rate fixed by the Reserve Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rate has been 0.75 per cent. since 1st January, 1958. Amounts held in the accounts in excess of the sums required to conform with the ruling ratio must be repaid by the Reserve Bank as soon as practicable.

The Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business.

Authority is given to the Reserve Bank to requisition on foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business. The Governor-General may make regulations for the control of dealings in foreign exchange, including the fixing of rates of exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Under the Act, deposit liabilities in Australia have priority over all other liabilities. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically, and when directed by the Treasurer acting on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. If a bank advises that its position is insecure, if it is unable to meet its obligations, or if the Reserve Bank, after receiving a report from the Auditor-General, is of the opinion that a bank's

position is insecure, the Reserve Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business. Banks must supply prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Reserve Bank directs, but they cannot be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer.

Savings banks must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositor's funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail on page 516.

RESERVE BANK ACT, 1959, AND COMMONWEALTH BANKS ACT, 1959-1963

The Reserve Bank Act established the Reserve Bank of Australia as the Central Bank, imposed duties on the Bank Board in respect of the Bank's monetary and banking policy, and defined the relationship between the Board and the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth Banks Act established the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, and placed under its general control the Commonwealth Development Bank, the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Further particulars of the Reserve Bank and Commonwealth Banking Corporation are given below.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959, the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia were re-constituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank continues in existence the body corporate formerly known as the Commonwealth Bank, the development of which is discussed on page 342 of Year Book No. 56.

The Reserve Bank is the Central Bank. It controls the note issue, is custodian of Australia's international currency reserves, and exercises controls over trading and savings banks (see page 495). Most of its central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959. The Bank also acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some State Governments and provides special banking facilities through its Rural Credits Department.

The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and vice-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury, and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Commonwealth Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank are exercised in the manner that will best contribute to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank Board must keep the Commonwealth Government informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Bank. In the event of a difference of opinion, the Board must endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by the Bank. The Bank must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for that policy and will take such action within its powers as it considers necessary by reason of the policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Board, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

Statistics of the central banking business (including the Note Issue Department) of the Reserve Bank (Commonwealth Bank before 14th January, 1960) during recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 390. Reserve Bank*: Central Banking Business
(including Note Issue Department)**

Averages of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)—\$ million

LIABILITIES							
Year ended 30th June	Capital and Reserves	Australian Notes on Issue	Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks†	Term Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks‡	Other Deposits of Trading Banks	Deposits of Savings Banks	Other Liabilities
1960	50.1	827.2	561.6	...	39.2	264.5	228.2
1961	45.6	855.4	588.8	...	37.0	276.6	260.3
1962	52.0	855.0	435.5	22.7‡	40.2	302.1	363.9
1963	57.0	876.5	424.5	92.2	26.8	356.4	257.2
1964	60.6	876.7	531.4	68.8	14.0	420.3	278.4
1965	65.4	887.1	701.6	48.8	13.6	434.4	284.2

ASSETS						
Year ended 30th June	Gold and Foreign Exchange	Australian Government Securities			Australian Notes and Coin	All Other Assets
		Redeemable in Australia		Other		
		Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes¶	Other Securities			
1960	959.7	393.0	464.8	13.9	7.1	132.2
1961	808.3	447.3	607.8	7.7	12.6	179.9
1962	1,052.1	380.2	471.5	7.4	16.0	144.1
1963	1,095.7	308.8	515.1	5.1	18.2	147.7
1964	1,399.7	232.5	428.7	3.0	19.3	167.1
1965	1,490.7	193.0	534.4	0.2	16.0	200.7

* Commonwealth Bank before 14th January, 1960.

† Special Accounts of trading banks before 14th January, 1960.

‡ Term Loan Funds were established in mid-April, 1962.

¶ Includes Seasonal Treasury Securities when on issue.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, may make seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in marketing or processing primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions. Advances for the purposes of the Department may be obtained from the Treasurer and the Reserve Bank; the amount due to the Treasurer at any time may not exceed \$6,000,000.

The aggregate capital of the Reserve Bank amounted to \$49,428,000 (including \$32,000,000 transferred from the reserve fund in 1964-65) and general reserves totalled \$26,652,000 at 30th June, 1965. A special reserve (premium on gold sold) of the Note Issue Department, amounting to \$9,510,000 at 30th June, 1965, is to be held for the purpose of preserving the external value of the currency and for purposes of the Note Issue Department.

The balance sheet of each department of the Reserve Bank at 30th June, 1965, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling \$213,944,000 have been excluded, are summarised in the following table:—

Table 391. Reserve Bank: Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1965

Item	Central Banking Business	Note Issue Department	Rural Credits Department	All Depart- ments*
\$ thousand				
LIABILITIES				
Capital	40,000	...	9,428	49,428
Reserve Funds	21,330	...	5,323	26,652
Special Reserve—Premium on Gold Sold ..	...	9,510	...	9,510
Australian Notes on Issue .. .. .	...	862,414	...	862,414
Deposits, Bills Payable, etc. (including Pro- visions)	1,531,867†	21,309	228,317	1,567,550
Total Liabilities	1,593,197	893,234	243,068	2,515,555
ASSETS				
Gold and Balances held Abroad (including money at short call and Treasury Bills) ..	506,261	381,068	...	887,328
Other Oversea Securities	237,135	174,139	...	411,274
Australian Notes and Coin	10,123	...	...	10,123
Australian Government Securities†	464,449	337,822	...	802,271
Bills, Remittances in Transit	43,093	...	...	43,093
Premises	22,386	...	...	22,386
Loans, Advances, etc., and All Other Assets .	309,750	206	243,068	339,080
Total Assets	1,593,197	893,234	243,068	2,515,555

* Excludes inter-departmental accounts (\$213,944,000 in 1964-65).

† Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

‡ Comprises Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks (\$654,674,000), Term Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$43,696,000), Other Deposits of Trading Banks (\$56,746,000), Deposits of Savings Banks (\$429,646,000), Deposits of Oversea Institutions (\$19,728,000), and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies (\$327,376,000).

The annual profits of the Reserve Bank are allocated as follows:—

Central Banking Business: A proportion, determined by the Treasurer after consultation with the Bank Board, to the Reserve Bank reserve fund, and the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury;

Note Issue Department: All to the Commonwealth Treasury;

Rural Credits Department: Half to Rural Credits Development Fund (to be used for the promotion of primary production) and half to the Department's reserve fund.

In 1960-61, 1962-63, and 1963-64, the profits of the Central Banking Business were divided equally between the Bank's reserve fund and the Treasury. In 1961-62 and 1964-65, 32.8 per cent. and 31.3 per cent., respectively, was allocated to the reserve fund, and 67.2 per cent. and 68.7 per cent., respectively, to the Treasury.

The next table shows the net profits of the Reserve Bank, and their distribution in each of the last four years:—

Table 392. Reserve Bank: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				

NET PROFITS

Central Banking Business ..	13,410	13,346	6,702	9,965	15,294
Note Issue Department ..	25,861	31,502	25,561	26,983	30,521
Rural Credits Department ..	868	939	888	985	1,000
Total	40,139	45,786	33,151	37,934	46,814

DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS

Central Banking Reserves ..	6,705	4,373	3,351	4,983	4,794
Commonwealth Treasury ..	32,566	40,475	28,912	31,966	41,021
Rural Credits Department— Reserves	434	469	444	493	500
Development Fund ..	434	469	444	493	500
Total	40,139	45,786	33,151	37,934	46,814

COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14th January, 1960 under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959, controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsi-

bilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Corporation is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises eight members (of whom one is Chairman and another Deputy Chairman) appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of five years and three ex officio members (the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary of the Treasury). Apart from the ex officio members, no officer of the Commonwealth Public Service and no director or officer of a bank is eligible for appointment to the Board.

The Board determines the policy of the Corporation and its constituent banks and controls their affairs. Under the Commonwealth Banks Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

The statutory relationship between the Board and the Government, and the procedure to be followed in the event of differences of opinion between them, are similar to those outlined on page 497 in respect of the Reserve Bank. The Board must keep the Government informed of the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control. If there is a difference of opinion which cannot be reconciled, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by order, determine the policy to be followed.

An Executive Committee of the Board, comprising the Managing Director of the Corporation and four other members of the Board, is appointed for each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Board may not be a member of an executive committee, and the Secretary of the Treasury may be a member only of the committee for the Savings Bank. The Committee for a bank must ensure that the bank follows the policy laid down for it and complies with directions issued to it by the Board.

The Corporation is managed, under the Board, by the Managing Director and his Deputy, who are appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of seven years. Each of the banks under the control of the Corporation is managed, under the Managing Director of the Corporation, by a general manager who is likewise appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of seven years.

The balance sheets of the Corporation and the banks under its control at 30th June, 1965 are summarised in Table 393. The profits of the banks in each of the last four years are shown in Table 394.

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Trading Bank commenced business on 3rd December, 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities, and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. It was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14th January, 1960.

The Trading Bank is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it. It is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959 (see page 495), and since 1959-60 has been liable for Commonwealth tax on incomes.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, in Victoria on 15th July, 1912 and in the other States within the following six months. Operations in New South Wales commenced on 13th January, 1913. The department was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th June, 1928, but remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank. The Savings Bank was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14th January, 1960.

Since 14th January, 1960, the Savings Bank has been subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959. Regulations under this Act (see page 496) prescribe the ways in which savings banks may invest depositors' funds.

The Bank may make housing loans to individuals and building societies. It is required to give preference to loans for the erection of homes or the purchase of newly-erected homes, but it may make loans for the purchase of other homes or the discharge of mortgages on homes. Loans to individuals must be on credit foncier terms and must be secured on first mortgage on land; they may be made up to 90 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the security, subject to a maximum of \$7,000 for periods up to 35 years.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959, and commenced operations on 14th January, 1960. It was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop industrial undertakings (particularly small undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank is required to have regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. The Bank is also required to give advice and assistance to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and industrial undertakings. It may not finance the purchase of goods which are not intended for use in the borrower's business.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30th June, 1965, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$96,200,000 (primary production \$71,600,000; industrial undertakings, \$24,600,000) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$50,600,000.

The Bank is subject to the Banking Act, 1959, but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank. It must obtain the Treasurer's consent before borrowing overseas or before incurring indebtedness to the Reserve Bank in excess of \$4,000,000.

BALANCE SHEETS AND PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The balance sheets of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the banks under its control at 30th June, 1965, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-bank accounts have been excluded, are summarised in the next table:—

Table 393. Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Banks under its Control: Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1965

Item	Common- wealth Banking Corporation	Common- wealth Trading Bank	Common- wealth Savings Bank	Common- wealth Development Bank	Total*
\$ thousand					
LIABILITIES					
Capital .. .. .	...	14,858‡	...	61,714¶	76,572
Reserve Funds .. .. .	...	11,212	29,810	18,971	59,993
Balances due to Other Banks ..	...	1,831	...	44,990	1,831
Deposits, Bills Payable, and All Other Liabilities	14,833	1,055,946	2,273,895	25,145	3,341,823
Total Liabilities	14,833	1,083,847	2,303,705	150,820	3,480,219
ASSETS					
Cash Balances, Cash at Bankers, and Money at Short Call† ..	470	61,716	251,731	1,016	293,535
Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with Reserve Bank ..	...	115,154	...	...	115,154
Australian Government Sec- urities, including Treasury Bills	4,125	228,480	1,442,267	1,192	1,676,064
Loans, Advances, etc. .. ..	...	441,258	546,871	146,837	1,089,976
Premises	10,151	8,868	37,406	...	56,425
Other Assets	88	228,370	25,430	1,774	249,065
Total Assets	14,833	1,083,847	2,303,705	150,820	3,480,219

* Excludes amounts owing between the banks under the control of the Corporation.

† Includes \$7,812,000 held by the Trading Bank at short call overseas, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market (Trading Bank, \$14,566,000; Savings Bank, \$2,820,000; Development Bank, \$700,000), cash with Reserve Bank (Savings Bank, \$220,610,000), and deposits with Australian trading banks (Savings Bank, \$25,200,516).

‡ Includes \$4,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank.

¶ Includes \$10,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank and amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government (\$20,000,000 in 1961-62 and \$10,000,000 in 1963-64).

The annual profits of the banks under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation are allocated as follows:—

Commonwealth Trading Bank: Half to the Commonwealth Treasury and half to reserve fund ;

Commonwealth Savings Bank: Part to State authorities (because of amalgamations with State savings banks), half of the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury, and half of the balance to the reserve fund ;

Commonwealth Development Bank: All to the reserve fund.

The next table shows the net profits in recent years, and the distribution of the profits, of the banks under the control of the Corporation:—

Table 394. Banks under the Control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Commonwealth Trading Bank ..	1,340	1,453	1,836	1,978	1,657
Commonwealth Savings Bank ..	3,630	1,968	4,102	7,367	6,870
Commonwealth Development Bank ..	1,223	1,367	1,781	1,936	2,139
Total	6,193	4,788	7,719	11,282	10,666
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Reserve Funds	3,066	2,801	4,071	5,403	5,371
Commonwealth Treasury	1,843	1,433	2,290	3,467	3,232
State Authorities	1,284	554	1,358	2,412	2,062
Total	6,193	4,788	7,719	11,282	10,666

The profits shown for the Trading and Savings Banks are after writing down bank premises. Amounts written off, or provided for contingencies, before determining net profit must be approved by the Treasurer.

The Trading Bank became liable in 1959-60 for Commonwealth tax on incomes. The profits shown for the Bank in the above table are after payment of tax.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are given on page 708 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in 1947, and restrictions on its lending activities were then removed. It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Govern-

ment Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 147 branches and 10 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 395. Rural Bank: General Department Balance Sheet and Profit

Item	1961-52	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
\$ thousand				
LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE				
Inscribed Stock and Debentures	26,057	24,799	23,060	20,645
General Reserve	7,615	8,035	8,583	9,315
Special Reserve	17,528	18,614	20,141	22,363
Deposits, Other Liabilities, and Reserves for Contingencies	147,746	172,311	214,149	240,764
Re-establishment and Employment Act	877	767	664	568
Total Liabilities	199,822	224,526	266,595	293,655
ASSETS AT 30TH JUNE				
Cash and Bank Balances ..	4,990	9,802	12,468	9,751
Money at Short Call or on Short Term	8,396	8,812	15,549	15,781
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	5,253	2,334	7,732	8,631
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes .. ..	...	2,997	...	...
Government and Public Securities	20,550	27,364	42,980	43,086
Loans and Advances	141,070	153,450	167,369	190,201
Bank Premises and Sites ..	10,527	10,987	11,771	12,467
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets	9,037	8,781	8,727	13,737
Total Assets	199,822	224,526	266,595	293,655
NET PROFIT				
Total	330	420	548	732

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30th June, 1965, totalled \$25,582,000, of which \$22,363,000 has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$1,527,000 in 1963-64 and \$2,222,000 in 1964-65.

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department amounted to \$190,201,000 at 30th June, 1965, and comprised: General Bank loans, \$32,106,000; Rural loans, \$46,145,000; Home loans, \$76,450,000; Personal loans, \$34,933,000; and advances under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, \$568,000. Comparative statistics of loans to primary producers are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries", and of advances for homes in the chapter "Housing and Building".

Personal loans are small loans made on terms generally more reasonable than are otherwise obtainable by persons requiring such accommodation. Interest is charged at a discount rate and deducted from the amount of the loan. The rate of discount for a loan of one year's currency was 5 per cent. until raised to 6 per cent. in October, 1945. The number and amount of advances made were 36,088 and \$28,162,000 in 1963-64, and 38,766 and \$32,494,000 in 1964-65: the average amount of advances was \$780 and \$838 in the respective years.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating, under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through Government departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, in terms of which various agencies have been created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing) may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

Four of the existing agencies are concerned with building and housing. Two of these ceased to make new advances in 1942, when their functions were transferred to the Housing Commission. The Sale of Homes Agency, however, commenced making new advances in 1954, and the Building Society Agency in 1956. The Sale of Homes Agency arranges the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission, while the Building Society Agency makes advances to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. Further particulars of these agencies are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The other agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The financial operations of the various agencies during the last two years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 396. Rural Bank of New South Wales: Government Agency Department

Agency	Revenue Collections	Adminis- trative Expenses	Advances		
			Made during Year	Repaid during Year	Outstand- ing at 30th June
			\$ thousand		
1963-64					
Advances to Settlers	107	158	704	687	2,528
Rural Industries	27	113	613	322	1,067
Rural Reconstruction	129	191	790	946	5,323
Irrigation	3,639	181	1,146	1,049	12,367
Closer Settlement	2	1	...	3	61
Government Housing	*	1	*	3	8
Building Relief	*	*	...	1	3
Home Building Schemet .. ..	*	...	...	*	...
Sale of Homes	4,477	368	7,772	1,870	96,546
Building Society	2,513	146	11,906	3,078	58,609
Total, All Agencies	10,895	1,159	22,930	7,959	176,512
1964-65					
Advances to Settlers	108	159	647	654	2,520
Rural Industries	27	114	1,921	402	2,593
Rural Reconstruction	113	191	556	1,086	4,793
Irrigation	3,504	191	1,896	980	13,159
Closer Settlement	2	1	...	9	52
Government Housing	*	1	...	4	4
Building Relief .. ..	*	...	...	1	2
Sale of Homes	4,937	425	14,821	2,300	108,166
Building Society	2,936	168	13,674	3,736	68,547
Total, All Agencies	11,627	1,250	33,515	9,172	199,837

* Less than \$500.

† The Home Building Scheme Agency ceased to make new advances in 1942, and all outstanding loans had been repaid by 30th June, 1964.

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June comprise principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

TRADING BANKS

Fifteen trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise eleven private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act, 1959), and three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of N.S.W.). Of these, ten private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June, 1965 are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

Table 397. Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June, 1965

Bank	In New South Wales			In Australia		
	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances
	*		†	*		†
	No.	\$ million		No.	\$ million	
Bank of N.S.W.	386	673·7	367·6	841	1,138·7	664·5
Commercial of Sydney	261	302·0	186·4	438	478·2	270·5
Commercial of Australia	113	96·2	59·4	458	457·1	255·8
National of Australasia ‡	127	99·6	88·4	708	721·1	393·0
Bank of Adelaide	1	2·9	4·3	93	84·3	47·0
Australia and New Zealand	176	189·9	134·6	561	645·9	377·9
English, Scottish, and Australian	107	83·6	58·1	396	374·7	201·4
Major Private Trading Banks	1,171	1,447·9	898·8	3,495	3,900·0	2,210·2
Commonwealth Trading Bank¶	349	439·5	206·2	708	846·4	420·9
Major Trading Banks§	1,520	1,887·4	1,105·1	4,203	4,746·4	2,631·1
Rural Bank of N.S.W.¶	147	210·5	188·7	147	210·5	188·7
Bank of New Zealand	1	5·4	2·8	2	7·7	5·8
Comptoir National	2	5·5	5·8	3	6·2	7·0
Bank of China	1	0·1	||	1	0·1	||
Banks Operating in N.S.W.	1,671	2,108·9	1,302·4	4,356	4,970·8	2,832·5
State Bank (South Australia)¶ . . . .	...	...	...	35	32·0	79·4
Rural (Western Australia)¶ . . . .	...	...	...	48	28·7	34·7
Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co. . . . .	...	...	...	1	6·8	8·5
Total, All Banks	1,671	2,108·9	1,302·4	4,440	5,038·4	2,955·1

* Excludes agencies numbering 358 in New South Wales and 1,769 in Australia.

† Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

‡ Includes the Queensland National Bank, which is in process of amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia.

¶ Government banks.

§ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

|| Less than \$50,000.

The trading banks' liabilities and assets within Australia in June of each of the last eleven years are summarised in the tables on the next two pages.

Table 398. Trading Banks: Deposits and Other Liabilities in Australia*

Month of June	Deposits			Balances Due to Other Banks†	Bills Payable and All Other Liabilities to the Public	Total Liabilities‡
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total Deposits			
	Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million					

MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS

1955	2,080.0	534.3	2,614.3	9.2	35.3	2,658.8
1956	1,982.4	538.4	2,520.8	44.7	35.8	2,601.4
1957	2,081.9	642.4	2,724.2	20.2	39.9	2,784.4
1958	1,980.4	705.6	2,686.1	13.3	36.6	2,736.0
1959	2,016.5	741.4	2,758.0	9.4	40.8	2,808.1
1960	2,147.3	772.8	2,920.1	22.7	60.7	3,003.5
1961	1,932.0	933.6	2,865.6	16.7	54.0	2,936.4
1962	1,961.5	1,081.5	3,042.9	17.8	61.0	3,121.7
1963	1,994.5	1,216.4	3,211.0	22.9	68.1	3,301.9
1964	2,187.6	1,440.4	3,627.9	22.0	77.2	3,727.1
1965	2,208.1	1,691.9	3,900.0	30.9	114.8	4,045.6

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK

1955	269.7	92.5	362.2	0.6	33.5	396.3
1956	272.9	85.3	358.2	0.7	35.7	394.6
1957	292.5	95.3	387.8	0.8	37.6	426.3
1958	303.9	126.6	430.5	0.8	38.2	469.5
1959	320.4	146.5	466.8	0.6	46.2	513.7
1960	382.5	159.7	542.2	2.7	5.1	550.0
1961	357.2	207.4	564.7	2.7	5.8	573.1
1962	373.7	231.7	605.4	1.5	5.7	612.6
1963	389.2	246.7	635.9	1.8	6.8	644.6
1964	431.3	318.9	750.3	1.1	7.9	759.3
1965	443.1	403.3	846.4	3.7	9.2	859.3

MAJOR TRADING BANKS†

1955	2,349.7	626.8	2,976.6	9.8	68.8	3,055.2
1956	2,255.3	623.7	2,879.0	45.4	71.5	2,995.9
1957	2,374.4	737.7	3,112.1	21.0	77.6	3,210.6
1958	2,284.4	832.2	3,116.6	14.1	74.9	3,205.6
1959	2,337.0	887.9	3,224.9	10.0	87.0	3,321.8
1960	2,529.8	932.5	3,462.3	25.5	65.8	3,553.5
1961	2,289.2	1,141.1	3,430.3	19.4	59.8	3,509.5
1962	2,335.1	1,313.2	3,648.3	19.3	66.7	3,734.2
1963	2,383.8	1,463.1	3,846.9	24.7	74.9	3,946.5
1964	2,618.9	1,759.3	4,378.2	23.1	85.1	4,486.4
1965	2,651.2	2,095.2	4,746.4	34.6	124.0	4,905.0

ALL TRADING BANKS

1955	2,429.7	659.7	3,089.4	11.2	111.3	3,211.8
1956	2,335.5	656.8	2,992.3	48.6	112.8	3,153.6
1957	2,457.5	773.6	3,231.0	24.4	119.9	3,375.3
1958	2,362.0	878.2	3,240.1	16.5	118.2	3,374.8
1959	2,423.7	938.0	3,361.7	12.9	133.8	3,508.3
1960	2,621.2	989.9	3,611.1	27.2	114.1	3,752.4
1961	2,377.6	1,222.4	3,600.0	21.6	111.0	3,732.7
1962	2,431.3	1,405.5	3,836.8	22.1	142.5	4,001.4
1963	2,489.5	1,574.8	4,064.3	28.0	162.1	4,254.5
1964	2,739.2	1,910.1	4,649.3	26.7	180.5	4,856.5
1965	2,775.7	2,262.7	5,038.4	39.4	229.6	5,307.4

* Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

† Includes short-term loans from the Central Bank.

‡ Excludes shareholders' funds.

†† Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 399. Trading Banks: Assets in Australia*

Month of June	Cash Items	Commonwealth and State Government Securities		Other Securities	Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted†	Other Assets‡	Total Assets within Australia
		Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes†	Other						
Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million									
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS									
1955	130.9	55.6	247.2	9.8	491.6	...	1,635.3	149.7	2,720.0
1956	131.3	57.8	240.4	13.1	455.3	...	1,587.7	155.9	2,641.4
1957	112.3	31.7	335.3	14.9	600.8	...	1,532.5	158.3	2,785.7
1958	116.9	26.0	303.3	29.7	488.3	...	1,663.5	164.7	2,792.4
1959	105.1	31.5	436.2	32.9	428.8	42.3	1,582.3	170.2	2,829.3
1960	122.0	23.8	371.6	36.8	514.1	30.3	1,750.7	203.0	3,052.4
1961	117.1	36.4	352.0	40.7	436.3	45.6	1,748.4	187.3	2,963.8
1962	118.9	19.3	567.7	47.5	324.7	46.7	1,748.7	284.5	3,158.0
1963	109.0	44.9	588.6	50.2	373.2	44.0	1,857.6	238.9	3,306.3
1964	112.0	32.7	684.6	56.5	563.0	54.6	1,963.0	235.0	3,701.5
1965	130.5	13.0	658.8	63.4	540.9	61.9	2,210.2	288.9	3,967.7
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK									
1955	23.2	17.8	79.4	3.3	67.7	...	197.1	14.2	402.6
1956	20.4	10.0	71.4	5.3	63.8	...	203.8	16.9	391.7
1957	22.1	14.0	73.2	5.1	78.3	...	205.1	17.4	415.3
1958	20.7	17.0	93.5	7.6	75.8	...	227.8	17.9	460.4
1959	21.5	3.5	121.8	7.4	70.3	6.3	250.3	19.3	500.4
1960	20.8	3.7	112.9	7.3	93.3	8.7	279.4	30.7	556.8
1961	20.8	3.0	135.6	7.8	83.1	11.1	291.7	26.7	579.9
1962	21.3	5.5	161.1	12.2	64.4	6.3	314.0	45.5	630.3
1963	21.9	8.3	145.2	12.9	73.2	9.6	344.8	45.0	661.0
1964	24.1	17.7	180.7	16.5	114.7	1.9	370.1	39.9	765.6
1965	29.4	7.6	212.3	15.9	115.2	15.5	420.9	42.8	859.6
MAJOR TRADING BANKS§									
1955	154.0	73.4	326.6	13.1	559.3	...	1,832.4	163.9	3,122.6
1956	151.8	67.8	311.8	18.4	519.1	...	1,791.5	172.7	3,033.1
1957	134.4	45.7	408.5	20.1	679.1	...	1,737.5	175.7	3,201.0
1958	137.6	43.0	396.8	37.3	564.1	...	1,891.3	182.6	3,252.7
1959	126.6	35.0	558.0	40.3	499.1	48.6	1,832.6	189.5	3,329.7
1960	142.8	27.5	484.6	44.1	607.4	39.1	2,030.1	233.7	3,609.2
1961	137.9	39.4	487.5	48.5	519.5	56.7	2,040.1	214.0	3,543.7
1962	140.2	24.8	728.7	59.7	389.1	53.0	2,062.7	329.9	3,788.3
1963	130.9	53.3	733.8	63.1	446.4	53.6	2,202.3	283.9	3,967.3
1964	136.1	50.4	865.3	73.0	677.7	56.6	2,333.2	274.9	4,467.2
1965	159.9	20.6	871.2	79.3	656.1	77.4	2,631.1	331.7	4,827.2
ALL TRADING BANKS									
1955	163.7	81.4	352.5	15.3	561.4	...	1,981.7	177.2	3,333.2
1956	159.2	74.8	340.5	19.8	520.8	...	1,944.8	186.6	3,246.6
1957	142.6	54.1	438.4	21.5	680.7	...	1,896.8	191.0	3,425.1
1958	143.8	44.0	425.1	40.8	565.5	...	2,060.2	200.3	3,479.8
1959	132.0	36.0	589.3	49.1	500.3	56.6	2,007.1	209.0	3,579.3
1960	148.5	28.5	517.6	49.7	608.5	54.3	2,211.1	254.3	3,872.4
1961	144.5	40.1	527.7	56.3	520.6	68.8	2,238.0	236.2	3,852.1
1962	154.9	24.8	771.7	67.0	390.0	55.8	2,286.8	354.6	4,105.5
1963	138.5	58.8	784.6	71.3	447.3	58.0	2,464.8	308.7	4,331.5
1964	144.0	53.4	959.1	80.8	678.8	67.3	2,609.9	302.8	4,896.0
1965	168.4	22.2	952.0	84.8	657.2	93.7	2,955.1	363.2	5,296.6

* Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

† Treasury Notes were first issued in July, 1962. Figures include Seasonal Treasury Securities, which were on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962.

‡ Excludes loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market.

§ Includes Term Loan Fund Accounts with Reserve Bank.

§ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

|| Overdraft limits (excluding temporary advances to woolbuyers) approved by Major Trading Banks aggregated \$3,814.7 million on the second Wednesday in June, 1964, and \$3,927.3 million on the second Wednesday in June, 1965.

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Deposits bearing interest include some deposits on current account, but most are deposits for fixed terms of up to twenty-four months. In June, 1965, total deposits in Australia with the major trading banks amounted to \$4,746,372,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 56 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 6 per cent., and fixed deposits 38 per cent.; government balances included in the total deposits amounted to \$193,946,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 16 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 24 per cent., and fixed deposits 60 per cent.

Balances due to other banks include short-term loans from the Central Bank. These loans have been made in conjunction with the operation of the Special Accounts and Statutory Reserve Deposits systems, in order to avoid rigidity in the systems.

Cash items of the major trading banks in June, 1965, comprised gold coin (\$446,000), other coin (\$13,888,000), Australian notes (\$122,804,000), and balances (other than Statutory Reserve Deposits and Term Loan Funds) with the Reserve Bank (\$22,754,000). Treasury Notes (first issued in July, 1962) and Treasury Bills are usually of three months' currency, and may be re-discounted at the Reserve Bank.

The Statutory Reserve with the Central Bank represents the funds which trading banks have been required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank or, since 14th January, 1960, in Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve is used as a means of control over bank credit. When the Statutory Reserve Deposits system was introduced on 14th January, 1960, the statutory reserve deposit ratio (the ratio between the funds required to be held on deposit with the Reserve Bank and banks' total Australian deposits) was fixed at 16.5 per cent. This was approximately the percentage which the balances held under the former Special Accounts system bore to deposits on 13th January, 1960. Subsequent changes in the ratio are shown below:—

<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i> Per cent.	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i> Per cent.	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i> Per cent.
1960—		1961—		1964—	
Feb. 10th ..	17.5	June 21st ..	14.5	Jan. 8th ..	12.0
Dec. 12th ..	16.5	June 30th ..	13.5	Feb. 5th ..	14.0
Dec. 17th ..	15.0	July 12th ..	12.5	Mar. 4th ..	15.5
				July 7th ..	14.8
				Oct. 14th ..	15.8
1961—		1962—		1965—	
Jan. 4th ..	16.0	Oct. 31st ..	11.5	Apr. 5th ..	14.8
Jan. 11th ..	17.5			May 5th ..	13.8
Apr. 19th ..	16.5	1963—		Dec. 12th ..	12.8
May 10th ..	15.5	July 10th ..	10.8		

The Central Bank implements its Statutory Reserve policy in conjunction with a convention established in 1956, in its present form, by agreement between the Central Bank and the trading banks. The trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the L.G.S. ratio) and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Central Bank (at penal rates if considered justified) to maintain this ratio. The Central Bank undertook to administer the Statutory Reserves so that trading banks would be able to maintain the L.G.S. ratio above the minimum if their lending was in accord with Central Bank credit policy. The agreed minimum L.G.S. ratio was initially 14 per cent., but was increased to 16 per cent. in 1959 and 18 per cent. in April, 1962.

Loans, advances, and bills discounted include fixed term loans made from Term Loan Fund accounts with the Reserve Bank, but mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand. Term Loan Funds with the Reserve Bank (included in "Other Assets" in Table 399) are revolving funds from which trading banks make loans for fixed terms (ranging from about three to eight years) for capital expenditure. The Fund accounts were established in April, 1962 with amounts equal to 3 per cent. of each bank's total deposits, and were augmented in 1963, 1964, and 1965 by amounts equal to 1 per cent., 1 per cent., and 0.6 per cent. of total deposits in the respective years. Two-thirds of the funds for the accounts were provided from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposits, and one-third from their liquid assets and government securities. For the major trading banks, the Fund accounts with the Reserve Bank and the term loans made from the accounts in June, 1962 to 1965 were as follows:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ million			
<i>Term Loan Fund Accounts</i>	113.3	67.2	42.6	44.8
<i>Term Loans</i>	0.7	48.5	116.6	172.8

Important factors affecting the level of deposits of the trading banks are movements in international reserves, changes in government expenditure, and the advance policy followed by the banks themselves. Seasonal factors also affect the level throughout the year; deposits tend to be relatively low in August, when the wool export season commences, rise to a peak in March, and then decline as exports taper off and taxation receipts are credited to Commonwealth Government accounts with the Central Bank. The level of advances is determined largely by the demand for overdraft accommodation, the liquidity of the trading banks (which may be modified by Central Bank action), and the advance policy of the banks. Advances tend to follow a seasonal pattern contrary to that of deposits, but as many advances are non-seasonal and as the seasonal demand for advances is weaker when export incomes are high, the fluctuations are usually not as pronounced.

The next table shows, in respect of the major trading banks, the ratio of not-bearing-interest deposits and of various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in recent years:—

Table 400. Major Trading Banks: Ratios in Australia

Month of June	Deposits Not Bearing Interest	Cash Items	Commonwealth and State Government Securities		Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Advances, etc.
			Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes*	Other		
Ratio per cent to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures						
1955	78.9	5.2	2.4	11.0	18.8	61.6
1956	78.3	5.3	2.4	10.8	18.0	62.2
1957	76.3	4.3	1.5	13.1	21.8	55.8
1958	73.3	4.4	1.4	12.7	18.1	60.7
1959	72.5	3.9	1.1	17.3	15.5	56.8
1960	73.1	4.1	0.8	14.0	17.5	58.6
1961	66.7	4.0	1.2	14.2	15.1	59.5
1962	64.0	3.8	0.7	20.0	10.7	56.5
1963	62.0	3.4	1.4	19.1	11.6	57.2
1964	59.8	3.1	1.2	19.8	15.5	53.3
1965	55.9	3.4	0.4	18.4	13.8	55.4

* Includes Seasonal Treasury Securities, which were on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962.

TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 397 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Table 401. Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales

Month of June	Deposits					Advances, Discounts, etc.*
	Not Bearing Interest		Bearing Interest		Total Deposits	
	Australian Governments	Other	Australian Governments	Other		
Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million						
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS						
1956	4.2	723.1	27.8	146.5	901.5	659.4
1957	4.7	756.5	38.7	184.9	984.8	655.3
1958	4.8	716.3	41.5	201.2	963.8	680.4
1959	3.9	733.2	47.5	208.4	993.0	644.5
1960	4.9	788.4	61.6	210.1	1,065.0	694.8
1961	4.7	706.0	58.5	271.7	1,040.9	694.8
1962	4.4	721.3	39.5	325.1	1,090.4	690.4
1963	5.0	739.8	56.8	364.9	1,166.5	742.6
1964	4.3	815.6	82.3	422.9	1,325.3	799.1
1965	7.7	837.5	92.1	510.6	1,447.9	898.8
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK						
1956	2.2	139.1	3.3	42.0	186.6	88.3
1957	1.9	154.7	1.0	48.8	206.4	90.9
1958	2.0	156.2	1.0	63.1	222.2	103.9
1959	2.1	161.4	0.8	66.1	230.4	118.4
1960	2.9	193.7	0.9	75.2	272.7	136.8
1961	2.3	178.9	2.1	104.0	287.3	146.7
1962	2.1	184.0	2.0	124.5	312.5	152.5
1963	1.6	193.2	1.6	135.1	331.6	164.3
1964	1.6	211.3	1.7	166.5	381.2	183.2
1965	1.9	220.3	1.2	216.1	439.5	206.2
MAJOR TRADING BANKS†						
1956	6.3	862.2	31.1	188.5	1,088.1	747.7
1957	6.5	911.2	39.7	233.7	1,191.2	746.2
1958	6.8	872.4	42.5	264.3	1,186.0	784.3
1959	6.1	894.6	48.3	274.5	1,223.4	762.9
1960	7.8	982.1	62.5	285.3	1,337.7	831.6
1961	7.0	884.9	60.6	375.7	1,328.2	841.4
1962	6.4	905.4	41.5	449.6	1,402.9	842.9
1963	6.6	933.1	58.3	500.0	1,498.0	906.9
1964	6.0	1,026.9	84.1	589.5	1,706.5	982.4
1965	9.6	1,057.8	93.3	726.7	1,887.4	1,105.1
ALL TRADING BANKS						
1956	6.8	917.2	38.7	202.7	1,165.5	853.1
1957	7.0	968.6	47.8	249.6	1,272.9	854.2
1958	7.3	924.9	52.8	287.2	1,272.2	898.1
1959	6.4	953.0	58.6	298.4	1,316.3	881.1
1960	8.2	1,046.6	74.8	315.2	1,444.9	950.9
1961	7.7	944.5	81.4	418.5	1,452.1	972.5
1962	8.3	968.8	61.6	500.2	1,538.9	989.5
1963	8.6	1,003.7	84.1	561.0	1,657.3	1,078.1
1964	7.8	1,106.6	138.5	658.0	1,911.0	1,152.9
1965	13.2	1,141.7	146.1	807.9	2,108.9	1,302.4

* Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

† Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and in Australia in July, 1964 and 1965 has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in Table 397:—

Table 402. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Advances Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July

Classification	New South Wales		Australia†	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
\$ million				
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	119·8	137·1	227·1	260·9
Wheat Growing	10·4	12·8	51·1	65·0
Dairying and Pig Raising	21·6	23·6	95·0	94·4
Other	31·7	33·8	141·1	163·9
Total	183·4	207·3	514·3	584·1
Manufacturing	186·5	253·1	433·0	572·9
Transport, Storage, and Communication	12·5	13·9	40·9	42·7
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	20·9	20·1	44·0	43·2
Pastoral Finance Companies	10·1	15·7	25·7	36·6
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	17·9	15·9	38·0	29·1
Other	15·2	13·0	29·8	31·0
Total	64·1	64·7	137·4	139·9
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	97·9	103·2	232·6	242·1
Wholesale Trade	132·0	144·0	248·6	275·8
Total	229·8	247·1	481·2	517·9
Building and Construction	28·7	34·1	72·8	84·5
Other Businesses	78·4	86·3	197·9	215·1
Unclassified	5·4	8·4	19·4	22·8
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	510·3	608·0	1,087·3	1,291·5
Other	278·5	306·9	809·5	888·2
Total	788·8	914·9	1,896·9	2,179·7
Advances to Public Authorities	5·2	6·7	18·4	19·9
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	101·8	106·4	210·8	219·3
Other (including Personal Loans)	87·2	89·5	200·2	206·1
Total	189·1	195·9	411·0	425·4
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	24·4	23·9	49·7	49·1
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	1,007·3	1,141·4	2,375·8	2,674·2
Non-resident Borrowers	0·3	0·4	1·0	0·9
Total Advances	1,007·7	1,141·8	2,376·8	2,675·1

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

"Resident borrowers" comprise institutions (including branches of overseas institutions) engaged in business or non-profit activities in Australia and persons residing permanently in Australia. The group "non-resident borrowers" covers institutions incorporated abroad and (though represented) not carrying on business in Australia and all other persons.

"Business advances", which are those made mainly for business purposes, have been classified according to the main industry of the borrower, and include all advances to corporate bodies other than public authorities. "Advances to public authorities" cover all advances to local and semi-governmental authorities, including separately constituted government business undertakings but not Commonwealth or State Governments, irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. "Personal advances" comprise advances to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc. "Advances to non-profit organisations" are those made to organisations which do not operate for the profit of their individual members.

A classification of the deposits held in Australia by the major trading banks in July, 1964 and 1965 is shown in the next table. The classification corresponds with that used for bank advances.

Table 403. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Deposits Held in Australia† on Second Wednesday in July

Classification	1964	1965
	\$ million	
Resident Depositors—		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying	815.0	791.1
Manufacturing	309.9	283.8
Transport, Storage, and Communication	70.5	72.8
Finance	308.0	311.9
Commerce	360.5	370.3
Building and Construction	124.0	137.4
Other Business	495.9	518.7
Unclassified	41.9	45.6
Total Business Deposits—		
<i>Companies</i>	998.4	982.2
<i>Other</i>	1,527.3	1,549.5
Total	2,525.7	2,531.6
Deposits of Public Authorities	238.9	267.0
Personal Deposits	1,231.5	1,425.8
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	169.5	187.9
Total, Resident Depositors	4,165.5	4,412.3
Non-resident Depositors	34.9	43.8
Total Deposits	4,200.4	4,456.0

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS

The statistics of bank debits represent the total charges made, by cheques, bills, drafts, interest and book-keeping charges, etc., on customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 397. The figures reflect variations in the amount of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be noted that the monthly totals are subject to seasonal fluctuations and no seasonal correction has been made.

Records of bank debits are collected on returns supplied in terms of the Banking Act. As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Reserve Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of Australian Governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars in the returns of the trading banks of debits to government accounts held at metropolitan branches are excluded from the table below, and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres.

Table 404. Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks
(Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at Metropolitan Branches)

Month	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Weekly Averages—\$ million								
NEW SOUTH WALES								
July	471.7	485.3	550.7	685.0	644.4	736.0	820.0	934.2
August .. .	411.5	437.6	509.0	627.5	565.5	646.3	701.9	850.8
September ..	454.7	472.3	566.3	657.8	626.8	688.5	777.0	908.8
October .. .	467.2	504.6	581.0	667.3	677.4	724.3	816.6	909.5
November ..	475.7	508.6	590.4	689.8	663.2	702.4	859.6	948.6
December ..	507.7	548.9	625.0	688.9	679.7	749.7	915.2	1,001.8
January .. .	401.2	411.3	518.6	580.4	593.8	671.0	759.4	880.2
February .. .	465.2	508.6	588.2	612.8	675.4	727.4	879.0	930.8
March .. .	479.7	518.1	638.8	634.5	663.7	720.1	849.4	938.6
April .. .	468.3	500.3	604.6	603.3	661.1	743.0	825.7	873.3
May .. .	470.0	526.9	656.0	653.3	720.1	711.2	840.2	999.1
June .. .	463.7	539.3	662.4	632.4	695.1	762.4	872.6	1,015.6
Year	460.7	497.8	592.6	644.9	654.0	713.1	824.8	935.2
Increase on pre- vious year %	5.0	8.1	19.0	8.8	1.4	9.1	15.6	13.4
AUSTRALIA								
Year	1,185.5	1,274.8	1,494.7	1,607.5	1,647.1	1,816.4	2,073.9	2,329.3
Increase on pre- vious year %	5.2	7.5	17.2	7.6	2.5	10.3	14.2	12.3

SAVINGS BANKS

Savings Bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and six of the private banks have branches in all States, and the other private savings bank in all States except Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation (see page 499). The first private savings bank was opened in 1956.

Deposits are accepted by the savings banks in sums of ten cents or more, and interest is payable on the minimum monthly balance. Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in Australia in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 405. Savings Banks: Deposits in Australia

At end of June	Active Accounts	Depositors' Balances					
		Common- wealth Savings Bank	State and Trustee Savings Banks	Private Savings Banks	Total		
					Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Active Account
	Thousands	\$ thousand				\$	\$
1955	6,895	1,380,104	766,684	...	2,146,788	233.35*	311.35
1956	7,189	1,411,590	783,454	86,950	2,281,994	242.11*	317.43
1957	7,528	1,429,546	801,792	223,482	2,454,820	254.65*	326.09
1958	7,886	1,455,126	828,144	310,416	2,593,686	263.52*	328.90
1959	8,282	1,514,416	861,974	406,274	2,782,664	276.70*	335.98
1960	8,687	1,600,632	910,174	534,602	3,045,408	296.39*	350.60
1961	9,074	1,630,250	934,164	590,488	3,154,902	300.23	347.68
1962	9,599	1,730,272	1,001,370	738,130	3,469,772	324.12	361.47
1963	10,323	1,861,006	1,079,206	999,480	3,939,692	360.90	381.64
1964	11,051	2,042,894	1,178,772	1,254,582	4,476,248	401.98	405.05
1965	11,769	2,177,670	1,265,336	1,443,558	4,886,564	430.17	415.21

* Revised.

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959. Regulations under this Act provide that a savings bank must maintain in prescribed investments an amount which, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the bank. The prescribed investments are—deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and loans on the security of land in Australia. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks must hold at least 10 per cent. of their depositors' funds on deposit with the Reserve Bank or in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes, and must hold a further 55 per cent. in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth or State securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, and loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market; if, however, deposits with a bank fall below their maximum level in the preceding year, the proportion of deposits held in these investments may be reduced. A savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia may not exceed an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of its depositors' funds plus \$4,000,000. Deposits may not be accepted from companies or other bodies carried on for profit.

The next table shows the savings banks' assets within Australia in June of each of the last ten years. In June, 1965, loans, etc. for housing accounted for \$1,185,200,000 (90 per cent.) of the loans and advances outstanding.

Table 406. Savings Banks: Assets within Australia*

At end of June	Coin, Bullion, Notes	Deposits with—		Australian Public Securities		Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers	Loans, Advan- ces, etc.	Other Assets	Total Assets
		Reserve Bank†	Trading Banks	Common- wealth and State‡	Other				
\$ thousand									
1956	5,526	203,158	83,094	1,350,396	354,220	...	363,830	36,004	2,396,228
1957	5,602	197,152	109,594	1,412,124	398,372	...	404,152	42,190	2,569,186
1958	5,624	209,266	109,288	1,438,708	449,004	...	456,288	48,190	2,716,368
1959	6,506	249,086	102,258	1,480,256	497,876	¶	521,964	56,246‡	2,914,192
1960	5,776	272,244	104,122	1,587,658	568,856	3,350	603,426	46,930	3,192,362
1961	8,672	277,144	89,104	1,578,664	622,818	15,250	679,218	53,190	3,324,060
1962	9,868	318,988	111,816	1,665,130	703,888	27,580	750,142	60,514	3,647,926
1963	9,472	366,232	119,034	1,827,192	835,522	39,010	874,644	68,510	4,139,616
1964	10,128	430,204	123,068	1,994,346	955,558	34,208	1,093,816	76,586	4,717,914
1965	10,762	430,278	117,538	2,066,114	1,092,320	28,842	1,316,964	87,524	5,150,342

* Includes assets in Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island.

† Commonwealth Bank prior to 14th January, 1960.

‡ Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

¶ Loans to authorised money market dealers are included in "Other Assets".

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the seven private savings banks. It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30th June, 1965, savings banks business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,564 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 407. Savings Banks: Deposits in New South Wales

At end of June	Active Accounts	Depositors' Balances					Interest Credited to Depositors' Accounts *
		Common-wealth Savings Bank	Private Savings Banks	Total			
				Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Active Account	
	Thousands	\$ thousand			\$	\$	\$ thousand
1955	2,337	717,290	...	717,290	205.48†	306.93†	13,598
1956	2,462	727,422	45,686	773,108	217.52†	314.02	15,430
1957	2,609	726,812	117,556	844,368	232.93†	323.64†	19,752
1958	2,740	734,878	163,158	898,036	243.24†	327.75	21,294
1959	2,879	761,924	214,622	976,546	259.73†	339.20†	24,382
1960	3,013	804,796	278,348	1,083,144	282.62†	359.49	28,168
1961	3,151	826,878	311,424	1,138,302	290.60	361.25	31,954
1962	3,324	876,166	373,876	1,250,042	314.34	376.07	38,202
1963	3,562	941,704	466,292	1,407,996	347.77	395.28	42,362
1964	3,817	1,023,584	559,628	1,583,212	384.58	414.78	41,306
1965	4,076	1,082,956	636,688	1,719,644	410.16	421.89	50,098

* In year ended June.

† Revised.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February, 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market. Nine companies have since been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised "money market securities", which are defined by the Reserve Bank as Commonwealth Government securities with currencies not exceeding three years and (since 22nd March, 1965) commercial bills accepted or endorsed by a trading bank with currencies not exceeding 120 days.

Authorised dealers are required to have a certain minimum paid-up capital to support their portfolios of securities. In addition, they must lodge with the Bank part of their capital, in the form of money market securities, as general backing for their operations. These lodgments (commonly referred to as "margins") are required to be equivalent, on market values, to at least $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the dealer's total holdings of Treasury Notes, plus 1 per cent. of his holdings of other securities maturing in one year, plus 2 per cent. of securities maturing within one to two years, plus 4 per cent. of securities maturing within two to three years.

Each authorised dealer must observe a "gearing" ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds, as determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of money market securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Dealers' liabilities to clients and holdings of money market securities, and the interest rates on loans accepted by dealers, are shown below:—

Table 408. Short-term Money Market, Australia

Month	Liabilities to Clients			Holdings of Money Market Securities*	Interest Rates on Loans Accepted				Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans†
	Trading Banks	Other Clients	Total		At Call		For Fixed Periods		
					Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Average of Weekly Figures: \$ million					Per cent. per annum				
1961: June	68.8	125.5	194.3	200.8	2.50	4.88	3.50	4.83	4.17
Dec.	67.5	153.2	220.7	228.2	2.25	4.00	2.75	4.00	3.50
1962: June	55.8	177.1	232.9	242.3	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.88	3.45
Dec.	65.2	184.3	249.5	264.8	2.00	4.31	3.00	4.25	3.69
1963: June	58.0	209.1	267.1	286.8	2.00	4.25	3.13	4.25	3.75
Dec.	76.7	224.0	300.7	315.0	1.00	3.53	2.63	3.65	3.08
1964: June	67.3	253.6	320.8	341.2	1.50	4.50	3.38	4.50	3.71
Dec.	93.8	241.5	335.3	361.0	0.75	4.63	2.25	4.50	3.46
1965: June	93.7	219.0	312.7	351.0	1.50	6.00	2.00	5.53	4.16
Dec.	92.1	251.6	343.8	369.2	1.00	6.13	2.50	5.50	4.07

* Commonwealth Government Securities (at face value) and (since March, 1965) commercial bills. Holdings of commercial bills amounted to \$7.6m. in June, 1965 and \$8.4m. in December, 1965.

† Average of weekly figures from December, 1963; previously, as at last Wednesday in month.

INTEREST RATES

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The trend in the yields on Commonwealth Government securities is illustrated in the following table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from prices of Commonwealth securities on the Sydney Stock Exchange. The monthly yields are averages of daily yields (based on contract price excluding brokerage), in the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month (average of yields on the last Wednesday in the month until June, 1958), for theoretical 2-year, 10-year, and 20-year securities (derived from a freehand curve through the range of average yields). The annual yields are averages of the monthly yields. The series has been revised since last issue.

Table 409. Yields on Commonwealth Government Securities in Australia

Year	Year ended 30th June			Month of June		
	2-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities	2-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities
	Rate per cent. per annum					
1955	*	*	*	3.87	4.57	*
1956	*	*	*	5.26	5.35	*
1957	*	*	*	4.75	5.08	*
1958	*	*	*	4.38	4.95	*
1959	4.29	5.01	*	4.13	4.88	4.98
1960	4.14	4.85	5.01	4.32	4.88	5.01
1961	5.19	5.22	5.23	5.36	5.38	5.38
1962	4.59	4.97	5.12	4.43	4.81	4.95
1963	4.21	4.66	4.90	3.88	4.37	4.57
1964	3.92	4.36	4.57	4.36	4.58	4.75
1965	4.66	4.88	5.09	4.95	5.15	5.25

* Not available.

Interest on the securities is subject to Commonwealth tax on incomes at current rates of tax, but a rebate of tax is allowed, amounting to 10 cents for each \$1 of interest.

Commonwealth Treasury Notes are short-dated securities which have been on issue since July, 1962, when they replaced Seasonal Treasury Securities. They are available for public subscription in amounts of \$10,000 or more, are issued at a discount, and usually have a currency of three months. The Reserve Bank re-discounts Treasury Notes at a rate fixed at the time of the transaction. Since 14th February, 1966, interest on Treasury Notes has not attracted the rebate of tax mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Seasonal Treasury Securities were on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962, on terms similar to those applying to Treasury Notes. They differed from Treasury Notes in that their currency could not extend beyond the financial year in which they were issued.

The interest yields on the issue price of Seasonal Treasury Securities and Treasury Notes have been as follows:—

<i>Seasonal Treasury Securities</i>			<i>Treasury Notes</i>		
<i>Date of Change</i>		<i>Yield per cent. p.a.</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>		<i>Yield per cent. p.a.</i>
1959: Nov. 25th	..	3·03	1963: Apr. 1st	..	3·44
1960: Feb. 17th	..	3·13	May 16th	..	3·23
Oct. 26th	..	3·95	1964: Apr. 13th	..	3·44
1961: Feb. 11th	..	4·25	May 7th	..	3·75
Sept. 15th	..	3·95	Aug. 7th	..	3·85
1962: Jan. 27th	..	3·75	1965: Jan. 28th	..	3·95
July 16th	..	3·64	Apr. 7th	..	4·25
			1966: Feb. 14th	..	4·58*

* Rebate of income tax on interest (10 cents for each \$1 of interest) discontinued—see previous page.

With the introduction of Treasury Notes, trading banks greatly reduced their holdings of Commonwealth Treasury Bills. The rate of discount on Treasury Bills, which were first issued in 1927 and were discounted exclusively by banks, has been 1 per cent. since August, 1952.

RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE BY AND TO BANKS

Under the Banking Act, the Central Bank may, with the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest paid and charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Central Bank.

The trends during recent years in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the table on the next page.

A classification by rate of interest of the bank advances outstanding in Australia in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 410. Major Trading Banks: Advances Outstanding in Australia, classified by Rate of Interest Charged

Interest Rate per Annum	Proportion per cent. of Advances at end of June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
5 per cent. or less	10·3	10·8	11·7	10·9	4·0
Between 5 and 5½ per cent.	9·1	9·8	10·9	2·4	2·3
5½ per cent.	6·8	6·3	7·9	8·0	5·0
Between 5½ and 6 per cent.	9·9	9·1	10·6	6·4	7·9
6 per cent.	19·6	17·9	22·3	12·3	6·7
Between 6 and 6½ per cent.	5·2	4·7	7·6	6·9	9·1
6½ per cent.	17·4	18·0	29·0	21·4	10·0
Between 6½ and 7 per cent.	3·7	3·4	...	4·9	17·1
7 per cent.	18·0	20·0	...	26·7	10·7
Between 7 and 7½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	27·1
Total Advances	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Table 411. Interest Rates Payable to and by Banks

Particulars	Month of Change									
	1961 Jan.	1961 July	1962 Apr.	1963 Apr.	1963 May	1964 Apr.	1964 June	1964 Sept.	1965 Mar.	1965 Apr. ||
	Rate per cent. per annum									
Trading Banks—										
Fixed Deposits—										
1 but less than 3 months*	...	...	...	...	...	3½			4½	
3 but less than 12 months	4 ¶		3½	3½		3½			4½	
12 but less than 18 months*	4½ ¶	4½	4	3½		4			4½	
18 to 24 months*	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	
Overdrafts†	7 ¶			6½		7			7½	
Reserve Bank—										
Rural Credits Department—										
Government-guaranteed Loans	4 §									4½
Other Loans	4½ §									4½
Commonwealth Development Bank—										
Long-term Loans	7 ¶			6½		7			7½	
Savings Banks—										
Deposits in N.S.W.—										
General Depositors—										
To Limit‡	3½	3½			3		3½			3½
Non-profit Societies—										
To \$4,000	3½	3½			3		3½			3½
\$4,001 to \$5,000	3½	3½			3		3½			3½
\$5,001 to \$6,000	1½	3½			3		3½			3½
Over \$6,000	1½	2			1½		1½			2
Housing Loans—										
Credit Foncier Loans	5½—5½			4½—5½			4½—5½			5—5½
Loans to Co-operative Building and Housing Societies (Government- guaranteed)	5½—5½			4½—5			4½—5½			5—5½

* The minimum period of deposit is 3 months except (since April, 1964) for amounts of \$100,000 or more on deposit for periods of one month, but less than three months (maximum rates: 3.75 per cent. per annum until 10th March, 1965; thereafter 4.25 per cent.). The maximum period of deposit is 24 months (15 months before 29th September, 1964, and 12 months before September, 1962).

† Maximum rate chargeable. From 17th November, 1960 to 13th April, 1962, the rate was subject to the proviso that the average rate for all advances by any bank should not exceed 6 per cent.

‡ The maximum amount on which interest is paid, which had been \$4,000 since November, 1958 was raised to \$5,000 in January, 1961 and to \$6,000 in July, 1961.

¶ Current since November, 1960.

§ Current since April, 1956.

|| Rates current in June, 1966.

REGISTERED FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES AND UNSECURED NOTES

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time, and from company to company, but the rates of interest offered in April, 1966, by a large hire purchase firm were as follows:—

Currency							First Mortgage Debentures	Unsecured Notes
							Per cent. per annum	
3 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
9 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
12 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
3 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	...
5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
6 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
7 to 9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

The next table shows the trend, since 1938-39, in the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages, as well as mortgages taken by governmental agencies, are omitted.

Table 412. Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate

Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Month*	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Rate per cent.							
1939	5.4	1954	4.9	July	9.1	8.6	8.6
1943	5.1	1955	5.2	August	9.1	8.6	8.7
1944	5.0	1956	5.8	September	9.1	8.6	8.7
1945	4.8	1957	6.8	October	9.1	8.6	8.8
1946	4.6	1958	7.3	November	9.1	8.7	8.8
1947	4.5	1959	7.4	December	9.1	8.6	8.8
1948	4.4	1960	8.3	January	9.0	8.7	8.6
1949	4.4	1961	8.7	February	8.9	8.7	8.5
1950	4.4	1962	8.9	March	8.7	8.7	8.4
1951	4.4	1963	8.9	April	8.7	8.7	8.6
1952	4.4	1964	8.6	May	8.7	8.6	8.6
1953	4.7	1965	8.7	June	8.7	8.6	8.7

* Three-monthly moving average ended in month shown.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate", corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 411. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE

Australia's central reserves of international currency are held by the Reserve Bank. Under the Banking Act, 1959, banks operating in Australia are required to transfer to the Reserve Bank, in exchange for Australian currency, the excess of foreign currency received in respect of their Australian business over the amount needed as working balances. The Reserve Bank may sell foreign currency to a bank which is likely to suffer a shortage of the currency.

Regulations under the Banking Act provide for the control of foreign exchange transactions (including the fixing of rates of exchange) and place restrictions on the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) from Australia, the transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities. A system of licensing is applied to overseas exports to ensure that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. Funds to pay for goods imported into Australia from overseas are made available without restriction.

The Reserve Bank administers the exchange control on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but considerable discretionary powers are delegated to the trading banks authorised, as agents of the Reserve Bank, to handle foreign exchange transactions.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of \$50, wrought gold, and gold held for commercial use, must, in terms of the Banking Act, be delivered to the Reserve Bank.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions) at the end of each of the last eleven years, as compiled by the Reserve Bank, are shown in the following table:—

Table 413. Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings of Official and Banking Institutions

At end of June	Gold	Dollars*	Sterling Securities	Other Foreign Exchange†	Total Reserves		
					Central Reserves‡	Working Balances‡¶	Total¶
					\$A million		
1955	124.7	40.3	74.6	605.1	748.7	96.0	844.7
1956	146.4	43.5	62.8	442.1	603.9	90.9	694.8
1957	103.5	53.4	87.6	871.6	1,006.7	109.4	1,116.1
1958	131.5	54.0	87.5	761.4	929.6	104.8	1,034.4
1959	120.3	64.0	69.4	759.1	891.1	121.7	1,012.8
1960	133.0	85.3	88.3	695.4	919.9	82.1	1,002.0
1961	138.3	61.9	65.9	811.4	983.4	94.1	1,077.5
1962	158.3	69.0	65.8	803.4	1,018.9	77.6	1,096.5
1963	178.5	111.2	65.4	869.8	1,120.8	104.1	1,224.9
1964	194.6	131.7	196.4	1,149.4	1,560.9	111.2	1,672.1
1965	205.0	156.2	403.8	589.3	1,236.2	118.1	1,354.3

* United States and Canadian dollars.

† International reserves available to the Australian monetary authorities.

‡ Working balances held by the trading banks and Government departments.

¶ All figures revised.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August, 1947. Its subscription to the Fund was originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, but was increased in June, 1959 to U.S. \$300,000,000 and in May, 1960 to U.S. \$400,000,000. Its capital subscription to the International Bank was also originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, and was increased in September, 1959 to U.S. \$400,000,000 and in June, 1960 to U.S. \$533,000,000. Australia is also a member of two affiliates of the International Bank—the International Finance Corporation, established in 1956 (subscription U.S. \$2,200,000), and the International Development Association, established in 1960 (subscription U.S. \$20,180,000, plus a supplementary contribution not exceeding U.S. \$19,800,000).

The subscription to the International Monetary Fund has been paid in full. The initial payment comprised gold to the value of U.S. \$58,000,000 and Australian currency to the value of U.S. \$342,000,000; part of the payment of Australian currency (\$A17,914,000) was in cash, and the balance was met by the lodgment with the Reserve Bank (as depository for the Fund in Australia) of non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing securities. The composition of the subscription has been varied from time to time, in compliance with a Fund requirement that when a member's international reserves rise above its subscription, it should re-purchase its own currency with gold, or convertible currencies of other members, until 25 per cent. of its subscription has been paid in gold or convertible currencies. Australia's first re-purchases under this rule were made in 1959, and were equal to U.S. \$14,100,000. Subsequent re-purchases in 1962 (U.S. \$1,600,000) and 1963 (U.S. \$26,300,000) brought the gold and foreign currencies content of Australia's subscription up to 25 per cent. of its total subscription.

Only U.S. \$53,300,000 of Australia's capital subscription to the International Bank has been called. The amount paid comprised gold to the value of U.S. \$5,300,000 and Australian currency (\$A322,000 in cash and the balance by the lodgment of non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing securities) to the value of U.S. \$48,000,000. All of the securities had been redeemed by 30th June, 1964.

With Australian currency, Australia purchased United States currency amounting to U.S. \$20,000,000 in 1949-50 and U.S. \$30,000,000 in 1952-53 from the International Monetary Fund, and repaid U.S. \$24,000,000 in 1953-54 and U.S. \$26,000,000 in 1954-55. In April, 1961, it purchased foreign currencies equivalent to U.S. \$175,000,000 from the Fund, and arranged a stand-by credit for a further U.S. \$100,000,000. The stand-by credit was cancelled in September, 1961, and the drawings of foreign currencies were repaid by March, 1962.

Loans totalling \$417,730,000 in United States currency have been arranged with the International Bank (\$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1950-51, \$50,000,000 for 20 years in 1952-53, \$54,000,000 for 15 years in 1953-54, \$54,500,000 for 15 years in 1954-55, \$9,230,000 for 10 years and \$50,000,000 for 15 years in 1956-57, and \$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1961-62). At 30th June, 1965, U.S. \$17,600,000 was undrawn in respect of the loan raised in 1961-62; all other loans had been fully drawn and the amount owing to the Bank was U.S. \$254,339,000.

Australia's drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund totalled \$A469,000,000 (equivalent to \$525,000,000 in United States currency) at 30th June, 1965.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES

The relationship between the currencies of Australia and the United Kingdom was fixed at \$A250 to £stg.100 in December, 1931, and has not since been varied.

Australia followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced on 18th September, 1949. The par value of \$A1, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, was thereby reduced from U.S. \$1.612 to \$1.12, or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted at the same time by all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan, which did not devalue its currency until August, 1955.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres is given below. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 414. Oversea Exchange Rates

Australia on—	Basis of Quotation	Average of Daily Rates—Month of June						
		1949	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
London ..	\$A to £stg. 1 ..	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.505
New Zealand ..	\$A to £N.Z. 1 ..	2.485	2.485	2.485	2.485	2.485	2.485	2.485
New York ..	U.S. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.11
Canada ..	Can. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.10	1.12	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.21
Belgium ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	70.51	55.78	55.62	55.77	55.78	55.60	55.32
Denmark ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.72	7.72	7.71	7.72	7.71	7.71	7.72
France ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	437.92	5.48†	5.46	5.49	5.48	5.47	5.46
Holland ..	Florins to \$A1 ..	4.27	4.22	4.00	4.03	4.02	4.04	4.02
Norway ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.98	7.98	7.98	8.00	7.98	7.98	7.98
Sweden ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	5.78	5.78	5.75	5.77	5.80	5.73	5.75
Switzerland ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	6.92	4.83	4.81	4.84	4.83	4.81	4.83
West Germany ..	DMarks to \$A1 ..	*	4.66	4.42	4.48	4.45	4.43	4.46
Hong Kong ..	\$ to \$A1 ..	6.45	6.40	6.42	6.41	6.42	6.39	6.42
India ..	Rupces to \$A1 ..	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32
Malaysia ..	\$ to \$A1 ..	3.40	3.41	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.42
Pakistan ..	Rupces to \$A1 ..	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32
Ceylon ..	Rupces to \$A1 ..	5.32	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31

* Not available.

† From 1st January, 1960, 1 "new" franc equals 100 "old" francs.

PRICE OF GOLD

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from \$21.52 to \$30.98 in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of U.S. dollars. On 1st May, 1954, the price was increased to \$31.25, the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Under arrangements operative since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. is permitted to purchase newly-mined gold from the Reserve Bank at the official price, and to sell it for industrial purposes on overseas premium markets. Such sales are made only when prices in the premium markets exceed the official price. Purchases by the Association in any month are limited to the quantity of newly-mined gold delivered by its members to the Bank in the two previous months, less the amount required for industrial, trade, and professional use in Australia. The sales by the Association must be made for U.S. dollars, and the dollar proceeds must be sold to the Bank in exchange for Australian currency. The net profits from the sales are distributed to members of the Association in proportion to their gold output.

The average prices per oz. fine realised for Australian gold sold on overseas premium markets in recent years, and the average prices per oz. fine in the London Gold Market, are shown below. The annual prices shown for sales in the premium markets are averages of prices realised in the months in which sales were made.

<i>Year ended June</i>	<i>Australian Gold Sold on Oversea Premium Markets</i>	<i>London Gold Market</i>
	SA	£stg. s. d.
1960	31.28	12 10 3
1961	31.47	12 11 9
1962	31.34	12 10 1
1963	31.31	12 10 6
1964	31.32	12 11 4
1965	31.42	12 11 6

INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961, as amended. This Act, which came into operation on 1st July, 1962, is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than twenty persons (fifty persons if the association or partnership is formed to carry on a profession which is not usually carried on by a corporation), in any business trading for profit, is prohibited unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment or by letters patent. Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares, (2) by guarantee, or (3) by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or they may be (4) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (5) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered

as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Companies engaged primarily in investment in marketable securities for profit may be proclaimed as investment companies. They are then subject to restrictions on borrowing, investment, and underwriting, are prohibited from holding shares in other investment companies or speculating in commodities, and must comply with special provisions of the Act relating to prospectuses, accounts, and disclosure of transactions in securities. Debentures must be issued for every loan or deposit by the public (except deposits with banks, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, certain pastoral finance companies, and life insurance companies). Companies issuing debentures to the public must provide for the appointment of prescribed trustees (the Public Trustee, a statutory corporation, or a life insurance or banking corporation) for the debenture holders, and must comply with other special provisions of the Act. The Act specifically regulates management companies which offer to the public interests (other than shares or debentures) in financial or business undertakings, etc. or investment contracts. Provision is made in the Act for appointment of a Registrar of Companies and a Companies Auditors' Board.

Particulars of the registrations of companies incorporated in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table:—

Table 415. Registrations of Companies Incorporated in N.S.W.

Year	New Limited Companies Registered					Increases of Capital of Limited Companies		New No-liability Companies Registered	
	Limited by Guarantee	Limited by Shares							
		Proprietary		Other					
		No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Amount	No.	Nominal Capital
			\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1960	70	6,421	463,527	93	147,946	496	483,034	1	50
1961	79	3,940	124,370	45	67,182	365	413,218	...	...
1962	81	3,400	206,602	50	36,935	314	238,299	3	10,203
1963	99	3,716	176,668	12	17,352	294	191,722	1	200
1964	85	4,168	161,720	7	2,860	318	402,234	1	10
1965	90	3,863	135,492	10	25,480	266	194,952	3	5,500

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 349 in 1963, 386 in 1964, and 413 in 1965.

The number of companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales in recent years was as follows:—

Table 416. Number of Companies Operating in New South Wales

At end of Year	Companies Incorporated in New South Wales					Foreign Companies *
	Limited Companies			No-Liability Companies	Total	
	Public	Proprietary	Guarantee			
1963	1,641	53,008	1,042	44	55,735	4,748
1964	1,613	56,080	1,116	40	58,849	4,880
1965	1,578	58,639	1,178	41	61,436	4,936

* Original registration outside New South Wales.

NEW CAPITAL RAISINGS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA

Statistics of new capital raisings by companies incorporated in Australia or the Australian Territories, distinguishing between companies listed on one or more of the Australian stock exchanges (*listed companies*) and all other companies (*unlisted companies*), have been collected since 1954-55. Separate details of the capital raisings by those companies registered in New South Wales are not available.

For listed companies, the statistics include all amounts raised through the issue of ordinary and preference shares, debentures (other than mortgages over specific assets), and registered notes and by the acceptance of deposits. For unlisted companies, the statistics include only the amounts raised through the issue of shares or by way of loans secured by charges over the companies' entire assets. Borrowings by bank overdraft, temporary advances, loans accepted by authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and deposits accepted by banks, insurance and pastoral companies, and building societies are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics show both the amount of new capital issues commenced in a period and the amount of new money raised. *New money raised* is the net amount of cash transferred from the investing public to the issuing companies, and comprises the total amount of cash received by the issuing companies less those amounts (cash subscribed by associated companies and other cash subscriptions used to redeem shares, debentures, etc., or to purchase existing shares, debentures, etc. in other companies) not involving a net transfer of funds from the investing public. The "investing public" includes banks, life assurance companies, and government and private superannuation funds, but excludes other government agencies.

The amount of new money raised by Australian companies during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 417. New Money Raised by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Listed Companies				Unlisted Companies†			Total New Money Raised
	Share Capital	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits*		Total	Share Capital	Secured Loans‡	Total	
		12 months or less Currency	Over 12 months Currency					
\$ million								
1960	95.8	62.4	338.4	496.6	76.2¶	23.2¶	99.4¶	596.0¶
1961	197.0	4.8	236.0	437.8	69.8¶	18.6¶	88.4¶	526.2¶
1962	152.4	8.8	190.4	351.6	54.8	13.8	68.6	420.2
1963	104.7	27.0	202.9	334.6	45.7	13.3	59.0	393.6
1964	126.9	(—) 2.8	165.0	289.1	48.4	22.6	71.0	360.1
1965	147.6	2.3	167.6	317.5	51.7	25.2	76.9	394.4

* Includes (a) convertible notes \$48.8 m., \$38.6 m., and \$7.6 m. in the respective years to 1961-62 (figures for 1962-63 and later years are not available for publication); and (b) raisings from Australian sources by overseas public companies through their Australian offices.

† See note ‡, Table 418.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

¶ Revised since last issue.

In 1964-65, listed companies raised \$75,400,000 of new money (\$22,700,000 through issues of shares, \$52,700,000 through issues of debentures, etc.) from banks, life assurance companies, and superannuation funds. The balance came from other sections of the investing public.

For many years, capital was usually raised by the issue of shares. Debentures and unsecured notes have gained in popularity, partly because the interest charge (except for convertible notes issued after 15th November, 1960) is an allowable deduction from gross income for income tax purposes. Both debentures and notes have become an established form of capital raising by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital.

The following table shows particulars of share capital issues in recent years. The issues made for a consideration other than cash include bonus issues, conversion issues, issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies, etc. Sales of existing shares of unlisted companies to qualify the companies for listing on stock exchanges and the proceeds of sales of forfeited shares in mining companies are completely excluded from the table.

Table 418. New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Issues Commenced in Year*					Calls Paid in Year on Previous Issues	Cash Received in Year			
	Issues	Amount (including Premiums)			Cash Uncalled at end of Year		Total	New Money		
		For Cash	Other Consideration†	Total				On Ordinary Shares	On Pre- ference Shares	Total
No.	\$ million									

LISTED COMPANIES										
1960	884	124.0	193.2	317.2	13.6	14.0	124.4	91.8	4.0	95.8
1961	904	272.6	254.6	527.2	33.4	15.2	254.4	192.4	4.6	197.0
1962	629	237.2	145.8	383.0	77.4	30.0	189.8	150.8	1.6	152.4
1963	486	132.2	144.2	276.5	25.8	43.8	150.2	103.0	1.7	104.7
1964	473	141.1	119.0	260.1	15.7	43.8	169.2	123.1	3.7	126.9
1965	509	256.4	136.6	393.0	68.8	21.0	208.6	141.7	5.8	147.6

UNLISTED COMPANIES‡										
1960	19,836	239.6	214.2	453.8	55.0	29.8	214.4	72.0	4.2	76.2
1961	20,816	250.4	416.6	667.0	29.0	20.6	242.0	63.8	6.0	69.8
1962	17,696	235.0	268.6	503.6	42.2	23.8	216.6	52.4	2.4	54.8
1963	16,619	193.9	218.7	412.6	6.8	17.6	204.8	44.5	1.3	45.7
1964	21,065	209.9	222.5	432.3	17.6	19.5	211.6	44.0	4.4	48.4
1965	22,270	260.5	303.1	563.5	42.3	15.6	233.9	46.9	4.8	51.7

* In the case of cash issues, the whole issue is included in the first year in which any of the proceeds were received; in the case of issues for other consideration, in the year in which allotment was made.

† Includes bonus and conversion issues and issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies.

‡ Excludes issues by companies incorporated in Australian overseas territories and (before 1963-64) in the Northern Territory.

The amount of premiums on shares, less any discounts allowed thereon, included in the total amount of the issues made by the listed companies was \$26,600,000 in 1962-63, \$46,100,000 in 1963-64, and \$84,700,000 in 1964-65. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount was \$10,900,000 in 1962-63, \$12,700,000 in 1963-64, and \$6,900,000 in 1964-65.

Share subscriptions to Australian companies by overseas investors are included in the previous table, but the amount of new money received from such sources is not known. The total amount of share issues (comprising issues for cash and for other consideration and including premiums) to overseas investors has been estimated approximately as follows:—

<i>Year ended</i> 30th June	<i>Listed Companies</i> \$A million	<i>Unlisted Companies</i> \$A million
1960	22.2	51.4
1961	36.6	105.4
1962	53.4	78.0
1963	15.4	65.0
1964	36.0	96.8
1965	38.0	115.3

Most of the issues of unlisted companies were made to associated overseas companies.

The proportion of new money to total cash raised by the issue of shares is much lower for unlisted companies than for listed companies, the ratios in 1964-65 being 22.1 per cent. and 70.8 per cent., respectively. The main reason for this marked difference is that unlisted companies receive a large part of their cash raisings from parent or associated companies, and this does not involve a transfer from the investing public.

The next table shows the amount of capital raised by Australian companies through the issue of debentures and registered notes (including convertible notes) and the acceptance of deposits:—

Table 419. New Capital Raised through Debentures, etc., by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Listed Companies			Unlisted Companies*		
	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits †			Secured Loans‡		
	New Money	Other ¶	Total Amount Raised ¶	New Money	Other ¶	Total Amount Raised ¶
	\$ million					
1960	400.8	427.8	828.6	23.2	35.2	58.4
1961	240.8	629.8	870.6	18.6	30.6	49.2
1962	199.2	563.2	762.4	13.8	34.2	48.0
1963	229.9	609.3	839.2	13.3	45.4	58.8
1964	162.2	745.5	907.7	22.6	46.1	68.7
1965	169.9	905.0	1,075.0	25.2	40.1	65.3

* See note ‡, Table 418.

† See note *, Table 417.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

¶ Includes capital raised for other than cash consideration.

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

The following index of prices of shares relates to the ordinary shares of the principal companies (excluding banking companies) listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange whose business in New South Wales is extensive. The prices of individual shares are unweighted, and each group average is the mean of the average monthly prices per \$2 of paid-up capital. The aggregate index is the average of all the shares included in the groups with the addition of 34 miscellaneous shares; a further index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. There is no base period as the index represents the ratio per cent. of the average prices of ordinary shares to their par values, adjustment being made for changes in the capital structure of the companies.

Table 420. Index of Prices of Shares on Sydney Stock Exchange

Average for Year ended June	23 Manu- facturing and Distribu- ting Companies	10 Retail Companies	4 Pastoral and Finance Companies	4 Insurance Companies	Total, 75 Companies	34 Active Shares included in foregoing
1955	404.9	354.3	226.1	585.6	294.4	301.9
1956	424.7	409.2	254.6	574.3	312.6	311.7
1957	423.1	368.3	262.7	667.4	309.2	312.4
1958	455.8	370.6	274.2	758.0	332.5	340.7
1959	502.3	376.2	232.1	835.8	356.0	373.8
1960	664.3	507.8	346.3	1,138.2	492.2	518.2
1961	671.6	538.6	304.5	1,310.7	504.7	539.5
1962	699.8	539.7	278.4	1,506.9	534.0	554.1
1963	683.0	567.6	298.0	1,587.8	541.1	556.2
1964	751.5	598.7	364.5	1,620.8	589.2	616.2
1965	772.0	459.4	354.5	1,364.1	565.4	590.7

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1965. This Act is a comprehensive measure, affording scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds—(a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to

secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Social Condition", "Agriculture", and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1964 was 2,748, including 6 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 154 trading, 190 rural, 2,025 building, 3 investment, 1 community settlement, and 165 community advancement societies and 181 credit unions. In addition, there were 27 associations of co-operative societies and 2 unions of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 53 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1964.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES

The objects and powers of societies registered under the Co-operation Act as "rural" or "trading" societies overlap considerably, and societies registered as "rural" frequently engage exclusively in retail trading. The particulars of the operations of the societies, shown in Table 421, have therefore been classified according to the main activity of each society, irrespective of whether it is registered as "rural" or "trading".

Rural societies handling dairy products accounted, in 1963-64, for \$168,345,000 or 74.6 per cent. of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing, and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for \$24,545,000 or 10.9 per cent. of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to \$32,635,000 were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, millet, and poultry. Provision of dairying equipment and supplies accounted for \$263,000 or 33.8 per cent., and box-making for \$197,000 or 25.3 per cent. of the turnover in agricultural services; most of the balance came from chaff cutting, reticulation of electricity, and veterinary services.

In the commercial services group, retail stores were responsible for 71.8 per cent. and general wholesalers for 7.3 per cent. of the total turnover. Trade or special equipment suppliers sold goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, fruit and vegetable shops, newsagents, etc., while the societies classified under other services included an insurance company, guarantee societies, and owner-driver truck pools.

Table 421. Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies

Particulars	Societies (active)	Mem- bers	Members' Funds			Turnover	Net Surplus
			Share Capital	Reserves	Total		
	No.	No.	\$ thousand				
RURAL PRODUCTION							
1962-63							
Co-operative Farms ..	3	192	164	(—) 252	(—) 88	15	(—) 95
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	126	108,899	17,809	16,338	34,147	210,568	5,575
Agricultural Services ..	26	1,149	309	604	914	857	25
Total, Rural	155	110,240	18,283	16,690	34,973	211,440	5,506
1963-64							
Co-operative Farms ..	3	193	177	(—) 308	(—) 131	190	(—) 57
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	130	112,391	19,652	16,908	36,560	225,525	5,762
Agricultural Services ..	25	1,081	301	482	782	777	11
Total, Rural	158	113,665	20,131	17,081	37,212	226,492	5,716
COMMERCIAL SERVICES							
1962-63							
General Wholesalers ..	1	92	694	526	1,221	4,137	5
Retail Stores*	88	118,273	7,939	3,362	11,300	35,759	2,330
Home Construction ..	10	613	60	80	140	469	10
Trade or Special Equip- ment Suppliers.. ..	60	35,987	964	236	1,200	6,922	340
Other Services	9	1,293	246	63	308	497	22
Total, Trading	168	156,258	9,903	4,267	14,170	47,784	2,707
1963-64							
General Wholesalers ..	1	76	607	392	998	3,654	(—) 81
Retail Stores*	81	115,724	7,803	3,536	11,339	36,140	2,561
Home Construction ..	10	620	62	87	149	424	10
Trade or Special Equip- ment Suppliers.. ..	62	45,660	1,171	294	1,465	9,539	468
Other Services	8	1,093	263	67	329	556	6
Total, Trading	162	163,173	9,906	4,375	14,281	50,313	2,963

* Societies engaged wholly in retail trading. Some of the rural societies engaged mainly in assembling, processing, and marketing of primary products also conduct retail stores.

The retail stores are organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend on purchase". They have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside. Of the 88 societies operating in 1962-63, five in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of \$18,268,000, while 83 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of \$17,491,000.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are four types of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent building societies, Starr-Bowkett societies, actuarial-type terminating societies, and series-type societies. Their structure and methods of operation are described in the chapter "Housing and Building". Particulars of the societies for which annual returns were made in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 422. Co-operative Building Societies

Particulars	Permanent Societies		Starr-Bowkett Societies		Actuarial-type Terminating Societies*	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
Societies at 30th June	49	50	98	98	1,621	1,803
Members at 30th June	39,939†	51,061†	42,880	41,074	77,085	79,167
\$ thousand						
Assets at 30th June—						
Advances on Mortgage	66,044‡	88,522‡	15,242	15,503	319,152¶	338,822¶
Investments	3,821	5,390	2,277	2,275	2,360	1,887
Cash	3,467	3,452				
Land and Buildings	938	1,102				
Other	1,310	1,457				
Total Assets	75,580	99,923	17,519	17,778	321,513	340,710
Liabilities at 30th June—						
Share Capital	50,914‡	72,667‡	15,035	15,142	76,404§	82,303§
Members' Subscriptions			1,475	1,590	6,813	8,705
Reserve Funds and Surplus	2,431	2,791	...	...	...	...
Deposits	3,996	5,038	...	...	...	...
Advances—						
Under Commonwealth—States Housing Agreements .. .. .			...	...	49,781	58,609
From Other Lenders	16,368	16,397	...	...	187,955	190,540
Other	1,871	3,030	1,009	1,046	560	553
Total Liabilities	75,580	99,923	17,519	17,778	321,513	340,710
Loans Made during Year	20,373	36,225	3,280	3,161	29,792	32,898
Loans Repaid during Year	8,780	13,746	2,467	2,880	17,739||	21,484||

* Includes a "series" type society.

† Investing members.

‡ Share subscriptions and dividends on borrowers' shares have been offset against "Advances on Mortgage".

¶ Total advances less those fully discharged; repayments as made are credited to members' subscription accounts, and not to advance accounts.

§ Includes provision for interest on members' subscriptions (\$20,657,000 in 1962-63 and \$23,404,000 in 1963-64).

|| Reduction in members' indebtedness—estimated by deducting the amount owing by societies at the end of the year from the sum of the amount owing by societies at the beginning of the year and the advances made by the societies during the year. The estimates take account of the transactions of societies terminated during the year.

Actuarial-type terminating building societies obtain their funds from banks and other financial institutions and, since 1st July, 1956, from loan moneys made available under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government.

The actuarial-type terminating societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up and a member's equity in the society (his subscriptions, the interest allowed thereon, and his share of any surplus of the society) is offset against his indebtedness.

CREDIT UNIONS

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first credit union was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the unions during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 423. Credit Unions: Finances

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Unions *	104	116	124	132	140	169
	£ thousand					
Liabilities—						
Share Capital	1,222	939	764	780	790	750
Deposits	1,293	2,202	3,473	4,866	7,524	12,867
Other	951	1,006	937	945	1,050	1,327
Total	3,466	4,147	5,174	6,591	9,364	14,945
Assets—						
Loans to Members ..	3,242	3,843	4,769	6,039	8,481	13,218
Other	224	305	405	552	883	1,726
Total	3,466	4,147	5,174	6,591	9,364	14,945
Operations during year—						
Loans Made	2,397	2,985	3,851	4,935	7,207	11,706
Loans Repaid	1,970	2,415	2,926	3,654	4,676	6,952
Income	283	326	416	516	733	1,105
Working Expenses ..	216	275	373	467	657	1,006

* Number making returns, exclusive of unions not operating.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912-1963. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality benefits, and

finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide medical, hospital, sick pay, funeral, and similar benefits. Other matters relating to friendly societies and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act are discussed in the chapter "Social Condition".

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate. Rates of contribution to other funds are subject to the approval of the Registrar.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

The growth of the funds of friendly societies during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 424. Friendly Societies*: Accumulated Funds

At 30th June	Sickness and Funeral Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Manage- ment Funds	Other Funds	Total
\$ thousand						
1959	13,442	1,853	522	1,033	1,313	18,162
1960	13,234	1,911	666	1,229	1,534	18,574
1961	13,386	2,174	1,222	1,312	1,619	19,713
1962	13,561	2,414	1,390	1,158	1,720	20,242
1963	14,045	2,590	1,724	1,591	1,916	21,866
1964	14,597	2,553	2,067	1,742	2,434	23,393

* Societies which provide recognised benefits (hospital and medical benefits, sick pay, and funeral donations). Other societies, such as dispensaries, medical institutions, and accident societies are excluded.

At 30th June, 1964, the head office funds of 11 societies amounted to \$19,859,000, representing 85 per cent. of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 65 per cent. of these funds was invested in mortgages, 3 per cent. in Commonwealth Government securities, and 7 per cent. in local government and semi government securities and shares and debentures. In June, 1948, only 35 per cent. of head office funds was invested in mortgages, while 50 per cent. was held in government securities and shares and debentures.

The receipts and expenditure of friendly societies during recent years are summarised in the next table. Commonwealth Government hospital and medical benefits payable to contributors to friendly societies' hospital and medical funds are paid by the societies, which are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth. The particulars of receipts and expenditure shown

in the table are therefore divided into two sections—transactions on the societies' own funds, and payment and reimbursements of Commonwealth benefits.

Table 425. Friendly Societies*: Receipts and Expenditure

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	\$ thousand						
SOCIETIES' OWN FUNDS							
Receipts—							
Contributions and Fees—							
Sick and Funeral Fund	480	502	517	549	564	698	876
Medical Fund	2,246	2,304	2,622	3,023	3,141	3,252	3,521
Hospital Fund	856	1,015	1,175	1,945	2,200	2,485	3,621
Management Fund	805	838	903	1,016	1,102	1,166	1,310
Other Funds	36	29	25	42	41	157	226
Total	4,424	4,688	5,242	6,575	7,048	7,758	9,554
Interest	737	762	889	936	919	984	978
Other	35	342	273	644	453	968	1,149
Total Receipts†	5,197	5,792	6,404	8,155	8,420	9,710	11,680
Expenditure—							
Benefits Paid—							
Sick Pay	429	425	396	404	421	430	437
Funeral Donations	285	296	314	294	309	383	462
Medical	2,111	2,314	2,623	2,884	3,085	3,184	3,539
Hospital	737	935	1,101	1,887	2,177	2,323	3,336
Other	10	15	25	54	76	119	190
Total	3,572	3,985	4,459	5,523	6,068	6,439	7,965
Administration	1,033	1,065	1,238	1,425	1,679	1,582	1,849
Other	10	274	299	233	235	153	272
Total Expenditure†	4,616	5,324	5,996	7,181	7,982	8,174	10,086
COMMONWEALTH BENEFITS‡							
Reimbursements by Commonwealth Government to—							
Medical Fund	1,594	1,634	1,693	1,772	1,799	1,829	1,896
Hospital Fund	223	493	521	773	861	891	1,144
Total	1,817	2,127	2,214	2,545	2,660	2,720	3,040
Benefits paid on behalf of Commonwealth Government—							
Medical	1,592	1,643	1,728	1,733	1,787	1,834	1,933
Hospital	259	479	482	702	782	798	1,093
Total	1,851	2,122	2,210	2,435	2,569	2,632	3,025

* See note *, Table 424.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers.

‡ See text above table.

INSURANCE

Insurance in New South Wales is mainly the province of private organisations. Pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc. and unemployment benefits provided by the Commonwealth or State Governments, the Government pension funds, and benefits provided through friendly societies are described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Pensions".

The Commonwealth Parliament exercised its power to legislate in respect of insurance for the first time in 1945, by enacting the Life Insurance Act (see below). Prior to that date, the conduct of life insurance business in Australia was governed largely by State laws.

In New South Wales, State legislation regarding insurance mainly comprises the laws dealing with workers' compensation and insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risk.

LIFE ASSURANCE

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1965, superseded State enactments as from 20th June, 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum \$100,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. However, a company may transfer liabilities and assets relating to a class (or part of a class) of life insurance to a new statutory fund set up in respect of that business. The assets of a statutory fund must not be mortgaged or charged except to secure a temporary bank overdraft and they must not be invested in any other organisation carrying on life insurance business. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policy-holders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation. Of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policy holder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the

policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

In 1964, there were 42 life assurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales and Queensland Government Insurance Offices, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act. Of the offices, 11 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 26 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 1 conducted ordinary and industrial business, and 6 conducted ordinary business only. Thirty-two of the offices are of Australian origin, and twelve of them (one New Zealand, nine English, and two Swiss) are overseas offices.

Statistics of life assurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policy-holders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The life assurances in force in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 426. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business				Industrial Business			
	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions*	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thousand			No.	\$ thousand		
1954	1,093,268	1,206,518	103,044	42,040	1,403,180	221,736	5,966	10,856
1955	1,151,471	1,348,246	112,392	46,738	1,375,826	229,080	6,174	11,090
1956	1,202,098	1,504,479	123,060	51,586	1,356,523	236,547	7,012	11,344
1957	1,234,117	1,673,544	138,111	56,969	1,328,922	242,975	7,793	11,567
1958	1,272,500	1,850,244	154,380	61,726	1,299,189	248,154	8,638	11,728
1959	1,307,623	2,050,740	174,398	66,987	1,271,958	251,653	9,618	11,797
1960	1,431,459	2,315,855	197,835	73,464	1,238,374	260,904	10,936	12,091
1961	1,464,876	2,545,305	222,329	78,553	1,191,127	270,835	12,316	12,357
1962	1,476,143	2,795,802	254,270	83,645	1,148,198	286,591	14,121	12,828
1963	1,506,218	3,024,522	291,631	88,747	1,102,222	300,548	16,562	13,170
1964	1,531,751	3,286,521	330,253	94,570	1,063,308	317,899	19,271	13,649

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

Assurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation and retirement schemes have contributed significantly to the rapid growth in business in recent years, the sum assured under superannuation policies in force amounting to \$387,060,000 in 1961, \$421,108,000 in 1962, \$440,463,000 in 1963 and \$458,141,000 in 1964.

Industrial assurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1964 is shown in the following table. Whole-life assurances are those payable at death only; endowment assurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Table 427. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1964

Particulars	Assurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies
	Whole-life Assurances	Endowment Assurances	Other Assurances	Endowments	Total	
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Policies No.	422,318	789,391	22,625	26,625	1,260,959	929
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	1,433,246	1,062,697	294,480	37,958	2,828,381	369†
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	164,684	124,001	54	1,438	290,177	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	30,812	43,871	2,073	2,647	79,403	4
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Policies No.	4,845	261,585	731	3,631	270,792	163
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	47,402	327,820	71,616	11,303	458,141	3,092†
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	3,265	36,608	1	201	40,075	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	1,455	12,671	556	484	15,166	849
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Policies No.	126,424	908,774	...	28,110	1,063,308	...
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	21,471	289,808	...	6,620	317,899	...
Bonus Additions .. \$ thous.	1,157	17,843	...	271	19,271	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	1,223	12,065	29	332	13,649	...

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

† Amount per annum.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life assurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

Table 428. Life Assurances: New Business in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1955	122,516	221,213	7,762	86,691	27,040	1,261
1956	121,641	243,279	8,167	87,085	27,560	1,320
1957	113,748	272,693	9,098	84,601	26,976	1,296
1958	112,822	297,775	9,190	83,136	27,258	1,297
1959	112,908	353,322	10,244	79,127	26,295	1,257
1960	155,892	451,001	12,419	77,159	31,768	1,444
1961	141,944	445,591	11,695	73,059	36,386	1,581
1962	137,229	484,970	12,152	62,450	43,187	1,795
1963	140,087	484,367	12,183	51,491	44,035	1,755
1964	135,910	520,451	13,048	49,299	46,249	1,813

The new policies issued in 1964 comprised the following types:—

Table 429. Life Assurances: Classification of New Business in N.S.W., 1964

Particulars	Assurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies	
	Whole-life Assurances	Endowment Assurances	Other Assurances	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
Policies No.	41,128	60,969	8,034	2,759	112,890	43	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	224,109	129,067	86,773	5,830	445,779	34*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	19	188	9	82	298	295	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	4,319	5,445	513	551	10,828	...	
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies No.	676	21,640	192	512	23,020	3	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	7,554	48,993	15,891	2,233	74,671	396*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	8	53	...	86	147	17	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	211	1,792	124	93	2,220	163	
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies No.	5,072	44,129	...	98	49,299	...	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	2,338	43,888	...	23	46,249	...	
Single Premium .. \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	136	1,669	7	1	1,813	...	

* Amount per annum.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in Tables 426 to 430 include "blanket" policies, which insure more than one life and are usually associated with superannuation schemes. The new superannuation business blanket policies issued in New South Wales in 1964 numbered 125; the sum assured was \$21,010,000, and the annual premiums \$407,000.

DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1964:—

Table 430. Life Assurances: Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1964

Cause of Discontinuance	Ordinary Business			Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thousand		No.	\$ thousand		No.	\$ thousand	
Death	6,538	10,528	392	1,597	1,949	96	5,202	859	43
Maturity	20,016	11,922	723	2,115	1,457	127	41,966	5,098	257
Surrender	31,492	68,319	2,028	13,516	27,798	905	26,090	10,003	471
Forfeiture	21,280	76,095	1,531	365	3,117	49	13,413	12,416	480
Transfer	4,467	19,216	496	4,224	13,458	429	1,239	476	20
Other	60	15,379	96	4,682	9,214	354	303	46	62
Total	83,853	201,459	5,266	26,499	56,993	1,960	88,213	28,898	1,333
Annuities	102	29	(—) 1	198	419	226	...	...	...

* Amount per annum.

In the above table, the item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life assurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised in the next table for the last three years:—

Table 431. Life Assurances: Premiums, Claims, etc. in New South Wales

Year	Premium Income	Claims, etc.					
		Death and Disability	Maturity	Sur- renders	Annuities	Cash Bonuses	Total
	\$ thousand						
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
1962	69,995	11,638	12,451	8,827	326	147	33,388
1963	73,666	12,269	13,128	10,306	329	322	36,355
1964	78,844	14,308	14,864	10,418	329	154	40,073
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
1962	17,251	1,419	1,912	3,233	459	25	7,048
1963	18,125	1,592	1,903	2,570	160	34	6,259
1964	17,454	2,167	1,901	3,555	294	49	7,965
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
1962	12,456	799	6,704	2,024	...	...	9,527
1963	12,679	868	5,888	2,254	...	...	9,010
1964	13,139	982	6,242	2,082	...	...	9,306

LIFE ASSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following summary of revenue and expenditure shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last three years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in Australia and overseas, except in the case of two Swiss and nine English offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business.

Table 432. Life Assurance Offices*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1964		
					Ordinary Business	Super- annuation Business	Industrial Business
\$ million							
REVENUE							
Premiums	379.8	407.3	444.7	485.6	350.5	96.3	38.8
Consideration for Annuities	16.9	29.8	16.9	20.2	10.8	9.5	...
Interest, Dividends, Rents†	144.4	167.9	188.9	209.0	155.0	36.2	17.7
Other	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.2
Total Revenue	543.7	606.9	653.0	716.5	517.6	142.2	56.7
EXPENDITURE							
Claims—							
Death and Disability ..	55.1	61.2	68.6	76.0	61.8	11.3	2.8
Maturity	84.6	86.6	89.7	98.4	66.6	10.6	21.2
Surrenders	58.1¶	55.9	61.1	69.7	41.0	23.0	5.7
Annuities	1.9	3.0	4.8	4.7	3.1	1.5	...
Bonuses in Cash	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	...
Total Claims, etc. ..	201.3	208.2	226.0	250.9	173.7	47.4	29.7
Commissions	33.7	37.5	40.3	44.4	34.2	4.6	5.6
Management	37.7¶	41.2¶	44.9	49.1	36.0	6.9	6.2
Taxes‡	2.0¶	2.2¶	2.3	2.7	2.1	0.3	0.3
Staff Superannuation, etc.	2.9	2.9¶	3.2	3.3	2.4	0.6	0.4
Shareholders' Dividends	0.6	0.7¶	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1
Other	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.7	4.7	1.1	0.9
Total Expenditure ..	285.7¶	299.5¶	324.5	358.0	253.7	61.0	43.2

* See text preceding table.

† After deducting taxes and rates thereon, amounting in 1964 to \$15.6 m. for ordinary and super-annuation business and \$2.1 m. for industrial business.

‡ Excluding taxes, etc. deducted from interest, dividends, and rents.

¶ Revised since last issue.

Revenue as shown in the table excludes transfers from reserves and amounts taken to account on revaluation of assets, and expenditure excludes transfers to general and investment reserves. Values allowed on conversions from one class of life insurance to another are omitted from both revenue and expenditure.

Of the premium income (excluding consideration for annuities) totalling \$505,800,000 for total ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business in 1964, \$380,800,000 or 75 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to \$109,400,000 or 29 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities, and cash bonuses totalled \$250,900,000, of which \$181,000,000 or 72 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales, the amount was \$57,300,000, representing 32 per cent. of the Australian total.

LIFE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

Table 433. Life Assurance Offices*: Balance Sheets

Particulars	1959†	1960†	1961†	1962†	1963	1964
	\$ million					
LIABILITIES						
Assurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency Reserves, etc.	2,523.1	2,745.9	3,034.7	3,351.3	3,686.1	4,039.2
Claims Unpaid	25.2	28.9	30.4	34.1	38.5	41.6
Premiums in Advance and in Suspense	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.0	3.1	3.2
Deposits	18.2	20.8	16.4	21.7	28.5	35.1
Bank Overdraft	8.0	19.5	16.8	14.9	20.3	24.2
Other	33.9	40.6	39.9	41.8	49.8	53.2
Total Liabilities	2,611.2	2,858.6	3,140.4	3,465.8	3,826.2	4,196.5
ASSETS						
Loans: On Mortgage— To Building Societies	28.3	28.8	27.7	26.0	23.2	21.4
Other	891.7	988.0	1,061.3	1,108.7	1,144.8	1,185.8
On Policies	115.7	104.0	117.4	127.9	133.2	146.7
Other	38.9	24.8	24.3	23.0	22.6	21.2
Government Securities— Australian	473.5	477.0	527.7	608.3	716.4	795.4
Other	148.9	154.2	158.1	193.2	222.3	243.2
Local and Semi-Government Securities	366.9	363.2	379.5	398.1	372.6	377.1
Debentures and Notes of Companies	190.4	232.5	256.8	283.9	353.6	425.3
Preference Shares	48.8	60.0	66.5	68.3	73.8	84.8
Ordinary Shares— Controlled Companies	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.0	7.9	9.8
Other Companies	111.3	174.4	221.8	277.8	345.4	414.1
Other Investments . . . . .	...	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	9.2
Total Loans and Investments	2,422.6	2,615.6	2,849.9	3,122.4	3,416.0	3,734.0
Property, Furniture, Equipment	147.8	164.6	199.2	235.3	292.1	341.0
Outstanding Premiums†	13.1	42.5	51.9	58.5	66.4	67.2
Cash and Deposits	4.6	4.0	5.4	7.8	6.8	6.3
Other	28.1	31.8	33.9	41.8	45.0	48.0
Total Assets	2,611.2	2,858.6	3,140.4	3,465.8	3,826.2	4,196.5

* Refers to the life assurance business (in Australia and overseas) of the life offices in Australia, except in the case of two Swiss and nine English offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included.

† Includes advances of premiums (previously included in "Loans: On Policies").

‡ Revised since last issue.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine, and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Government securities, shares, etc. accounted for 58 per cent., loans for 33 per cent., and property, etc. for 9 per cent. of the total assets in 1964.

FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 434 to 436. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. For instance, particulars relating to the year 1964-65 refer to companies whose annual balancing date is between 1st July, 1964 and 30th June, 1965.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

The tables contain selected items of statistics which conform substantially to the following definitions and should not, therefore, be construed as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". *Premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. When figures are increasing, as in recent years, premiums receivable (as shown in the statistics) are greater than "earned premium income" appropriate to the year; the converse applies when figures are declining. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. *Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management* mainly represent charges paid in the year. *Taxation* also mainly represents payments in the year, and the amounts included for income tax therefore relate to income of earlier years.

The following table gives particulars of the total business transacted in New South Wales in all classes of general insurance in each of the last ten years:—

Table 434. General Insurance*: Premiums, Claims, and Expenses in New South Wales

Year	Premiums Receivable less Returns, Rebates, and Bonuses	Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. †	Claims, Expenses, etc.					Total
			Claims, including Provision for Outstand- ing Claims	Contri- bution to Fire Brigades	Commis- sion and Agents' Charges	Expenses of Managem- ent	Taxation ‡	
			\$ thousand					
1955-56	97,453	5,039	57,775	2,871	9,788	15,919	3,624	89,977
1956-57	106,099	6,036	65,505	3,398	10,446	17,543	3,741	100,634
1957-58	119,750	6,599	70,780	3,652	11,794	19,656	4,007	109,889
1958-59	130,741	7,750	79,505	4,128	13,441	20,786	4,967	122,827
1959-60	142,838	9,360	89,376	4,282	14,127	23,018	5,327	136,130
1960-61	159,545	11,484	113,026	4,579	14,637	26,226	5,603	164,071
1961-62	168,262	13,300	114,899	5,004	15,330	27,628	5,212	168,074
1962-63	185,492	14,539	121,601¶	5,132	16,671	29,193	5,098	177,696¶
1963-64	202,817	16,296	141,481	5,168	18,291	31,232	5,389	201,561
1964-65	230,787	17,631	159,152	5,530	20,188	33,903	5,876	224,649

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

† From investments in New South Wales.

‡ Includes income tax, pay-roll tax, licence fees, and stamp duty.

¶ Revised.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc. is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last three years for each class of general insurance:—

Table 435. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Premiums and Claims, by Class of Insurance

Group	Class of Insurance	Premiums			Claims		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
		\$ thousand					
A	Fire	25,455	27,598	28,775	8,587	11,275	14,146
	Householders' Comprehensive	11,030	12,235	13,771	2,565	3,168	3,725
	Sprinkler Leakage	53	57	69	26	68	31
	Loss of Profits	2,525	2,727	2,927	461	854	1,163
	Hailstone	2,544	2,366	3,062	1,230	1,128	1,318
	Total, Group A	41,608	44,983	48,604	12,869	16,492	20,382
B	Marine	8,402	9,667	10,642	3,763	4,924	6,239
C	Motor Vehicles	48,443	53,564	60,305	34,949	41,298	47,008
	Motor Cycle	85	63	52	76	41	20
	Compulsory Third Party	29,714	31,781	34,354	28,682†	33,120	35,029
	Total, Group C	78,242	85,409	94,711	63,707†	74,459	82,057
D	Workers' Compensation*	35,425†	39,074†	51,307†	29,012	32,424	35,837
E	Personal Accident	5,849	5,855	6,438	2,757	2,665	2,980
	Public Risk Third Party	3,500	4,049	4,609	1,680	2,121	2,611
	General Property	262	331	296	164	218	239
	Plate Glass	721	814	861	395	413	458
	Boiler	788	1,018	1,081	371	208	329
	Livestock	356	410	443	143	211	254
	Burglary	2,915	3,078	3,288	2,160	2,457	2,874
	Guarantee	392	460	451	169	102	124
	Pluvius	97	108	95	57	45	24
	Aviation	833	1,021	1,259	281	310	478
	All Risks	1,580	1,847	1,957	1,186	1,464	1,334
	Television	2,166	2,628	1,969	1,763	1,994	1,380
	Other	2,355	2,067	2,777	1,125	974	1,550
	Total, Group E	21,815	23,685	25,524	12,250	13,181	14,636
	Total, All Classes*	185,492	202,817	230,787	121,601†	141,481	159,152

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in coal mining industry.

† In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".

‡ Revised.

Particulars of commission and agents' charges and expenses of management in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. These items are distributed over the five groups of insurance indicated in Table 435 in accordance with an allocation made by the insurance companies. The contribution to fire brigades, shown in Table 434, is levied on premiums in respect of fire risks. Investment income and taxation charges, also shown in Table 434, are not distributed among the groups.

Table 436. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Commission and Agents' Charges and Expenses of Management

Group	Class of Insurance	Commission and Agents' Charges			Expenses of Management		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
		\$ thousand					
A	Fire	6,101	6,733	7,192	8,970	9,892	10,422
B	Marine	995	1,069	1,301	1,192	1,326	1,374
C	Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5,170	5,722	6,059	8,417	9,174	9,601
D	Workers' Compensation ..	1,327	1,476	1,902	6,594	6,658	8,088
E	Other	3,078	3,292	3,734	4,020	4,182	4,417
Total, All Classes		16,671	18,291	20,188	29,193	31,232	33,903

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, when it was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employees and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities, and government employees and contractors. In 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life assurance—governmental and other.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in the year ended 30th June, 1965 is shown below:—

Table 437. Government Insurance Office: General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1964-65

Particulars	Workers' Compensation	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Total
	\$ thousand				
	7531	4601	45167	112	57411
Premiums	6,027	3,466	36,393	73	45,958
Interest and Other ..	925	456	4,478	27	5,886
Total Revenue	6,952	3,922	40,871	100	51,844
	5532	1152	55131	59	61823
Claims	4,626	711	38,135	18	43,490
Fire Brigade .. ..	...	278	30	...	309
Expenses	356*	849	1,650	11	2,865*
Taxation	434	513	162	29	1,138
Total Expenditure ..	5,417	2,351	39,977	58	47,802
Surplus	1,535	1,571	894	41	4,042

* Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$42,000).

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third-party insurance accounted for 76 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1964-65.

The net profit in 1964-65 comprised \$35,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance and \$4,007,000 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows—bonuses to policy holders, \$1,768,000; provisions for equalisation of bonuses, \$500,000; hospitals account, \$200,000; and transfers to accumulated funds, \$1,538,000. The allocation to hospitals was made in terms of the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, which requires that funds at the close of each year in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities; these allocations totalled \$1,625,000 to 30th June, 1965.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business amounted to \$116,865,000 at 30th June, 1965 including Commonwealth securities, \$46,465,000, local and semi-government securities, \$31,981,000, company shares, debentures, etc., \$22,499,000, loans on mortgage, \$7,407,000, and cash, \$884,000. Reserves and revenue account balance amounted to \$20,523,000, but these were offset by an accumulated trading loss of \$10,971,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance, leaving accumulated funds at \$9,552,000. Provisions and current liabilities at 30th June, 1965 were \$107,313,000, which included \$83,469,000 for unadjusted claims, largely in respect of motor vehicle third-party insurance.

The life assurance branch of the Office was established in 1942. Particulars of the operations of the branch in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 438. Government Insurance Office: Life Assurance Branch

Year ended 30th June	Revenue from Premiums	Expenditure		Life Assurance Fund at 30th June	New Business	
		Claims and Surrenders	Management and Agency Expenses		Policies	Sum Assured
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
1960	2,342	579	327	15,531	7,517	9,217
1961	2,648	608	324	18,185	7,722	10,046
1962	2,926	871	370	20,888	7,501	10,549*
1963	3,264	982	389	24,064	9,391	10,794*
1964	3,535	1,219	426	27,480	7,468	10,568
1965	3,891	1,614	479	31,207	7,332	12,041

* Revised.

INSTALMENT CREDIT

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960.

On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent. of the cash price. Persons other than bankers may not, in the course of business, lend deposits to purchasers, and vendors may not knowingly accept deposits lent to the purchaser by another person.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the proposed agreement and indicates the State the law of which is to apply to the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchasers' spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects.

Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire purchase agreement, the total payments and other consideration provided by the purchaser, the value of the goods at the time of re-possession, and statutory rebates in respect of unexpired terms charges and insurance premiums are set against the purchaser's liability under the agreement plus costs of re-possession, etc.; any excess over the purchaser's liability plus costs of re-possession, etc. is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions, the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court. A purchaser's interests under an agreement may be assigned with the vendor's consent, but consent may be dispensed with if it is withheld unreasonably.

Terms charges—calculated as percentages of the cash price less deposit paid plus cost of delivery and, in some cases, cost of insurance and other fees—may not exceed prescribed amounts if the agreement provides for pay-

ment of more than eight instalments in one year. The maximum charge is 7 per cent. per annum if the goods covered by the agreement comprise industrial machinery, farm equipment, or a motor vehicle (9 per cent. if such goods are second-hand), 9 per cent. if a motor cycle, and 10 per cent. if the goods are of other kinds. If the terms charges exceed the prescribed maximum charges, the purchaser may elect to treat the agreement as void, or have his liability reduced by the full amount of the terms charges. The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957-1960. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, and maximum credit charges and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. They embrace hire purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes.

The growth in recent years in the debt outstanding under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales and Australia is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 439. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales: Balances Outstanding*, N.S.W.+ and Australia

At 30th June	New South Wales †					Australia
	Type of Credit		Type of Business‡		Total Instalment Credit	Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses¶	Non-retail Finance Businesses		
	\$ million					
	1959	347.6	45.7	117.8	275.5	393.3	944.3
1960	400.1	58.6	140.3	318.4	458.7	1,157.0
1961	402.3	74.3	156.1	320.5	476.6	1,202.0
1962	387.7	89.0	165.1	311.6	476.7	1,169.4
1963	410.2	100.5	176.1	334.6	510.8	1,257.3§
1964	440.9§	106.0§	180.1	366.8§	546.9§	1,355.6§
1965	470.5	103.8	171.0	403.4	574.4	1,445.4

* Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Type of business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

¶ Includes subsidiary finance businesses set up by retailers primarily for financing their retail sales.

§ Revised.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last six years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

Table 440. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, N.S.W.*: Amount Financed†, by Type of Credit and Type of Business

Year ended 30th June	Type of Credit		Type of Business		Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses‡	Non-retail Finance Businesses	
\$ million					
MOTOR VEHICLES, TRACTORS, ETC.¶					
1959	139.7	1.7	10.3	131.1	141.4
1960	164.4	3.9	14.8	153.5	168.4
1961	152.2	1.8	11.0	143.0	154.0
1962	144.2	1.8	6.6	139.4	146.0
1963	177.5§	2.8	6.2	174.0	180.2
1964	198.8	3.5	5.9	196.4§	202.3§
1965	215.6	2.7	5.7	212.6	218.2
PLANT AND MACHINERY¶					
1959	12.8	1.3	1.4	12.7	14.0
1960	16.0	0.9	1.7	15.2	16.9
1961	18.2	0.6	1.7	17.1	18.8
1962	17.7	0.6	0.6	17.7	18.3
1963	18.7	0.4	1.0	18.1	19.1
1964	20.5§	0.3	0.6	20.2§	20.8
1965	25.2	0.4	0.4	25.2	25.5
HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS¶					
1959	97.3	54.7	88.8	63.1	152.0
1960	89.7	67.5	98.3	58.8	157.1
1961	69.6	78.3	103.5	44.4	147.9
1962	62.1	88.8	114.0	36.9	150.9
1963	63.8	96.4	125.1	35.1	160.2
1964	63.0	113.5§	143.6§	33.0§	176.5§
1965	58.2	108.0	132.0	34.2	166.2
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS					
1959	249.7	57.7	100.5	206.9	307.4
1960	270.1	72.2	114.8	227.6	342.4
1961	239.9	80.7	116.2	204.5	320.6
1962	224.0	91.1	121.2	194.0	315.2
1963	260.0	99.6	132.3	227.3	359.6
1964	282.3§	117.3§	150.1§	249.6§	399.6§
1965	298.9	111.1	138.0	271.9	410.0

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

‡ Includes subsidiary finance businesses set up by retailers primarily for financing their retail sales.

¶ *Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.* includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

Plant and Machinery includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment, and commercial refrigeration equipment.

Household and Personal Goods includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, and bicycles.

§ Revised.

Particulars of the new retail hire purchase agreements made by retail businesses and non-retail finance businesses in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 441. New Retail Hire Purchase Agreements, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	Plant and Machinery†	Household and Personal Goods†	Total, All Groups
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS (thousand)				
1959	154.9	16.8	538.8	710.6
1960	175.5	18.3	575.0	768.9
1961	149.8	16.2	459.3	625.3
1962	145.1	17.4	412.4	574.9
1963	179.4	15.1	424.9	619.4
1964	194.7§	15.1§	427.3§	637.1§
1965	198.7	16.3	391.5	606.6
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (\$ million)‡				
1959	224.6	19.2	116.4	360.2
1960	259.3	24.2	107.0	390.5
1961	238.8	27.3	83.4	349.5
1962	223.9	28.1	76.8	328.8
1963	269.9	28.8	78.0	376.7
1964	300.1	30.9§	75.9	406.9
1965	326.0	38.6	68.9	433.5
AMOUNT FINANCED (\$ million)¶				
1959	139.7	12.8	97.3	249.7
1960	164.4	16.0	89.7	270.1
1961	152.2	18.2	69.6	240.0
1962	144.2	17.7	62.1	224.0
1963	177.4	18.7	63.8	259.9
1964	198.8§	20.5§	63.0	282.3
1965	215.6	25.2	58.2	299.0

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† See note ¶, previous table.

‡ Value at net cash or list price, excluding hiring charges and insurance.

¶ Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

§ Revised.

CASH ORDERS

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, and are required to register as money-lenders.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is \$100, and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. A cash order may be varied to enable the person to whom it was issued to obtain further goods, etc., but the sum of the balance owing before the variation and the additional amount must not exceed \$100. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 4c per \$1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month. The maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent., if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.

MONEY-LENDERS

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1961. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their businesses only under their own or their firm's names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawnbrokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, banking and insurance companies, sales of goods on credit, persons who lend money in the course of their business (not being money-lending) at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent., persons who apply for debentures of companies, or hire purchase or credit sales agreements. Parts of the Act (e.g. those described below—except the provisions relating to re-opening of contracts by courts) do not apply to loans to companies, loans of more than \$10,000 to persons, advances aggregating more than \$10,000 to persons for the erection of buildings, and loans on which the rate of interest does not exceed bank overdraft rate at the time of the transaction. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 1,245 at 31st March, 1965.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower and a note of the contract, or a document relating to a security is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note or document must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, the amount of interest to be paid, the terms of repayment, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds \$100, unless husband and wife are parties to the contract, or are living separately, or the spouse of the borrower is living outside of New South Wales, or security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Similarly, guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding \$100 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse. A continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade, or wearing apparel.

BANKRUPTCY

Under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1960, sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness is not less than \$100. Upon sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for divisions amongst the creditors. Provision is also made for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law and Crime".

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act in each of the past seven years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Table 442. Bankruptcies in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Squestration Orders—							
Number	644	805	772	781	794	701	731
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	3,359	4,039	4,426	5,153	5,784	6,197	4,859
Assets \$ thous.	1,498	2,264	3,137	3,003	2,546	2,032	2,090
Orders for Administration, Deceased Debtors' Estates—							
Number	10	8	11	14	12	16	15
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	*	217	5	45	56	52	144
Assets \$ thous.	*	33	2	46	50	26	110
Composition and Assignments without Sequestration—							
Number	6	6	5	5	8	10	13
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	51	183	67	150	212	298	186
Assets \$ thous.	23	79	39	97	173	233	102
Deeds of Arrangement—							
Number	85	73	80	65	58	45	39
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	1,949	1,995	2,115	1,132	1,354	1,226	748
Assets \$ thous.	1,797	1,626	1,507	976	1,175	811	527
Total: Number	745	892	868	865	872	772	798
Liabilities .. \$ thous.	*	6,434	6,612	6,480	7,405	7,774	5,937
Assets \$ thous.	*	4,003	4,685	4,123	3,945	3,102	2,829

* Not available.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

The sale by instalment contract of land in subdivisions comprising more than four lots is regulated by the Land Vendors Act, 1964. Except where a subdivision has been registered before the commencement of the Act, such land must be under (or in process of being brought under) the Real Property Act (see below). Before offering lots for sale, the vendor must arrange for a trustee approved by the Minister to be appointed to protect the interests of the purchasers, and must obtain certificates of compliance with the Local Government Act and of the local council's approval of the subdivision. The instalment contract must be in approved form, and the vendor, before accepting a preliminary deposit, must give the purchaser prescribed particulars of title and a statutory notice setting out the matters to which a prospective purchaser of land should have regard. Within seven days of the payment of a preliminary deposit, the vendor must give the purchaser a copy of the instalment contract and an undertaking to pay, up to a prescribed amount, the costs incurred by the purchaser in obtaining legal advice on the terms of the contract or particulars of title. Preliminary deposits and instalments must be paid to the trustee until 15 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid. After paying 15 per cent. of the purchase

price, or after receiving notice that the vendor intends to encumber the land to his detriment, the purchaser may require transfer of the title to him, in return for an approved mortgage securing the balance of the purchase money. Instalments under the mortgage must be for the same amounts and be payable at the same times as under the instalment contract.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last ten years, the amount of consideration in transfers of private real estate; that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

Table 443. Real Estate: Amount of Consideration on Conveyances and Transfers

Year	Under Registration of Deeds Act	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act	Total	Year	Under Registration of Deeds Act	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act	Total
\$ thousand				\$ thousand			
1956	59,576	382,056	441,632	1961	88,863	605,184	694,047
1957	66,356	433,464	499,820	1962	80,254	662,221	742,475
1958	68,160	481,844	550,004	1963	98,322	781,954	880,276
1959	71,816	550,704	622,520	1964	110,117	944,410	1,054,527
1960	99,830	749,946	849,776	1965	117,442	1,000,179	1,117,621

When a parcel of land comprising two or more lots is sold, the total consideration for the parcel may be shown in the transfer document relating to each lot. No adjustment can be made to remove any resultant overstatement of the consideration shown in the above table. However, in the period July to December, 1965, the overstatements which have been identified amounted to \$22,741,000.

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate, crops, wool, and livestock in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 444. Mortgages Registered

Year	Mortgages of Real Estate		Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Livestock			
	Mortgages	Consideration*	On Crops	On Wool	On Livestock	Consideration
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	No.	No.	\$ thous.
1960	87,069	443,915	615	2,455	2,230	16,771
1961	77,710	441,159	680	2,195	2,476	14,483
1962	83,139	483,250	638	2,153	2,046	12,284
1963	91,778	546,094	561	2,348	2,849	13,102
1964	97,903	636,503	570	1,808	1,987	9,261
1965	100,007	687,104	430	1,779	1,702	8,700

* See text below.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 412.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last ten years:—

Table 445. Estates of Deceased Persons Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Year ended 30th June	Not Liable for Duty	Liable for Duty						Total Liable and Not Liable
		\$2,000 or less	\$2,001 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000	\$100,001 or more	
NUMBER								
1956	7,299	1,491	6,160	1,856	1,296	445	210	18,757
1957	7,333	1,538	6,764	1,964	1,364	491	221	19,675
1958	7,387	1,590	6,997	2,191	1,557	537	265	20,524
1959	7,314	1,641	6,995	2,288	1,605	546	238	20,627
1960	8,642	1,767	6,405	2,537	1,813	658	300	22,122
1961	8,544	1,702	6,087	2,778	1,730	622	323	21,786
1962	8,394	1,972	6,199	2,971	1,906	694	327	22,463
1963	7,955	1,901	5,915	3,024	1,859	675	352	21,681
1964	9,052	2,195	6,987	3,664	2,259	787	396	23,340
1965	9,952	2,115	6,598	2,794	2,167	848	427	24,901
VALUE* (\$ thousand)								
1956	10,280	846	33,026	25,971	40,700	30,788	41,844	183,456
1957	10,532	888	36,738	27,365	42,525	34,300	45,024	197,373
1958	10,912	924	38,734	30,596	48,762	37,376	47,436	214,741
1959	11,808	876	38,950	31,974	50,443	38,264	44,786	217,099
1960	21,912	910	34,572	35,483	57,708	45,698	57,774	254,056
1961	23,792	984	32,936	38,616	54,505	43,782	64,440	259,055
1962	25,142	980	34,012	41,207	59,671	47,640	64,606	273,257
1963	24,154	1,056	32,818	41,980	58,004	46,836	68,112	272,961
1964	32,739	1,088	38,316	50,407	69,529	53,838	79,639	325,555
1965	50,630	1,107	36,104	38,373	67,677	58,233	96,989	349,112

* Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25th November, 1952. See text below.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, including property which, within three years prior to death, was vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest or transferred as a gift, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estate also includes the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Estates not liable for duty comprise:—

- those of persons who died before 28th April, 1953 as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active war service;
- those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding \$2,000 in value; and
- those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding \$20,000 if passing to the widow, widower, or children under 21 years of the deceased.

Exemption (c) was \$10,000 before 6th November, 1963, and \$5,000 before 31st December, 1958.

On 25th November, 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from the previous table, are given in the following table:—

Table 446. Non-aggregated Estates Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Value of Estate	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount
		\$thous.		\$thous.		\$thous.
Not Liable for Duty ..	805	8,545	730	5,377	897	9,210
Liable for Duty—						
Under \$2,001 ..	27	17	25	16	22	17
\$2,001 to \$10,000 ..	130	680	133	727	149	769
\$10,001 to \$20,000 ..	47	638	54	770	61	847
\$20,001 to \$50,000 ..	127	4,053	121	3,779	106	3,347
\$50,001 to \$100,000 ..	35	2,477	37	2,409	20	1,384
Over \$100,000 ..	8	1,179	10	1,861	4	657
Total, Liable and Not Liable	1,179	17,589	1,110	14,940	1,259	16,232

Further particulars of death duties, including rates of duty, are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1st January, 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over nine-tenths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and more than two-thirds of the sparsely-populated Western Division. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission, which was established in 1963, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires. In more recent years, there have been numerous amalgamations of local government areas, resulting mainly from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949 and in the Grafton district in 1957. At 30th June, 1965, there were 91 municipalities and 133 shires.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population and has a population of at least 100,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre of population and has a population of at least 15,000 persons. Twenty municipalities have been proclaimed as cities, including seven proclaimed under other Acts before the Local Government Act came into force.

The local government areas in New South Wales at 30th June, 1965 may be grouped as follows:—

City of Sydney, which embraces a little over 11 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour ;

City of Newcastle, 82 square miles in area ;

City of Greater Wollongong, 276 square miles in area ;

Other Municipalities, of which 30 are within the metropolis and 58 are outside the metropolis. The metropolitan municipalities cover an area of 506 square miles, and other municipalities (which include most of the principal towns of the State) cover 2,657 square miles ;

Shires, of which 4 (covering an area of 590 square miles) are within the metropolis and 129 (covering 268,310 square miles) are outside the metropolis. The shires range in area from 102 square miles (Warringah) to 19,844 square miles (Central Darling).

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In June, 1965, there were 98 urban areas and 29 urban committees.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

County councils, which have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

The number of county councils increased from 4 in 1930 and 16 in 1945 to 53 in June, 1965. In 1965, 34 of the councils conducted electricity undertakings, 5 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 6 an abattoir, 8 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 3 controlled flood-mitigation works, and 2 operated aerodromes ; six of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one of the other services. Two county councils administering town planning schemes were abolished on 1st June, 1964 (see page 563).

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE COUNCILS

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years.

The councils of the cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Greater Wollongong consist of 21, 22, and 16 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 15, except in Parramatta (which has 18) and Maitland and Randwick (each with 16).

Shire councils must consist of not less than 6 nor more than 9 councillors, but in special cases the Governor may fix a greater number. In 1965, there were 31 such cases, with councillors numbering from 10 to 15.

Each council has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the cities of Sydney and Newcastle, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. In the City of Sydney (since December, 1953) and the Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (since December, 1959), he is elected for a three-year term by separate ballot conducted concurrently with the ordinary triennial election. For other councils, he is usually elected annually by members of the council from among themselves, but since December, 1959, these councils may request the Governor to proclaim the method of separate ballot for their area. Proclamations to this effect had been made in respect of nine municipalities and four shires by the time of the ordinary triennial elections in December, 1965.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but they may be paid a fee by their councils (limited to \$500 a year) for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of rateable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for one month in occupation of rateable land (*a*) by virtue of a miner's right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (*b*) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than \$10. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

For resident electors, voting at local government elections has been compulsory since 1947. Councils may prosecute any resident elector who, without sufficient reason, fails to vote, a penalty of between \$1 and \$4 being prescribed. Between 1947 and 1953, voting was also compulsory for non-resident electors.

At the council elections held in 1953, the system of proportional representation was used where three or more members were to be elected for a ward or riding or an undivided area, and the preferential voting system was used where less than three were elected. The same system must be used in the area in subsequent elections, unless a change to the other system is approved by a majority of the electors at a poll, which must be taken if sought by at least 10 per cent. of the electors. At the elections held in 1956, all councils were elected under the same voting system as that used in 1953, but nine municipalities subsequently decided (four before elections held in 1959, four before those in 1962, and one before those in 1965) to change from the proportional representation to the preferential system.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in Part *Local Government* of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales*. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

Public Roads, etc. Councils are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of public roads, footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Main and developmental roads are controlled by the Department of Main Roads, but councils contribute towards the cost of construction and maintenance and co-operate with the Department in executing the work. Councils also control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

Public Health. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which food-

stuffs are prepared or sold, license certain type of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. They may also collect, treat, and sell milk, or regulate these activities, except in the areas administered by the Milk Board. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas, and, in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

Public Recreation. Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux.

Building. Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of houses.

Trading Undertakings. Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

Other Functions. Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, and bush fire brigades. They may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, and to prepare town and country planning schemes.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The basis for a co-ordinated system of town planning by local government authorities in New South Wales was first provided by legislation enacted in 1945. An outline of this legislation appears on page 288 of Year Book No. 57.

The State Planning Authority Act, 1963, substantially amended the 1945 legislation, and constituted the State Planning Authority which, subject to the Minister for Local Government, is responsible for promoting and co-ordinating planning throughout the State. The Authority is a corporate body of twelve members, each appointed by the Governor for a term not exceeding seven years. It absorbed the former Town and County Planning

Advisory Committee, the Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils, and the Town Planning Branch of the Department of Local Government (which had been formed following the 1945 legislation). The functions of the Authority include submission to the Minister of proposals for land use control, the execution of land development projects, examination of planning schemes prepared by councils, and, in certain circumstances, the preparation of planning schemes.

The Authority is responsible for regional planning, and municipal and shire councils for local planning. Councils, singly or in groups, may prepare planning schemes, and must do so when directed by the Authority. The plans prepared by councils are examined by the Authority prior to public exhibition, and must receive the Governor's assent before being implemented. Pending approval of schemes, land use in an area is controlled through interim development orders made by the Minister under the Local Government Act.

The Planning Authority Act created the Cumberland Development Area (embracing the City of Sydney and thirty-nine surrounding municipalities and shires) and the Northumberland Development Area (embracing the City of Newcastle and four surrounding municipalities and shires). Subject to certain provisions, the State Planning Authority may proclaim other development areas. A development fund is to be established in respect of each development area, to record the financial transactions relating to land development schemes undertaken by the Authority. The Cumberland and Northumberland development funds took over the fixed assets and capital debts of the former Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils on 1st June, 1964.

The administrative costs of the State Planning Authority, after deduction of charges for services rendered, are to be met from annual contributions by (a) the State Government and (b) municipal and shire councils in the Cumberland and Northumberland Development Areas, the City of Greater Wollongong, and Shellharbour Municipality. The councils' contribution is limited to an amount equal to the proceeds of a rate of $\frac{1}{24}$ c in the \$1 of the unimproved capital value of rateable land. The State's contribution is to equal the councils' contribution, up to a maximum of \$500,000 per annum. Annual capital expenditure is to be financed from loans raised by the Authority and from contributions by the State Government equal to half the cost of the Cumberland planning scheme in the year. Councils in a development area may be required to contribute to the principal and interest on loans raised for developmental schemes in the area.

A regional planning scheme prepared by the former Cumberland County Council has been in operation since 1951; of the eighteen local schemes prepared within its framework, four had received the Governor's assent by December, 1965. A scheme prepared by the former Northumberland County Council came into force in December, 1960. The Illawarra Planning Authority (a joint committee formed by the City of Greater Wollongong and Shellharbour Municipality) has also prepared a planning scheme, but it has not yet come into operation. In other parts of the State, 23 local

schemes had been brought into operation by December, 1965, and a further 27 schemes were in various stages of examination and exhibition.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of local government authorities are compiled in the Bureau of Census and Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December.

The metropolis, as used in this chapter, comprises the City of Sydney, 30 other municipalities, and 4 shires. It differs from the metropolis as defined for general statistical purposes in that it includes the whole of Blacktown and Liverpool Municipalities and Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, only portions of which are included in the statistical metropolis. This is unavoidable because statistics of local government finances are available only for complete local areas. For all years given in the chapter, the statistics for the metropolis are on the basis of the metropolis as defined in 1954.

The comparability of figures given for "municipalities", "shires", and "county councils" over a series of years may be affected by amalgamations of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At 30th June, 1965, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 272,432 square miles, or about 88 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population, and value of rateable property in the incorporated areas at 31st December, 1965 are shown in the next table:—

Table 447. Municipalities and Shires: Area, Population, and Value of Rateable Property, 1965

Local Areas	Area	Population (Estimated 30th June, 1965)	Unimproved Capital Value *	Improved Capital Value *	Assessed Annual Value *
	Sq. miles	No.	\$ thousand		
Metropolis—					
Sydney (City)	11	166,900	570,355	1,285,937	114,191
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,096	2,230,440	2,830,829	7,204,208	456,386
Total, Metropolis ..	1,107	2,397,340	3,401,185	8,490,145	570,577
Newcastle (City)	82	145,400	145,783	476,460	33,278
Greater Wollongong (City)	276	150,830	180,362	522,489	32,866
Other Municipalities and Shires	270,967	1,485,380	1,302,848	†	†
Total—					
Municipalities	3,533	2,986,720	3,575,141	9,643,308	654,316
Shires	268,899	1,192,230	1,455,036	†	†
Municipalities and Shires	272,432	4,178,950	5,030,177	†	†

* Preliminary. Value of non-rateable properties is excluded (see page 567).

† Not available. These values are not determined in all shires.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires, and county councils in 1963 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later—see page 573 for revenue accounts and page 588 for loan accounts.

Table 448. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Summary of Finances, 1963

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Metropolis	Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand							
ORDINARY SERVICES							
Revenue	76,957	9,380	81,384	98,260	69,462	2,509	169,130*
Expenditure from—							
Revenue	74,916	9,347	80,098	96,079	68,282	2,435	165,695*
Loans	9,407	1,029	11,326	13,239	8,523	963	22,725
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS							
Revenue—							
Electricity .. ..	...	...	3,900	2,644	1,256	179,508	183,408
Gas .. ..	...	...	2,973	2,746	227	429	3,402
Abattoirs .. ..	...	6,251	5,359	11,610	...	946	12,555
Water Supply .. ..	...	...	7,116	4,156	2,960	1,411	8,528
Sewerage	52	...	4,075	2,888	1,239	...	4,127
Total	52	6,251	23,423	24,044	5,682	182,294	212,020
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs ..	...	6,235	11,212	16,062	1,385	171,754	189,200
Water Supply and Sewerage ..	31	...	8,998	5,737	3,292	942	9,971
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds .. ..	...	729	9,286	5,614	4,401	24,167	34,182
Other Funds .. ..	...	27	2,500	1,537	991	14,464	16,992
NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS†							
Ordinary Services ..	59,363	7,048	52,652	81,193	37,870	5,976	125,039
Trading, Water, and Sewerage ..	2,405	2,425	78,136	52,347	30,619	220,633	303,599

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$1,101,000 in 1963) are omitted to avoid duplication.

† Comprises net loan debt (gross debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption), repayable Government advances, and time payment debts.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

Local government authorities obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in many areas the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. The whole area or each ward or riding must be valued at least once in each six years. Valuations by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 1st July, 1965, the valuations in force in 86 municipalities and 87 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 5 municipalities and 45 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. In one shire, the valuations were made partly by the Valuer-General and partly by the council's valuer. All municipalities and shires in the County of Cumberland are valued by the Valuer-General.

In municipalities, the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of rateable property. In the shires, the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council. For a coal or shale mine, the value is assessed at 25 cents per ton of coal or shale mined; for other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are rateable except the following—lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants, and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of rateable property, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following table:—

Table 449. Municipalities and Shires: Valuation of Rateable Property

At 31st De- cember	Metropolis		Newcastle (City)	Greater Wollon- gong (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires				Municipal- ities	Shires	Municipal- ities and Shires
	\$ thousand							
UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1955	215,134	671,074	43,944	31,986	688,344	1,013,856	636,626	1,650,482
1956	241,442	796,858	49,712	49,664	758,584	1,176,652	719,608	1,896,260
1957	309,014	920,754	56,092	53,260	833,964	1,378,212	794,872	2,173,084
1958	313,480	1,078,028	77,294	55,638	883,174	1,560,980	846,634	2,407,614
1959	323,288	1,294,004	78,956	83,088	939,410	1,768,026	950,720	2,718,746
1960	335,344	1,493,804	80,842	89,672	966,794	1,960,710	1,005,746	2,966,456
1961	364,372	1,750,504	106,132	93,162	1,034,870	2,312,972	1,036,068	3,349,040
1962	424,302	2,111,536	106,882	94,494	1,113,346	2,666,514	1,184,046	3,850,560
1963	536,784	2,505,180	107,712	178,788	1,174,675	3,170,016	1,333,123	4,503,139
1964*	574,258	2,632,791	108,606	179,542	1,210,057	3,339,312	1,365,943	4,705,254
1965*	570,355	2,830,829	145,783	180,362	1,302,848	3,575,141	1,455,036	5,030,177
IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1955	622,316	2,719,480	186,938	161,152	†	4,010,022	†	†
1956	710,600	3,229,112	230,922	204,866	†	4,668,352	†	†
1957	890,510	3,627,670	259,622	217,048	†	5,311,632	†	†
1958	906,754	4,083,898	315,996	257,466	†	5,887,358	†	†
1959	939,410	4,583,184	321,258	329,174	†	6,390,444	†	†
1960	969,536	4,899,118	324,064	347,420	†	6,726,790	†	†
1961	996,956	5,343,128	399,930	346,476	†	7,450,176	†	†
1962	1,075,792	5,968,612	401,954	349,112	†	8,080,732	†	†
1963	1,218,122	6,559,834	404,190	517,004	†	8,871,548	†	†
1964*	1,291,067	6,845,660	407,514	517,232	†	9,263,511	†	†
1965*	1,285,937	7,204,208	476,460	522,489	†	9,643,308	†	†
ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE								
1955	36,636	147,074	10,450	9,012	†	224,944	†	†
1956	40,556	176,966	12,512	11,390	†	262,700	†	†
1957	48,688	202,628	14,106	12,180	†	298,902	†	†
1958	49,162	234,438	17,172	14,448	†	336,184	†	†
1959	50,340	266,404	17,452	19,366	†	368,442	†	†
1960	52,012	289,264	17,638	19,780	†	391,786	†	†
1961	54,200	315,670	22,616	19,842	†	439,238	†	†
1962	59,290	357,526	22,710	20,440	†	483,928	†	†
1963	89,808	400,494	22,818	32,516	†	562,082	†	†
1964*	115,011	416,309	23,030	32,570	†	606,507	†	†
1965*	114,191	456,386	33,278	32,866	†	654,316	†	†

* Subject to revision.

† Not available. These values are not determined in all shires.

Valuations are usually made at intervals of five or six years. The values shown in the above table do not, therefore, indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1965 was 8.9 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 6.3 per cent. in the other metropolitan municipalities and shires, 7.0 per cent. in Newcastle, 6.3 per cent. in Wollongong, and 6.7 per cent. in other municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 9.9 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.0 per cent. in the other metropolitan municipalities and shires, 7.8 per cent. in Newcastle, 7.0 per cent. in Wollongong, and 7.4 per cent. in other municipalities.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LAND VALUATION

A Royal Commission, comprising a Judge of the Supreme Court and two other members, was appointed by the State Government in August, 1965, to inquire into matters relating to land valuation and rating in New South Wales. The Commission was required, *inter alia*, to investigate the appropriateness and equity of existing methods of financing the services provided by local government authorities and water, sewerage, and drainage boards and, where considered desirable, to recommend alternative methods. The public hearing of the Commission has not yet been completed.

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during the last five years is shown in Tables 347 and 348, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. The rates shown for "ordinary services" include rates levied for the purposes of the general fund and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund (e.g., roads, health, street lighting, etc.).

Table 450. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Year	Ordinary Services	Electricity Fund	Gas Works Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Abattoir Fund	Total
\$ thousand							
1955	47,788	488	64	2,608	1,394	8	52,350
1956	53,682	574	68	2,968	1,536	8	58,836
1957	62,332	648	72	3,262	1,704	8	68,026
1958	66,126	722	73	3,556	1,868	14	72,358
1959	70,028	648	74	3,804	1,956	22	76,532
1960	76,702	824	74	4,188	2,128	26	83,942
1961	87,408	962	85	4,576	2,328	26	95,386
1962	93,400	1,018	86	4,874	2,608	26	102,012
1963	98,858	1,071	84	5,257	2,904	27	108,200
1964*	108,153	1,024	125	5,834	3,233	27	118,397
1965*	114,778	1,042	154	6,239	3,512	27	125,752

* Subject to revision.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds—a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all rateable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

A minimum general rate of 0.5c in the \$ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate. The general rate levied on mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 1.25c in the \$ of the unimproved value.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland, differential general rates may be levied in respect of urban farm lands and other lands. The Governor may extend this provision, by proclamation, to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County or to a shire situated wholly within the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. Urban farm land is rateable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds five acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural, or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or shire, or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than 0.5c in the \$ of the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at a maximum of 7 per cent. per annum simple interest must be charged on rates overdue for three months or more. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by Commonwealth age, invalid, widow or service pensioners and certain classes of war pensioners; where this is done, councils are recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss. Councils may also write off or reduce rates on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town-planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use. Since 1966, councils have been authorised to accept payment of rates by instalments without being obliged to impose extra charges.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road district (County of Cumberland and Blue Mountains City and parts of Greater Wollongong City and Colo and Wollondilly shires) is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable property and, since 1963, is limited to an amount equal to a percentage of the councils' total rate income. The rate may not exceed $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ on rateable property, and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands; since 1955, the ordinary rate has been $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ and the rate on farming lands has been $\frac{5}{48}$ c in the \$. The limiting percentage of council's total rate income is determined annually, and must be between 10 and 15 per cent.; in 1964 and 1965, it was 12 per cent. The contribution payable by the City of Sydney in 1964 and 1965 in respect of rateable land in the inner area of the City was half of the amount calculated as above; from 1938 to 1963,

the lands in the inner area of the City were exempt from the contribution. Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads, and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ on the unimproved capital value of rateable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included in the particulars of rates shown herein. The proceeds of the rate levied in the metropolitan road district amounted to \$4,714,000 in 1962 and \$4,986,000 in 1963.

The following table shows for recent years the amount of rates levied for all purposes by the municipal, shire, and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

Table 451. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*	1965*
	\$ thousand					
ORDINARY SERVICES						
Municipalities and Shires— Metropolis— Sydney (City) Other Municipalities Shires Total, Metropolis Newcastle (City) Greater Wollongong (City) Other Municipalities Shires Total— Municipalities Shires Municipalities and Shires County Councils Total, N.S.W.	9,372 31,736 41,108 2,194 2,336 31,056 49,058 27,636 76,694 8 76,702	9,974 37,624 47,598 2,742 3,120 33,938 58,146 29,252 87,398 10 87,408	11,060 40,522 51,582 2,778 3,116 35,916 62,214 31,178 93,392 8 93,400	11,566 42,978 54,544 2,873 3,231 38,210 65,853 33,004 98,858 ... 98,858	12,562 46,995 59,557 3,138 3,890 41,568 71,959 36,194 108,153 ... 108,153	12,477 49,074 61,550 3,512 4,287 45,429 75,247 39,531 114,778 ... 114,778
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS						
Municipalities and Shires County Councils Total, N.S.W.	6,128 1,112 7,240	6,724 1,254 7,978	7,274 1,338 8,612	7,931 1,411 9,342	8,798 1,446 10,244	9,446 1,529 10,974
ALL SERVICES						
Total, N.S.W.	83,942	95,386	102,012	108,200	118,397	125,752

* Subject to revision.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local, and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1965, the general rates amounted to \$12,477,000, or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the City of Sydney, \$48,617,000 or 99 per cent. in other metropolitan municipalities and shires, \$3,490,000 or 99 per cent. in Newcastle, \$4,287,000 or 100 per cent. in Wollongong, \$13,021,000 or 93 per cent. in other municipalities, \$29,383,000 or 94 per cent. in other shires, and \$111,274,000 or 97 per cent. in all municipalities and shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per \$ of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires in each of the last eleven years. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of rateable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water, and sewerage funds are excluded.

Table 452. Municipalities and Shires: Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services

Year	Metropolis		Newcastle (City)	Greater Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
	Cents per \$ of Unimproved Capital Value							
1955	2.92	2.72	3.63	3.38	2.99	3.00	2.73	2.90†
1956	2.99	2.58†	3.47	2.71	3.01	2.91	2.70	2.83†
1957	2.78	2.62	3.46	2.85	3.13	2.91	2.80	2.87
1958	2.78	2.42	2.65	2.75	3.14	2.71	2.82	2.75
1959	2.78	2.20	2.66	2.39	3.03	2.55	2.61	2.58
1960	2.79	2.12	2.71	2.61	3.21	2.50	2.75	2.59
1961	2.74	2.15	2.58	3.35	3.28	2.51	2.82	2.61
1962	2.61†	1.92†	2.60†	3.30†	3.23†	2.33†	2.63†	2.43†
1963	2.15†	1.72†	2.67†	1.81	3.25†	2.08†	2.48†	2.20†
1964*	2.19	1.78	2.89	2.17	3.44	2.15	2.65	2.30
1965*	2.19	1.73	2.41	2.38	3.49	2.10	2.72	2.28

* Subject to revision.

† Revised.

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 451, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable.

Most of the rates are collected in the year of levy. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges, as shown in the next table, has almost doubled in the last five years, with the rise in the total amount of rates levied. Despite this increase, the ratio of the amount outstanding at the end of the year to the rates levied in that year rose only from 12.6 per cent. in 1959 to 13.3 per cent. in 1964.

Table 453. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Overdue Rates and Extra Charges

Particulars	At 31st December					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	234	290	466	418	424	475
Other Municipalities and Shires	3,200	3,468	4,718	5,150	5,594	5,927
Total, Metropolis	3,434	3,758	5,184	5,568	6,018	6,402
Newcastle (City)	158	242	286	322	348	347
Greater Wollongong (City) ..	560	594	776	848	685	886
Other Municipalities and Shires	5,410	5,838	6,696	7,402	7,742	7,931
Total—						
Municipalities	5,364	5,984	8,022	8,720	9,351	9,944
Shires	4,198	4,448	4,920	5,420	5,442	5,622
Municipalities and Shires ..	9,562	10,432	12,942	14,140	14,793	15,566
County Councils	64	60	62	70	76	89
Total, N.S.W.	9,626	10,492	13,004	14,210	14,869	15,654
Ordinary Services	8,590	9,354	11,708	12,630	13,315	13,933
Trading, Water, and Sewerage ..	1,036	1,138	1,296	1,580	1,554	1,721
Total, N.S.W.	9,626	10,492	13,004	14,210	14,869	15,654

REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The accounts of municipal, shire and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be:—

- (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund ;
- (b) a special fund for each special rate levied ;
- (c) a local fund for each local rate levied ;
- (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council ; and
- (e) a trust fund for moneys received from the State Government for a specific purpose and for moneys held by way of a deposit or in trust.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purpose throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 562 and 563, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings". Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 460 to 467.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in each of the last six years is shown in the following table:—

Table 454. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	12,846	14,362	15,502	16,976	18,166	17,922
Other Municipalities and						
Shires	36,656	40,938	45,926	52,116	56,094	59,035
Total Metropolis	49,502	55,300	61,428	69,092	74,260	76,957
Newcastle (City)	3,032	3,096	3,438	4,176	4,364	4,344
Greater Wollongong (City)	2,812	3,366	3,646	4,730	5,056	5,036
Other Municipalities and						
Shires	55,742	59,574	65,990	71,478	75,236	81,384
Total—						
Municipalities	62,676	68,740	75,772	87,240	93,480	98,260
Shires	48,412	52,596	58,730	62,236	65,436	69,462
Municipalities and Shires	111,088	121,336	134,502	149,476	158,916	167,722
County Councils	1,486	1,456	1,538	1,758	2,148	2,509
Total, N.S.W.*	111,892	122,048	135,248	150,250	159,998	169,130
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	12,694	12,644	16,104	16,884	18,222	17,850
Other Municipalities and						
Shires	35,292	39,424	45,534	53,566	56,986	57,065
Total, Metropolis	47,986	52,068	61,638	70,450	75,208	74,916
Newcastle (City)	2,768	3,044	3,408	3,932	4,042	4,156
Greater Wollongong (City)	2,836	3,136	3,888	4,186	5,080	5,191
Other Municipalities and						
Shires	53,838	58,904	66,238	70,472	74,178	80,098
Total—						
Municipalities	60,660	65,424	76,486	87,188	93,338	96,079
Shires	46,768	51,728	58,688	61,852	65,170	68,282
Municipalities and Shires	107,428	117,152	135,174	149,040	158,508	164,361
County Councils	1,272	1,410	1,544	1,684	2,072	2,435
Total, N.S.W.*	108,048	117,822	135,926	149,740	159,516	165,695

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$1,101,000 in 1963) are omitted to avoid duplication.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE

A classification of the revenue on account of ordinary services during the last five years is given in the following table:—

Table 455. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue*

Item of Revenue	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$ thousand				
Revenue Raised by Councils—					
Rates Levied—					
General	66,110	72,988	82,876	89,496	94,333
Loan, Local, and Special	3,918	3,714	4,532	3,904	4,525
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	594	646	800	912	1,013
Payments in Lieu of Rates	482	516	660	598	726
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	1,332	1,656	1,482	1,902	2,054
Public Works: Contributions	3,752	4,396	5,218	5,908	6,379
Other	484	424	360	484	515
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	7,290	7,482	8,574	9,036	9,100
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	1,786	1,902	2,028	2,266	2,535
Public Markets	1,042	1,082	1,116	1,182	1,250
Libraries	186	198	268	274	310
Council Property (Rents, etc.)	3,556	3,624	3,766	4,314	4,622
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid—					
Housing	258	422	344	288	394
Other	4,114	3,744	2,282	3,420	3,555
Contributions from Bush Fire Fund	384	404	454	466	465
Interest	614	780	1,058	1,184	1,414
Other*	2,244	2,372	2,820	3,592	3,688
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	98,146	106,350	118,638	129,226	136,879
Government Grants—					
Roads Bridges, Drains, etc.—					
Main Roads Department	13,148	16,892	17,338	16,146	15,276
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i.	206	66	72	246	310
Commonwealth Aid Roads	6,478	7,536	9,274	8,910	8,758
Other	1,360	1,454	1,628	2,060	3,748
Total, Roads, Bridges, etc.	21,192	25,948	28,312	27,362	28,092
Flood Mitigation Works	116	244	358	540	866
Baby Health Centres	90	118	104	120	81
Parks, Baths, Beaches	110	206	276	362	420
Libraries	736	792	868	870	941
Town Planning	356	390	416	406	447
Endowment	588	604	600	600	600
Other	714	596	678	512	803
Total Government Grants	23,902	28,898	31,612	30,772	32,251
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services	122,048	135,248	150,250	159,998	169,130

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (classified in Table 456 to "Other Revenue Raised" by county councils) are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1963, these contributions amounted to \$1,101,000.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 73 per cent. of the revenue raised by councils and 59 per cent. of the councils' total revenue during 1963.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Public Works: Contributions" in the table above.

Government grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (\$15,276,000 in 1963) and grants for "rural" roads under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act (\$8,758,000 in 1963).

Government grants represented 20 per cent. of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1959 and 19 per cent. in 1963. In these years, the proportions were 5 and 4 per cent., respectively, for metropolitan municipalities and shires, 12 and 9 per cent. for the Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong combined, 33 per cent. in both years for other municipalities and shires, and 43 and 46 per cent. for county councils.

A general description of government financial assistance to councils is given on page 586.

Table 456. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue, 1963

Item of Revenue	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Metropolis		New-castle and Greater Wollon-gong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Metrop-olis		Municipi-palities	Shires	Municipi-palities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Revenue Raised by Councils—							
Rates Levied—							
General	11,566	52,818	5,955	63,507	30,826	94,333	...
Loan, Local, and Special .. .. .	...	1,726	149	2,347	2,178	4,525	...
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	35	420	77	643	370	1,013	...
Payment in Lieu of Rates	357	513	39	666	60	726	...
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	191	1,287	153	1,423	631	2,054	...
Public Works—							
Contributions	656	3,117	384	4,389	1,990	6,379	...
Other	6	226	13	284	232	15	...
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	458	4,695	711	5,954	3,146	9,000	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	166	1,309	98	1,725	809	2,335	...
Public Markets	800	809	...	1,094	156	1,250	...
Libraries	8	60	8	248	62	310	...
Council Property (Reuts, etc.)	944	1,601	308	2,380	2,197	4,577	44
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid—							
Housing	6	234	...	312	82	394	...
Other	529	1,817	273	2,292	1,212	3,504	52
Contributions from Bush Fire Fund .. .. .	...	29	2	24	440	465	...
Interest	403	836	106	1,092	300	1,392	21
Other	1,129	2,101	288	2,908	654	3,562	1,227
 Total Revenue Raised by Councils	 17,253	 73,598	 8,565	 91,289	 45,347	 136,636	 1,345
 Government Grants—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—							
Main Roads Department	441	1,780	347	2,566	12,710	15,276	...
Flood Damage Repair n.e.i. .. .. .	...	2	10	49	262	310	...
Commonwealth Aid Roads .. .. .	...	203	59	1,094	7,664	8,758	...
Other	170	788	308	2,097	1,651	3,748	...
Total, Roads, Bridges, etc.	611	2,773	724	5,806	22,287	28,092	...
Flood Mitigation Works .. .. .	...	...	...	16	180	196	670
Baby Health Centres .. .. .	...	35	1	54	27	81	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches	6	8	3	104	316	420	...
Libraries	51	494	84	728	213	941	...
Town Planning .. .. .	...	...	...	42	...	42	405
Endowment .. .. .	...	12	3	16	584	600	...
Other .. .. .	...	38	...	205	508	713	90
 Total Government Grants ..	 669	 3,359	 816	 6,970	 24,116	 31,086	 1,164
 Total Revenue—Ordinary Services ..	 17,922	 76,957	 9,380	 98,260	 69,462	 167,722	 2,509

ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter, expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 457 and 458, and expenditure from loans in Tables 470 and 471.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:—

- (i) *Gross Expenditure*, which is the expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government;
- (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue, and has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government (as shown in Table 455).

Table 457. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils—Ordinary Services: Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue

Year	Gross Expenditure*				Net Expenditure*		
	Administra- tion, Works and Services	Debt Services		Total Gross Expenditure *	Administra- tion, Works and Services	Interest and Debt Redemption	Total Net Expenditure *
		Interest	Provision for Debt Redemption				
\$ thousand							
1958	97,026	3,716	7,306	108,048	75,538	10,886	86,424
1959	105,904	4,060	7,858	117,822	82,006	11,914	93,920
1960	122,916	4,518	8,492	135,926	94,020	13,008	107,028
1961	135,286	5,020	9,434	149,740	103,674	14,454	118,128
1962	143,628	5,708	10,180	159,516	112,856	15,888	128,744
1963	147,726	6,545	11,424	165,695	115,480	17,964	133,444

* See explanation in text preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable government advances, and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

The provision for debt redemption shown in Table 457 is the amount provided from revenue for ordinary services, and includes an amount equivalent to interest earnings on sinking fund investments. The total provision from all sources is shown in Table 476.

The *net outgo* on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 12.3 per cent. of the total *net expenditure* on ordinary services in 1962 and 13.4 per cent. in 1963. In 1963, the ratio

was 11 per cent. in the metropolitan municipalities and shires, 8 per cent. in Newcastle, 12 per cent. in Wollongong, 16 per cent. in other municipalities and shires, and 36 per cent. in the country councils.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in each of the last five years are shown in the next table. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended.

**Table 458. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—
Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue**

Item of Expenditure	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$ thousand				
Works and Services—					
Administration, n.e.i.	8,070	8,782	9,438	10,538	10,958
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	54,396	64,288	70,272	71,952	74,185
Contribution to Main Roads Department*	2,872	3,302	3,848	4,714	4,986
Flood Mitigation††	278	113	482	640	1,147
Street Lighting	2,638	2,874	3,104	3,668	3,897
Sanitary and Garbage	9,312	10,286	11,234	11,544	11,768
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	7,950	8,604	10,516	10,998	10,299
Baby Health Centres	186	310	324	312	324
Health Services	2,940	3,264	3,698	4,038	4,255
Public Markets	768	808	946	938	935
Libraries	2,032	2,398	2,730	2,826	3,280
Noxious Animals, Weeds Destruction†	432	456	494	550	610
Contributions to: Fire Board	710	704	866	898	895
Bush Fire Fund	112	118	122	130	142
Fire Prevention	482	544	560	600	586
Cattle Straying	146	150	148	138	138
Town Planning†	1,104	1,332	1,318	1,532	1,820
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Public Bodies	436	462	498	466	510
Housing (Construction, Advances)	22	1,372	462	362	392
Council Property, n.e.i.‡	5,054	6,000	6,138	7,282	6,535
Other†	5,964	6,749	8,088	9,502	10,062
Total, Works and Services†	105,904	122,916	135,286	143,628	147,726
Debt Charges—					
Interest on Loans, etc.	4,060	4,518	5,020	5,708	6,545
Repayment of Loans, etc.—					
Sinking Fund	640	726	728	754	806
Principal Instalments	7,218	7,766	8,706	9,426	10,618
Total Debt Charges	11,918	13,010	14,454	15,888	17,969
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services†	117,822	135,926	149,740	159,516	165,695

* Contributions by councils in the metropolitan road district towards the cost of main roads. Other contributions by councils are included in "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."; in many instances, these contributions are effected by constructing road works on behalf of the Main Roads Department.

† Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication—see note ¶, next table.

‡ Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (\$278,000 in 1959, \$84,000 in 1960, \$424,000 in 1961, \$582,000 in 1962, and \$921,000 in 1963).

¶ Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."

Separate particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services during 1963 are given in the next table for county councils and groups of municipalities and shires:—

Table 459. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1963

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Metropolis		New-castle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Metropolis		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Works and Services—							
Administration, n.e.i.	1,388	5,247	558	6,750	4,208	10,958	...
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	4,282	22,863	3,855	31,977	42,208	74,185	...
Contributions to Main Roads Department*	262	4,814	19	4,229	757	4,986	...
Flood Mitigation† . . . . .	...	...	...	182	324	506¶	702
Street Lighting	420	2,558	292	3,068	828	3,897	...
Sanitary and Garbage	989	7,075	885	8,369	3,399	11,768	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	1,428	5,757	796	7,580	2,719	10,299	...
Baby Health Centres	6	197	23	276	48	324	...
Health Services	1,569	2,939	205	3,354	901	4,255	...
Public Markets	626	630	...	822	113	935	...
Libraries	299	1,643	366	2,640	640	3,280	...
Noxious Animals, Weeds Destruction . . . . .	...	30	1	89	411	499¶	215
Contributions to—							
Fire Board	102	707	75	775	119	895	...
Bush Fire Fund . . . . .	...	15	2	15	127	142	...
Fire Prevention . . . . .	...	62	3	68	518	586	...
Cattle Straying	3	35	8	75	62	138	...
Town Planning	188	1,293	99	1,298	419	1,716¶	1,033
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Public Bodies	174	346	22	409	101	510	...
Housing (Construction, Advances)	356	372	...	389	3	392	...
Council Property, n.e.i.‡	926	4,535	761	5,853	682	6,535	...
Other	3,151	5,662	498	7,072	2,966	10,038¶	30
Total, Works and Services	16,168	66,782	8,466	85,292	61,554	146,846¶	1,981
Debt Charges—							
Interest on Loans, etc.	1,034	3,209	406	4,304	1,991	6,294	251
Repayments of Loans, etc.—							
Sinking Fund	624	740	7	796	8	804	2
Principal Instalments	24	4,185	468	5,688	4,729	10,417	201
Total Debt Charges	1,682	8,134	881	10,787	6,728	17,515	454
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services	17,850	74,916	9,347	96,079	68,282	164,361¶	2,435

* See note *, previous table.

† Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (Total Municipalities and Shires, \$302,000; County Councils, \$618,000).

‡ Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.".

¶ Includes contributions to county councils—Flood Mitigation, etc., \$62,000; Noxious Animals and Weeds Destruction, \$104,000; Town Planning, \$929,000; Other, \$6,000; and Total, \$1,101,000.

FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS

In New South Wales, many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; most councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1963, electricity services were provided by 4 municipalities, 2 shires, and 35 county councils. Of these 41 councils, 8 generated electricity, including 7 which also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 33 distributed current purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 22 metropolitan municipalities and 2 metropolitan shires.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire, and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table. The steady decline in the number of councils conducting electricity undertakings has been due mainly to the formation of county councils, which have taken over the separate undertakings of the constituent municipal and shire councils.

Table 460. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue				Surplus
			Sales	Loan Rates	Other	Total	
		\$ thousand					
1953	114	67,082	65,312	352	5,550	71,214	4,132
1954	108	76,820	75,268	456	5,942	81,666	4,846
1955	103	85,262	82,086	488	6,464	89,038	3,776
1956	95	94,746	88,932	574	6,726	96,232	1,486
1957	84	101,948	99,152	648	6,932	106,732	4,784
1958	61	111,764	107,212	722	6,888	114,822	3,058
1959	54	122,338	118,538	648	6,962	126,148	3,810
1960	46	137,230	131,560	824	7,620	140,004	2,774
1961	43	148,380	143,244	962	8,838	153,044	4,664
1962	43	162,136	160,107	1,018	8,431	169,558	7,422
1963	41	173,862	172,486	1,071	9,851	183,408	9,546

Particulars of the revenue, working expenses, capital expenditure, and debt redemption of the electricity undertakings in 1963, and of the electricity purchased and sold by the undertakings in that year, are given on the next page.

Table 461. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Revenue and Expenditure, etc., 1963

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils							Total, All Authorities
		Sydney	Prospect	Mackellar	St. George	Shortland	Illawarra	Other	
		\$ thousand							
Revenue—									
Electricity Sales	3,685	79,829	18,884	4,872	6,382	12,739	6,297	39,800	172,486
Meter Rents, Installations, etc. ..	174	495	1,118	171	145	1,101	241	5,049	8,493
Government Grants	40	...	8	...	...	20	2	1,458	1,358
Loan Rates	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	1,071
Total Revenue	3,900	80,324	20,010	5,043	6,526	13,861	6,540	47,205	183,408
Expenditure—									
Purchases, Distribution, etc. ..	3,193	70,132*	16,540	4,283	5,717	11,846	5,284	33,608	150,604*
Depreciation	294	4,921	825	61	25	616	459	4,855	12,055
Interest	181	3,768	900	257	198	369	320	5,211	11,203
Total Expenditure	3,667	78,821*	18,266	4,601	5,940	12,831	6,063	43,674	173,862*
Capital Expenditure from—									
Loan Funds	474	4,277	3,220	843	470	773	1,143	9,775	20,975
Depreciation Reserve and Revenue Surpluses	327	7,713	501	127	635	1,223	434	3,400	14,360
Total Capital Expenditure ..	801	11,990	3,721	970	1,105	1,996	1,578	13,175	35,335
Provision Made for Debt Redemp- tion	277	2,289	865	219	292	378	315	4,815	9,450
Electricity—									
Generated	11,952								280,232
Purchased	145,085	3,931,254	953,049	229,980	305,807	686,289	293,759	1,454,853	8,000,076
Sold	137,893	3,693,904	891,597	211,710	282,651	652,130	265,303	1,512,922	7,648,110

* Includes provision for loan repayments and developmental works, \$2,017,000.

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1963:—

Table 462. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets, 1963

LIABILITIES					
Council	Capital Debt	Bank Overdraft	Creditors, etc.	Accumulated Funds	Total
	\$ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires ..	3,496	353	425	3,041	7,315
County Councils—					
Sydney	78,686	105	13,146	30,960	122,896
Prospect	18,546	1,479	1,629	7,924	29,578
Mackellar	4,636	1,033	603	2,555	8,827
St. George	3,829	156	1,247	4,867	10,098
Shortland	7,251	663	1,681	9,320	18,915
Illawarra	6,674	351	1,018	2,628	10,670
Other	103,331	5,999	5,673	31,438	146,441
Total, N.S.W.	226,449	10,138	25,421	92,732	354,740

ASSETS					
Council	Land, Plant, etc.	Debtors	Cash, Bank, and Investments		Total
			Reserve Accounts	Other	
	\$ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires ..	6,317	431	223	343	7,315
County Councils—					
Sydney	92,315	9,581	19,384	1,616	122,896
Prospect	23,171	2,366	1,860	2,180	29,578
Mackellar	7,439	877	220	292	8,827
St. George	8,289	862	147	800	10,098
Shortland	16,858	1,239	749	69	18,915
Illawarra	9,252	583	125	710	10,670
Other	127,678	8,748	3,425	6,590	146,441
Total, N.S.W.	291,318	24,688	26,134	12,600	354,740

The capital indebtedness comprises gross loans \$219,218,000, government advances \$6,617,000, and time payment debts \$613,000. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling \$20,987,000) included in assets.

Loans owing in London by the Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000), and sinking fund investments held in London by the Council, are included above in dollars converted at the old mint par rate of exchange of £stg.0.5 to \$A1. In Tables 473, 474, and 475, they have been converted to the Australian currency equivalent at the International Monetary Fund mint par rate of exchange (£stg.0.4 equals \$A1).

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council amounted to \$30,960,000 and comprised General Reserve \$3,725,000, Sinking Fund Reserve \$17,818,000, Insurance Fund Reserve \$1,856,000, Special Provision for Loan Repayment and Development Works, \$7,277,000, and other reserves,

\$283,000. At 31st December, 1963, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand, amounted to \$134,746,000, but this total was reduced to \$92,315,000 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, \$42,432,000.

GAS TRADING FUNDS

The supply of coal gas for lighting and heating in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. The gasworks operated by 23 municipal and shire councils and one county council are situated in country towns.

Table 463. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Revenue Accounts

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue						Surplus or Deficiency (—)
			Sales		Loan Rates	Government Grants	Other	Total	
			Gas	Residuals					
		\$ thousand							
1958	23	2,234	1,314	583	73	12	309	2,290	56
1959	23	2,474	1,483	611	74	54	325	2,547	74
1960	23	2,806	1,699	631	74	58	407	2,869	63
1961	23	2,847	1,789	598	85	64	394	2,929	83
1962	24	3,147	1,987	621	86	74	443	3,211	64
1963	24	3,287	2,072	630	84	161	455	3,402	114

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to \$332,000 in 1963, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc. to \$337,000.

The balance sheets of the municipal, shire, and county council gas trading undertakings at 31st December in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 464. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets

Liabilities	1962	1963	Assets	1962	1963
	\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
Capital Debt	6,268	6,673	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	7,561	8,301
Sundry Creditors, etc.	274	367	Debtors	472	513
Overdrafts	827	861	Outstanding Rates	15	15
Total Liabilities	7,368	7,901	Cash and Investments— Trading Accounts	5	68
			Reserve Accounts	221	256
			Loan Accounts	399	172
Excess of Assets	1,304	1,424	Total Assets	8,672	9,325
Total	8,672	9,325			

In 1963, the capital debt comprised debenture loans \$6,581,000, government advances \$1,000, and time payment debts \$90,000.

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to \$1,071,000 in 1963, including \$901,000 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled \$272,000 in 1963.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, and several water storage systems are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 597. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935, it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed \$7 for water and \$7 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31st December, 1963, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 50 municipalities, 86 shires, and 5 county councils, and country sewerage services by 51 municipalities and 37 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1963:—

Table 465. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Revenue Accounts, 1963

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
\$ thousand							
Revenue—							
Rates Levied	2,896	2,019	342	5,257	2,216	688	2,904
Water Sales	882	505	413	1,799	..	..	..
Government Grants ..	104	253	589	946	378	497	875
Other	275	183	68	526	294	54	349
Total	4,156	2,960	1,411	8,528	2,888	1,239	4,127
Expenditure—							
Management, Working							
Expenses, etc.	2,084	1,159	444	3,688	1,084	288	1,372
Depreciation	433	441	98	972	276	114	390
Interest	1,064	988	399	2,451	795	303	1,098
Total	3,582	2,587	942	7,111	2,155	705	2,860
Surplus	575	373	470	1,417	733	534	1,267

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan funds and government grants, etc., and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1963 are as follows:—

Table 466. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1963

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
\$ thousand							
Capital Expenditure—							
From Loans	1,328	3,280	905	5,513	2,953	861	3,814
Other	287	418	445	1,150	516	530	1,046
Total	1,615	3,698	1,350	6,663	3,469	1,391	4,860
Provision for Debt Redemption	577	339	138	1,053	417	110	528

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated \$53,958,000 (municipalities \$22,416,000, shires \$21,338,000, and county councils \$10,204,000) at 31st December, 1963. An amount of \$25,992,000 for sewerage works comprised \$18,492,000 owing by the municipalities and \$7,499,000 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans \$79,024,000, government advances \$865,000, and time payment debts \$61,000.

ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS

The Local Government Act authorises councils, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by nine municipal and six county councils at the end of 1963.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority abattoirs in the last six years is shown below:—

Table 467. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Abattoirs—Revenue Accounts

Year	Expendi- ture	Revenue				Surplus
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Rates Levied	Other	Total*	
	\$ thousand					
1958	6,944	7,316	14	28	7,358	414
1959	7,416	7,646	22	88	7,756	340
1960	7,460	7,460	26	196	7,682	222
1961	8,282	8,456	26	278	8,760	478
1962	9,390	9,387	26	377	9,790	400
1963	12,052	12,104	27	424	12,555	504

* No Government grants were paid to abattoir funds in these years.

The expenditure for 1963 includes charges for interest \$261,000, and depreciation of assets, \$396,000.

Capital expenditure in 1963 amounted to \$3,244,000, of which \$2,938,000 was financed from loans. Redemptions of capital indebtedness totalled \$321,000.

Assets, valued at \$15,990,000 at 31st December, 1963, included premises, plant, and stores valued at \$12,284,000, and exceeded liabilities by \$4,092,000. The liabilities included loans, government advances, and time payment debts amounting to \$10,189,000.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to \$6,251,000 and expenditure to \$6,235,000 in 1963. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1963 exceeded liabilities by \$1,039,000.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The State Government affords financial assistance to the local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

Assistance to general revenue is paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire. The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at \$400,000, from 1952 to 1954, \$450,000 from 1955 to 1958, \$516,000 in 1959, and \$600,000 from 1960.

The individual areas participate in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act—e.g., the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, and the rate levied.

In addition to endowment, grants by the State are made to councils for specific purposes such as roads, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, the eradication of noxious weeds, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services. Large sums are paid to municipal and shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, most of the omnibus tax proceeds and half the omnibus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. From 1952 to 1964 (when the council was absorbed by the State Planning Authority), the State Government made grants to the Cumberland County Council for its share of the cost of the town planning scheme.

Moneys paid to local government authorities for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils.

Table 468. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants*

Year	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Metropolis	Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
1953	1,316	348	10,644	2,794	9,514	722	13,030
1954	1,498	386	12,448	3,242	11,090	810	15,142
1955	1,854	318	15,610	3,788	13,994	988	18,770
1956	2,206	348	17,020	3,940	15,634	1,250	20,824
1957	1,964	444	19,168	3,778	17,798	1,488	23,064
1958	2,168	784	19,136	4,678	17,410	1,918	24,006
1959	2,738	756	21,122	5,048	19,568	2,070	26,686
1960	4,664	850	24,294	7,726	22,082	2,020	31,828
1961	5,800	968	25,648	8,930	23,486	2,114	34,530
1962	4,721	1,054	25,674	8,192	23,257	2,793	34,242
1963	3,359	816	28,272	7,546	24,901	3,142	35,590

* Comprises financial assistance grants (endowment, Commonwealth roads grants, etc.) and reimbursements for works carried out by councils as agents for the Main Roads Department.

A classification of moneys paid by the State or Commonwealth Government to local authorities, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Payments to the trading funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works and extensions.

Table 469. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants*—Objects

Year	Ordinary Services			Trading Funds		Total
	Endow- ment	Main Roads	Other	Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs	Water and Sewerage	
\$ thousand						
1953	402	5,842	5,002	636	1,148	13,030
1954	400	7,736	5,080	820	1,106	15,142
1955	446	9,428	6,656	1,058	1,182	18,770
1956	446	10,562	6,990	1,164	1,662	20,824
1957	448	11,246	8,868	1,274	1,228	23,064
1958	452	11,690	9,482	1,202	1,180	24,006
1959	588	13,148	10,166	1,384	1,400	26,686
1960	604	16,892	11,402	1,328	1,602	31,828
1961	600	17,338	13,674	1,326	1,592	34,530
1962	600	16,146	14,026	1,422	2,048	34,242
1963	600	15,276	16,375	1,519	1,821	35,590

* See note *, Table 468. Details of "ordinary services" grants to councils are given in Table 455.

LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:—

(i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies ;

(ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable cash advances by the State, and debts incurred to the Commonwealth and State Governments (including the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.) for the cost of works and services performed and materials supplied or for the purchase of assets on terms.

(iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

BORROWING POWERS

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods viz., by limited overdraft and by renewal and ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income (exclusive of government grants other than endowment) in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals, and ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised. A renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division (also the municipality of Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was \$13,789,000 at 30th June, 1965.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary works applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is \$10,000, and the total liability for ratepayer's advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond ten years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

LOAN EXPENDITURE

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local government authorities in the last six years from loans, government advances, and time payment debts:—

Table 470. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Item of Expenditure	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$ thousand					
Ordinary Services—						
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	5,814	6,876	7,260	7,506	10,226	10,455
Flood Mitigation Works	62	152	100	100	256	283
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	516	932	1,424	1,450	1,782	2,004
Council Properties and Plant—						
Sanitary and Garbage	120	92	108	36	106	73
Baby Health Centres	4	2	34	30	2	35
Libraries	120	124	40	66	204	193
Public Markets	50	38	56	172	256	229
Parking Facilities	920	630	300	476	396	478
Other	3,578	4,338	4,738	4,846	5,270	6,935
Housing: Construction	68	18	14	80	...	...
Advances	76	212	308	270	434	607
Town Planning	498	418	598	584	708	1,075
Other	118	260	156	230	216	359
Total, Ordinary Services	11,882	14,002	15,188	15,846	19,856	22,725
Trading Undertakings—						
Electricity	18,264	19,396	22,914	19,876	26,406	20,975
Gas	658	1,514	854	574	1,016	901
Abattoirs	388	338	536	494	1,536	2,978
Water Supply—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	98	...	208	510	492	50
Other	2,240	2,758	3,850	4,594	4,836	5,463
Sewerage—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	430	152	210	298	290	1,160
Other	1,208	1,394	1,728	1,910	2,410	2,654
Total Trading Undertakings	23,286	25,552	30,300	28,256	36,986	34,182
All Services—						
Expenditure from Loans	30,104	35,172	41,844	42,590	54,606	54,896
Expenditure from Government Advances	4,552	3,802	2,972	492	374	750
Time Payment Debts Contracted	512	580	672	1,020	1,862	1,261
Total, All Services	35,168	39,554	45,488	44,102	56,842	56,907

The particulars given in Tables 470 to 472 relate only to new loan expenditure on works and services. Repayments of old loans, government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds are excluded.

Contributions to the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board for new water supply and sewerage works (as shown in the above table) include amounts charged to councils' general funds (water supply: \$174,000 in 1960, \$270,000 in 1961, and \$72,000 in 1962; sewerage: \$200,000 in 1958, \$152,000 in 1959, \$50,000 in 1962, and \$950,000 in 1963).

Expenditure from government advances includes new debt incurred to the Electricity Commission for the purchase of transmission assets (\$4,432,000 in 1958, \$3,778,000 in 1959, \$2,364,000 in 1960, \$484,000 in 1961, \$348,000 in 1962, and \$505,000 in 1963). The balance of the expenditure from government advances in 1963 was on ordinary services (\$250,000 on plant and property) and abattoirs (\$40,000).

Time payment debts contracted in 1963 comprised \$1,214,000 for ordinary services (\$21,000 for roads, bridges, etc., \$41,000 for parks, etc., \$223,000 for town planning, \$33,000 for markets, \$129,000 for parking facilities, and \$767,000 for "properties and plant—other") and \$47,000 for trading undertakings (\$36,000 for electricity, \$4,000 for sewerage, and \$8,000 for water supply).

The total loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in the State during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 471. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	1,360	1,234	1,196	1,242	634	530
Other Municipalities and Shires	4,182	4,194	4,922	5,366	7,522	8,877
Total, Metropolis	5,542	5,428	6,118	6,608	8,156	9,407
Newcastle (City)	292	210	190	566	762	621
Greater Wollongong (City)	592	788	404	414	776	1,138
Other Municipalities and Shires	10,418	12,660	14,834	15,564	18,236	20,612
Total: Municipalities*	10,908	11,502	12,422	13,912	16,182	18,854
Shires*	5,936	7,584	9,124	9,240	11,748	12,924
Municipalities and Shires*	16,844	19,086	21,546	23,152	27,930	31,778
County Councils*	18,324	20,468	23,942	20,950	28,912	25,129
Total, N.S.W.—						
Expenditure from Loans	30,104	35,172	41,844	42,590	54,606	54,896
Expenditure from Government Advances	4,552	3,802	2,972	492	374	750
Time Payment Debts Contracted	512	580	672	1,020	1,862	1,261
Total	35,168	39,554	45,488	44,102	56,842	56,907

* Comparison is affected by amalgamation of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

A classification of the loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in 1963 is given in the following table:—

Table 472. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted, 1963

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Metropolis		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Metropolis		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Ordinary Services—							
Roads Bridges, Drains, etc.	347	6,270	371	7,379	3,076	10,455	...
Flood Mitigation Works ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	112	786	161	1,338	666	2,004	...
Council Properties and Plant—							
Sanitary and Garbage ..	...	3	...	33	41	73	...
Baby Health Centres ..	...	15	...	20	15	35	...
Libraries ..	...	98	13	185	8	193	...
Public Markets ..	...	...	...	112	117	229	...
Parking Facilities ..	2	325	60	477	...	478	...
Other ..	69	1,889	118	2,963	3,972	6,935	...
Housing—							
Construction ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advances ..	...	...	...	284	323	607	...
Town Planning ..	...	...	302	304	107	411	663
Other ..	...	20	3	145	198	342	16
Total, Ordinary Services	530	9,407	1,029	13,239	8,523	21,762	963
Trading Undertakings—							
Electricity ..	...	...	...	221	252	474	20,501
Gas ..	...	...	...	846	7	854	47
Abattoirs ..	...	...	79	265	...	265	2,713
Water Supply—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	...	...	...	50	...	50	...
Other ..	...	...	...	1,278	3,280	4,558	905
Sewerage—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	...	...	650	1,160	...	1,160	...
Other ..	...	...	...	1,793	861	2,654	...
Total, Trading Undertakings ..	...	...	729	5,614	4,401	10,015	24,167
All Services—							
Expenditure from Loans	530	9,148	1,691	18,332	12,235	30,567	24,329
Expenditure from Government Advances	...	...	...	14	190	204	545
Time Payment Debts Contracted ..	...	259	67	507	499	1,006	255
Total, All Services ..	530	9,407	1,758	18,854	12,924	31,778	25,129

LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

At 31st December, 1963, the *gross* loan debt of local government authorities in New South Wales totalled \$446,199,000, against which were held sinking fund balances of \$31,500,000. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to \$414,700,000. With amounts owing for repayable government advances (\$10,950,000) and time payment debts (\$2,988,000), a total net long-term indebtedness amounted to \$428,638,000.

Table 473. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt, 1963

Particulars	Loan Debt			Government Advances	Time Payment Debts	Total Net Debt
	Gross Amount	Sinking Fund	Net Amount			
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)* ..	22,555	7,935	14,621	...	...	14,621
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	48,365	2,086	46,279	165	704	47,148
Total, Metropolis ..	70,921	10,021	60,900	165	704	61,768
Newcastle (City) ..	3,408	13	3,395	...	20	3,415
Greater Wollongong (City) ..	5,966	...	5,966	...	91	6,057
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	126,283	319	125,964	3,592	1,232	130,788
Total—						
Municipalities ..	139,315	10,302	129,013	3,345	1,183	133,540
Shires ..	67,263	50	67,213	412	864	68,489
Municipalities and Shires ..	206,578	10,353	196,226	3,757	2,046	202,029
County Councils—						
Sydney ..	79,077	18,530	60,548	1,109	...	61,657
Other ..	160,544	2,618	157,926	6,085	941	164,952
Total ..	239,621	21,147	218,474	7,194	941	226,609
Total, N.S.W.* ..	446,199	31,500	414,700	10,950	2,988	428,638

* See text below table.

The gross loan debt at 31st December, 1963 comprised \$436,199,000 owing in Australia and \$10,000,000 owing in London. Throughout these tables, the loans owing in London by the City of Sydney (£stg.1,811,600 in each year to 1962 and £stg.1,000,000 in 1963) and the Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000 in each year), and sinking fund investments held in London by these councils, have been converted to Australian currency equivalent at the International Monetary Fund mint par rate of exchange (£stg.0.4 = \$A1).

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1963, they were equivalent to 35 per cent. and 23 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The following table shows particulars of the long-term debt at the end of each of the last six years:—

Table 474. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt

At 31st Decem- ber	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils*	Total*
	Metropolis		Newcastle and Greater Wollon- gong (Cities)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total			
	Sydney (City)*	Other Municipal- ities and Shires			Municipal- ities	Shires		
\$ thousand								
GROSS LOAN DEBT								
1958	21,718	31,518	4,792	77,554	97,678	37,904	145,380	280,962
1959	21,914	33,256	5,398	82,318	102,116	40,770	162,032	304,918
1960	22,620	35,286	6,088	92,992	108,636	48,350	178,282	335,268
1961	23,406	36,504	6,162	99,628	113,768	51,932	192,470	358,170
1962	24,110	41,934	7,072	113,256	126,468	59,904	215,166	401,538
1963	22,555	48,365	9,374	126,283	139,315	67,263	239,621	446,199
NET LOAN DEBT†								
1958	14,548	30,034	4,792	77,404	88,918	37,860	130,898	257,676
1959	14,260	31,580	5,398	82,148	92,646	40,740	146,514	279,900
1960	14,384	33,456	6,086	92,790	98,400	48,316	161,430	308,146
1961	14,536	34,594	6,158	99,388	102,778	51,898	174,330	329,006
1962	14,650	39,964	7,066	112,946	114,770	59,856	195,439	370,065
1963	14,621	46,279	9,361	125,964	129,013	67,213	218,474	414,700
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES								
1958	...	24	...	3,896	3,642	278	6,450	10,370
1959	...	20	...	4,042	3,602	460	9,146	13,208
1960	...	364	...	4,020	3,876	508	10,214	14,598
1961	...	338	...	3,860	3,760	438	9,346	13,544
1962	...	310	...	3,612	3,614	308	8,166	12,088
1963	...	165	...	3,592	3,345	412	7,194	10,950
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS								
1958	...	296	52	912	654	606	134	1,394
1959	...	304	52	882	562	676	150	1,388
1960	...	282	46	866	536	658	360	1,554
1961	...	550	98	782	798	632	350	1,780
1962	...	784	76	1,112	1,186	786	1,038	3,010
1963	...	704	111	1,232	1,183	864	941	2,988
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡								
1958	14,548	30,354	4,844	82,212	93,214	38,744	137,482	269,440
1959	14,260	31,904	5,450	87,072	96,810	41,876	155,810	294,496
1960	14,384	34,102	6,132	97,676	102,812	49,482	172,004	324,298
1961	14,536	35,482	6,256	104,030	107,336	52,968	184,026	344,330
1962	14,650	41,058	7,142	117,670	119,570	60,950	204,643	385,162
1963	14,621	47,148	9,472	130,788	133,540	68,489	226,609	428,638

* See text following Table 473.

† Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

‡ Sum of "Net Loan Debt", "Government Advances", and "Time Payment Debts"

The following table shows the amount of indebtedness in each of the last eleven years classified by services:—

Table 475. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt Classified by Services

At 31st December	Ordinary Services*	Electricity Fund*	Gas Fund	Abattoir Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Total*
\$ thousand							
NET LOAN DEBT†							
1953	47,552	80,516	1,082	746	20,752	8,564	159,258‡
1954	52,950	90,994	1,250	972	24,078	10,072	180,358‡
1955	59,370	100,080	1,620	1,038	27,632	11,270	201,048‡
1956	65,910	106,584	1,922	1,182	30,428	12,726	218,786‡
1957	70,310	118,116	2,594	1,436	31,694	14,356	238,534‡
1958	76,830	127,008	2,884	1,600	33,224	16,106	257,676‡
1959	82,086	138,640	4,554	1,886	35,518	17,196	279,900‡
1960	90,628	151,680	5,152	2,122	39,860	18,704	308,146
1961	95,206	162,916	5,476	2,388	42,724	20,296	329,006
1962	107,416	181,795	6,050	3,884	48,076	22,844	370,065
1963	122,383	199,732	6,559	7,105	53,045	25,876	414,700
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES							
1953	344	...	2	2,266	670	142	3,424
1954	234	...	2	2,576	740	138	3,690
1955	276	1,674	2	2,834	810	138	5,734
1956	150	1,648	2	3,166	882	132	5,980
1957	102	1,622	2	3,368	882	126	6,102
1958	86	5,914	2	3,376	870	122	10,370
1959	92	8,828	2	3,308	864	114	13,208
1960	540	9,822	2	3,272	854	108	14,598
1961	504	8,906	2	3,190	842	100	13,544
1962	436	7,678	2	3,082	796	94	12,088
1963	452	6,617	1	3,014	778	87	10,950
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS							
1953	298	46	...	...	...	...	344
1954	416	60	...	...	...	...	476
1955	598	36	...	...	...	2	636
1956	880	24	44	...	2	2	952
1957	1,172	22	198	...	2	...	1,394
1958	1,202	16	164	8	2	2	1,394
1959	1,212	36	116	4	14	6	1,388
1960	1,294	132	110	...	14	4	1,554
1961	1,540	166	2	60	10	2	1,780
1962	1,946	822	180	40	12	10	3,010
1963	2,204	613	90	20	44	16	2,988
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡							
1953	48,194	80,562	1,084	3,012	21,422	8,706	163,026‡
1954	53,600	91,054	1,252	3,548	24,818	10,210	184,524‡
1955	60,244	101,790	1,622	3,872	28,442	11,410	207,418‡
1956	66,940	108,256	1,968	4,348	31,312	12,860	225,718‡
1957	71,584	119,760	2,794	4,804	32,578	14,482	246,030‡
1958	78,118	132,938	3,050	4,984	34,096	16,230	269,440‡
1959	83,390	147,504	4,672	5,198	36,396	17,316	294,496‡
1960	92,462	161,634	5,264	5,394	40,728	18,816	324,298
1961	97,250	171,988	5,480	5,638	43,576	20,398	344,330
1962	109,798	190,295	6,232	7,006	48,884	22,948	385,162
1963	125,039	206,962	6,650	10,139	53,867	25,979	428,638

* See text following Table 473.

† Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

‡ Sum of "Net Loan Debt", "Government Advances", and "Time Payment Debts".

‡ Includes Buildings Materials Trading Fund: \$46,000 in 1953, \$42,000 in 1954, \$38,000 in 1955, \$34,000 in 1956, \$28,000 in 1957, \$24,000 in 1958, and \$20,000 in 1959.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders (where loans, etc. are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments) and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances (where loans are of fixed term). Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table 476. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Repayment of Long-term Debt

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	542	546	552	634	678	648
Other Municipalities and Shires . .	2,572	2,684	3,170	3,402	3,630	4,282
Total, Metropolis	3,114	3,230	3,722	4,036	4,308	4,930
Newcastle (City)	216	228	218	260	184	247
Greater Wollongong (City)	176	182	210	234	270	309
Other Municipalities and Shires . .	5,556	5,914	5,880	6,550	7,164	7,931
Total—						
Municipalities	5,358	5,686	6,066	6,656	7,120	8,091
Shires	3,704	3,868	3,964	4,424	4,806	5,326
Municipalities and Shires	9,062	9,554	10,030	11,080	11,926	13,417
County Councils	4,538	6,006	7,610	8,258	9,272	9,631
Total, N.S.W.—						
Repayment of Loans—						
Sinking Fund	12,784	2,044	2,210	2,406	2,760	2,696
Principal Repaid		12,122	13,418	14,562	16,010	17,596
Repayment of Government Advances	250	834	1,476	1,470	1,546	1,723
Repayment of Time Payment Debts	566	560	536	900	882	1,033
Total Repayments	13,600	15,560	17,640	19,338	21,198	23,048

DEBT CHARGES

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest (including exchange on interest payable oversea) on gross loan debt, government advances, time payment debts, and bank overdrafts, and provisions for redemption of debt as described in the text above Table 476. Particulars of the interest charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 477. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Interest Charges

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	842	844	888	948	1,016	1,034
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,222	1,344	1,452	1,612	1,856	2,204
Total, Metropolis	2,064	2,188	2,340	2,560	2,871	3,238
Newcastle (City)	74	108	102	108	131	166
Greater Wollongong (City)	168	176	190	204	233	280
Other Municipalities and Shires	3,604	3,822	4,354	4,770	5,493	6,281
Total—						
Municipalities	4,140	4,374	4,768	5,140	5,831	6,587
Shires	1,770	1,920	2,218	2,502	2,898	3,378
Municipalities and Shires	5,910	6,294	6,986	7,642	8,728	9,965
County Councils	6,568	7,710	8,638	9,804	10,976	11,930
Total N.S.W.	12,478	14,004	15,624	17,446	19,704	21,895

In the following table, the debt charges in each of the last six years are classified by services:—

Table 478. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Debt Charges Classified by Services

Year	Gross Debt Charges							Net Debt Charges, All Services ↑
	Ordinary Services		Trading, Water, and Sewerage Funds		Total, All Services			
	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Total	
	\$ thousand							
1958	3,716	7,306	8,762	6,294	12,478	13,600	26,078	25,632
1959	4,060	7,858	9,944	7,702	14,004	15,560	29,564	29,402
1960	4,518	8,492	11,106	9,148	15,624	17,640	33,264	33,006
1961	5,020	9,434	12,426	9,904	17,446	19,338	36,784	36,606
1962	5,708	10,180	13,996	11,018	19,704	21,198	40,902	40,724
1963	6,545	11,424	15,350	11,624	21,895	23,048	44,943	44,704

* See text preceding Table 476.

† "Net Debt Charges" are ascertained by subtracting from "Gross Debt Charges" (shown in preceding columns) amounts received from the Government for interest and debt redemption.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 561.

The last ordinary triennial elections of aldermen and councillors were held on 4th December, 1965. Separate ballots were held, concurrently with the ordinary elections, for the election of the Lord Mayors of Sydney and

Newcastle, the mayors of Greater Wollongong and eight other municipalities, and the presidents of two shires; in another municipality and two other shires there was no contest for the office of mayor or president.

Particulars relating to the 1965 elections are given in the next table. The candidates at the separate mayoral and presidential elections (3 in the City of Sydney, 2 in Newcastle, 5 in Wollongong, and 31 in other municipalities and shires) and the vacancies to be filled at these elections are included in the table, but the voting results are excluded; the proportion of voters (444,894) to electors enrolled (577,453) for these elections was 77.0 per cent. (72.5 per cent. in the City of Sydney), and the proportion of formal votes (426,298) to total votes (444,894) was 95.8 per cent. (95.8 per cent. in the City of Sydney).

Table 479. Municipal and Shire Elections, 1965*

Particulars	Metropolis		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires			Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
Electors Enrolled—							
Ratepayers	29,281	761,601	87,822	561,638	940,461	499,881	1,440,342
Other	71,090	680,445	76,638	450,863	937,240	341,796	1,279,036
Total Electors	100,371	1,442,046	164,460	1,012,501	1,877,701	841,677	2,719,378
Aldermen or Councillors —							
Elected after Contest	21	404	38	1,175	971	667	1,638
Returned Unopposed .. .. .	...	33	...	478	61	450	511
Vacant Seats .. .. .	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
Total in Full Councils*	21	437	38	1,659	1,032	1,123	2,155
Contested Elections —							
Seats	21	404	38	1,175	971	667	1,638
Candidates*	108	1,250	113	2,098	2,285	1,284	3,569
Electors Enrolled	100,371	1,350,313	164,460	849,898	1,779,762	685,280	2,465,042
Electors who Voted —							
Formally	65,615	926,626	126,919	560,916	1,233,238	446,838	1,680,076
Informally	7,115	79,762	11,789	36,303	110,967	24,002	134,969
Total Voters	72,730	1,006,388	138,708	597,219	1,344,205	470,840	1,815,045
Proportion of—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ratepayers to Electors Enrolled	29.2	52.8	53.4	55.5	50.1	59.4	53.0
Voters to Electors	72.5	74.5	84.3	70.3	75.5	68.7	73.6
Formal to Total Votes	90.2	92.1	91.5	93.9	91.7	94.9	92.6

* See text above.

All seats were contested in 116 councils (80 municipalities and 36 shires) and no seats were contested in 18 councils. In the remaining 90 councils (8 municipalities and 82 shires), some but not all seats were contested, and there were 6 unfilled vacancies.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services in an area which extends over 4,377 square miles and covers the County of Cumberland, the City of Greater Wollongong, and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. It supplies water to an estimated population of 2,660,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 1,930,000.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of seven years, and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of the municipalities and shires concerned and hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies, and one member is elected by aldermen and councillors of each group.

The Board's water catchment areas extend over an area of 3,860 square miles (Upper Nepean, 347 square miles; Woronora, 33 square miles; Warragamba, 3,480 square miles), and include 2,043 square miles of the Warragamba catchment which are outside the Board's service area but subject to its control in respect of water disposal and pollution. The capacity of the Board's ten storage reservoirs is 577,122,000,000 gallons, and there are 167 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 650,067,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 480. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Services

Year ended 30th June	Water Supply				Sewerage		Length of Stormwater Drains
	Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Mains	Consumption		Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Sewers	
			During Year	Daily Average			
	No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles	Miles
1955	513,855	5,656	59,064	161.8	334,280	3,252	175
1956	531,977	5,788	63,791	174.3	344,655	3,349	175
1957	545,992	5,904	71,530	196.0	353,800	3,462	175
1958	561,934	6,055	67,016	183.6	364,762	3,628	180
1959	579,900	6,246	72,624	198.9	379,069	3,791	179
1960	598,893	6,450	73,529	200.9	395,869	4,021	179
1961	620,944	6,664	79,988	219.1	412,034	4,231	180
1962	634,139	6,945	80,556	220.7	426,333	4,489	178
1963	653,674	7,173	85,282	233.6	451,997	4,763	179
1964	669,948	7,397	93,211	255.0	475,735	5,074	179
1965	693,185	7,649	105,892	290.0	501,389	5,328	179

Rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 4.17c in the \$ from 1951-52 to 1959-60, 3.96c in 1960-61, 4.17c from 1961-62 to 1963-64, and 3.75c in 1964-65. For sewerage, the rate was 3.96c in the \$ from 1954-55 to 1956-57, 3.75c from 1957-58 to 1960-61, and 3.96c from 1961-62 to 1964-65.

Where properties are serviced with water through a meter, the Board imposes an additional charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. This charge was 17.5c per excess thousand gallons from 1952-53 to 1955-56, 22.5c from 1956-57 to 1959-60, 25c in 1960-61, and 27.5c from 1961-62. The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a notional charge per thousand gallons; the charge was 17.5c from 1952-53 to 1955-56, 22.5c from 1956-57 to 1959-60, 25c in 1960-61, and 30c from 1961-62.

Where water is supplied without a meter (mostly to areas not exceeding 1,000 square feet), the Board imposes a special annual fee, which was increased from \$1.50 in 1951-52 to \$2.50 in 1956-57.

Stormwater drainage rates are so fixed as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest, and sinking fund charges. The rate was 0.36c in the \$ on assessed annual value from 1950-51 to 1955-56, 0.47c from 1956-57 to 1963-64, and 0.52c in 1964-65. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and of repayable advances and grants received from the State Government. Expenditure from these sources amounted to \$39,446,000 in 1963-64 and \$42,801,000 in 1964-65. These amounts exclude works expenditure from the renewals reserve account, which is referred to on page 601.

The capital debt of the Board, at 30th June, 1965 amounted to \$440,941,000, against which were balances in loan repayment sinking fund totalling \$55,066,000.

**Table 481. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board:
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1965**

Particulars	Water	Sewerage	Drainage	Total
	\$ thousand			
Debt to Government—				
State Government	62,811	49,357	...	112,168
Commonwealth Government	235	...	...	235
Total	63,047	49,357	...	112,404
Loans owing by Board ..	207,678	116,697	4,162	328,538
Less Sinking Fund ..	36,397	17,705	963	55,066
Net Loan Debt	171,280	98,992	3,199	273,472
Total Net Capital Debt ..	234,327	148,349	3,199	385,875

The debt to the State Government comprises the principal outstanding at 30th June, 1965 in respect of debt assumed by the Board on its inception in 1925 (\$19,548,000), advances made between 1925 and 1928 before the Board commenced to raise its own loans (\$5,023,000), unemployment relief advances (\$657,000), and advances made between 1952 and 1965 (\$86,940,000). The Board is required to pay interest on the debt and also a proportion of the exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges on the State's public debt. The rate of interest on the original debt and on the advances made between 1925 and 1928 is 3½ per cent.; on unemployment relief advances, the rates are 3 or 4 per cent., and on advances made since 1952, interest is charged at the average rate paid on the public debt each year.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands rateable for that service. A sinking fund provision of at least 0.5 per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

At 30th June, 1965, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was \$328,538,000, all of which was owing in Australia. The rates of interest on the debt outstanding were as follows:—

Interest Rate	Amount	Interest Rate	Amount	Interest Rate	Amount
Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.
No interest	238	4·875	26,487	5·438	1,631
3·250	8,749	4·879	200	5·479	100
3·375	3,081	4·938	970	5·500	93,710
3·500	16	5·000	27,719	5·625	56
3·625	5	5·062	253	5·750	31,305
4·125	3,000	5·125	21,958	5·812	60
4·250	20	5·250	38,228	5·875	24,386
4·625	400	5·312	200		
4·750	18,377	5·375	27,391		
Total					328,538

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 482. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Debt at 30th June	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals *	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1955	126,741	7,786	10,830	4,477	1,210	4,238	870	10,795	35·4
1956	138,205	8,840	11,848	4,567	1,010	4,813	1,452	11,842	5·9
1957	148,754	10,616	14,230	4,930	1,624	5,512	2,159	14,225	4·8
1958	166,410	12,293	16,853	5,494	2,420	6,528	2,391	16,833	20·1
1959	182,432	13,841	18,180	5,478	2,560	7,392	2,740	18,169	11·0
1960	199,811	15,599	19,863	5,791	2,720	8,195	3,154	19,860	2·6
1961	217,784	16,374	21,635	6,592	2,040	9,349	3,643	21,623	11·6
1962	232,063	19,141	24,786	7,829	2,490	10,275	4,186	24,780	6·2
1963	247,884	21,514	27,655	8,509	3,680	11,184	4,266	27,638	16·6
1964	256,920	24,764	31,176	9,618	4,960	12,025	4,553	31,156	20·1
1965	270,724	24,662	32,485	10,331	4,820	12,525	4,801	32,477	8·3
SEWERAGE									
1955	53,646	5,470	5,868	3,408	150	1,902	396	5,857	10·7
1956	56,827	6,086	6,506	3,804	90	1,997	609	6,500	5·0
1957	59,760	7,297	7,853	4,662	96	2,212	879	7,850	3·8
1958	64,100	8,128	8,707	5,208	120	2,449	928	8,704	2·8
1959	69,083	9,132	9,696	5,386	540	2,735	1,028	9,689	7·6
1960	79,460	10,185	10,781	5,962	480	3,145	1,193	10,780	1·1
1961	89,631	11,475	12,107	6,583	380	3,687	1,454	12,104	2·5
1962	105,388	13,482	14,069	7,336	440	4,482	1,797	14,055	14·2
1963	124,518	15,401	15,712	7,593	560	5,510	2,041	15,704	7·9
1964	146,140	18,172	18,744	8,386	1,460	6,351	2,540	18,737	7·3
1965	166,054	20,549	21,207	8,966	1,800	7,436	3,001	21,203	3·6
DRAINAGE									
1955	2,481	261	317	180	40	79	16	315	2·2
1956	2,571	289	345	192	40	83	27	342	3·4
1957	2,741	436	515	266	130	74	42	511	3·7
1958	2,740	494	583	322	120	92	42	576	7·3
1959	2,667	540	610	255	220	88	41	604	6·0
1960	2,714	597	681	256	270	104	41	671	9·3
1961	2,830	663	753	334	260	110	40	743	9·8
1962	2,921	704	796	346	260	134	44	784	12·0
1963	3,374	779	824	388	240	144	47	820	4·0
1964	4,145	861	940	410	300	173	52	934	5·6
1965	4,162	1,112	1,198	510	420	205	58	1,193	4·7

* Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

In addition to the annual transfers from revenue shown in the table, the renewals reserve account received other credits (mainly from revenue surpluses) of \$40,000 in 1963-64 and \$23,000 in 1964-65. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to \$2,942,000 in 1963-64 and \$4,452,000 in 1964-65, and the balance held in renewals reserve was \$10,751,000 at 30th June, 1965.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, and three shires.

Water is obtained from the Chichester and Grahamstown Reservoirs and (by extraction) from sandbeds at Tomago and Nelson Bay-Anna Bay. The Chichester Reservoir, on the Chichester River, has a storage capacity of 5,000,000,000 gallons and draws water from a catchment area of 76 square miles; its average daily delivery during 1964-65 was 16,780,000 gallons. The Grahamstown Dam, at present under construction, will ultimately provide a storage with a capacity of 40,000,000,000 gallons and a daily delivery of 37,000,000 gallons; its average daily supply during its period of operations in 1964-65 was 11,230,000 gallons. The sandbeds at Tomago extend over 36 square miles, and those at Nelson Bay-Anna Bay over 8 square miles; the average daily supply from the extraction works during 1964-65 was 16,380,000 and 440,000 gallons, respectively. The Board has 98 service reservoirs in its reticulation area, with a total capacity of 119,948,000 gallons. It supplies water to an estimated population of 317,000, and sewerage services to a population of 233,000.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board during the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 483. Hunter District Water and Sewerage: Services

Year ended 30th June	Water Supply				Sewerage	
	Occupied Lands Connected	Length of Mains	Consumption		Properties Connected	Length of Sewer
			During Year	Daily Average		
No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles	
1955	73,770	1,322	9,179	25.1	49,093	640
1956	76,272	1,354	9,945	27.2	50,209	655
1957	77,380	1,369	10,768	29.5	51,101	677
1958	78,954	1,410	10,753	29.5	52,311	714
1959	81,398	1,439	10,281	28.2	53,619	726
1960	84,497	1,460	10,474	28.6	55,644	774
1961	86,032	1,483	10,854	29.7	58,631	805
1962	87,792	1,512	11,555	31.7	61,362	852
1963	89,283	1,551	13,352	36.6	63,707	897
1964	91,616	1,590	13,336	36.4	66,560	930
1965	93,646	1,622	15,139	41.5	68,764	976

The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires and hold office for four years.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. The sewerage rate was 6.25c in the \$ on premises and 5c in the \$ on vacant land in 1953-54 and 1954-55, 5.625 c and 4.375c, respectively, in 1955-56 to 1957-58, and 5.21c and 3.96c, respectively, from 1958-59 to 1964-65. The water rate was 8.33c on premises and 7.08c on vacant land in 1953-54 and 1954-55, 7.71c and 6.46c, respectively, in 1955-56 to 1957-58, and 7.29c and 6.04c, respectively, from 1958-59 to 1964-65. A stormwater drainage rate was 0.83c in the \$1 on the assessed annual value of areas drained from 1947-48 to 1954-55 and 0.625c since 1955-56.

Where properties are served with water through a meter, the Board imposes an additional charge for water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. Unless fixed by special agreement, this charge was 20c per excess thousand gallons from 1952-53 to 1955-56, 25c from 1956-57 to 1961-62, and 27.5c from 1962-63. The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a charge equal to the current charge for excess thousand gallons.

The net capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1965 was \$65,199,000, comprising \$13,374,000 owing to the State Government and \$51,825,000 in respect of loans raised by the Board. The gross amount owing in respect of loans was \$56,331,000, but this was offset by \$4,506,000 held in sinking fund for repayment.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or oversea, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans, and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board, and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State, together with a proportion of exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. Interest is charged at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the debt to the State incurred before 1958-59, and, on advances made since 1958-59, at the average rate paid on the public debt each year. At 30th June, 1965, the nominal rates of interest on loans raised by the Board, all of which were owing in Australia, were as follows:—

<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.
3.375	1,000	5.125	7,614	5.750	1,111
4.125	700	5.250	1,092	5.812	7
4.875	6,036	5.312	82	5.875	8,488
4.938	2	5.375	1,297		
5.000	1,578	5.438	126		
5.062	3	5.500	27,197		
				Total	56,331

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and State Government grants. Expenditure from these sources amounted to \$6,305,000 in 1963-64 and \$6,106,000 in 1964-65. Expenditure on works from the renewals reserve is shown on the next page.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 484. Hunter District Water, Sewerage, and Drainage: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Debt at 30th June	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals *	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1960	34,593	2,196	3,205	1,355	182	1,122	542	3,201	3.9
1961	38,759	2,257	3,287	1,435	201	1,276	370	3,282	5.3
1962	42,134	2,611	3,739	1,545	224	1,562	400	3,731	8.3
1963	45,507	2,720	3,968	1,673	...	1,802	489	3,964	4.6
1964	49,087	2,934	4,182	1,793	...	1,960	428	4,181	1.2
1965	52,233	3,025	4,386	1,985	...	2,050	465	4,500	(—)114.7
SEWERAGE									
1960	10,217	1,237	1,271	662	128	337	137	1,264	6.3
1961	11,417	1,332	1,368	754	78	436	99	1,366	1.6
1962	12,741	1,576	1,610	801	157	516	124	1,599	11.4
1963	13,857	1,688	1,721	886	...	603	228	1,717	3.8
1964	15,454	1,863	1,896	954	60	664	214	1,891	4.3
1965	16,794	1,960	1,991	992	40	720	229	1,982	9.1
STORMWATER DRAINAGE									
1960	467	86	100	44	24	18	7	92	7.5
1961	498	89	103	50	15	21	4	90	12.6
1962	532	105	117	49	15	23	5	92	25.6
1963	567	108	123	56	25	26	5	112	10.7
1964	712	113	127	68	16	29	6	119	8.1
1965	751	116	132	65	17	37	6	125	6.6

* Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

Actual expenditure on renewals from the renewals reserve account was \$60,000 in 1963-64 and \$83,000 in 1964-65. At 30th June, 1965, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of \$3,174,000.

OVERSEA TRADE

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Commonwealth Departments of Trade and Industry, Customs and Excise, and Primary Industry.

The functions of the Department of Trade and Industry relate to the formulation of oversea trade policies, and include overall responsibility for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, export development, and the provision of advice to the Government on the more general aspects of tariff policy.

The Department of Customs and Excise is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Industry in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Controls

Under an import licensing scheme introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1939, no goods could be imported into Australia unless a licence for their importation had been issued or they had been specifically exempted from control.

The import licensing controls were progressively relaxed during the early post-war years, and by the end of 1950, almost all imports from non-dollar areas (except Japan) had been exempted from control.

During 1951-52, the value of exports fell heavily (reflecting a fall in wool prices), the value of imports reached a record level, and Australia's international monetary reserves were seriously depleted. In March, 1952, the import licensing controls were again extended to cover (with minor exceptions) imports from all sources. In subsequent years, the restrictions were eased or intensified from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international reserves.

The licensing controls were designed to restrict the rate of imports to a maximum level determined by the Government. For purposes of the controls, imports were classified into categories which were subject to different methods of licensing, particulars of which are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The licensing rate for a particular category of goods was determined in the light of the nature of the goods and their relative essentiality.

Almost all remaining import restrictions were abolished in February, 1960, when approximately 90 per cent. of Australia's total imports were exempted from control. Licensing controls were retained in respect of some goods to provide information needed in administering the Japanese Trade Agreement, and in respect of a few other goods for which special problems existed; for most of these goods, the rate of licensing was increased.

The remaining import licensing controls were removed in October, 1962, with the exception of a few categories of goods retained temporarily under control for reasons associated with the protection of Australian industries.

In general, the import restrictions had been more severe on imports from Japan and the dollar area than on those from non-dollar areas. The special restrictions on imports from Japan were removed in July, 1957, and the discrimination against imports from the dollar area was progressively relaxed after October, 1955 and removed entirely in October, 1960.

In addition to these controls, which were imposed for the most part for balance of payments reasons, the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and include dangerous drugs, firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Export Controls

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions. This commodity control is imposed to supervise exports of strategic importance, to conserve materials which may be in inadequate supply, to control the export of goods involved in marketing agreements, and to assist exchange control operations in preventing the export of capital in the form of goods. The goods subject to the control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

In terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the Banking Act, a licence must be obtained from the Department of Customs and Excise for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control. The licensing system ensures that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. An exporter is paid an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds received into the banking system.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

The export development activities of the Department of Trade and Industry include the conduct of a Trade Commissioner Service, the assessment of overseas market prospects and the dissemination of information on market opportunities overseas, the sponsoring of trade missions and delega-

tions, participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions, overseas publicity for Australian products, and the encouragement of direct investment in industries with export potential. The Department also provides advice on overseas selling and advertising methods and assists industry groups formed for export purposes.

Trade Commissioners are maintained in all major export markets to promote Australian export sales, to collect information about trade prospects and conditions, to give service and advice to exporters, and to attract investment in Australia. They also keep the Government informed of developments likely to affect trade and commerce with Australia and of other matters of economic interest to the home Government.

The New South Wales Government is represented by an Agent-General in London and a Commissioner in New York.

Export Incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. A special income tax allowance for export market development expenditure is designed to encourage and assist exporters and potential exporters to enter new overseas markets or to develop existing ones. Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to encourage taxpayers to expand their export business.

The export market development allowance is in the form of a special deduction allowable in determining taxable income. The special deduction is allowed in respect of specified expenses which would ordinarily qualify as a deduction and which are incurred in promoting the export of Australian goods and services and the assignment overseas of patent and other industrial property rights. The expenses specified include those incurred in collecting market information, in supplying free samples and technical information, in advertising, and in submitting tenders. The special deduction is equal and additional to the ordinary deduction allowable in respect of these expenses. Together, the deductions amount to \$2 for each \$1 of qualifying expenses, provided that the tax saving does not exceed 80c for each \$1 of the expenses. The concession is available in respect of expenses during the years 1961-62 to 1967-68.

Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to employers whose export sales have been increased above their average annual level in a base period, which is, in general, the two years 1958-59 and 1959-60. "Export sales" comprises the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods and the fees and royalties arising from the assignment or exercise overseas of industrial property rights. The rebate is available in the first place to employers who qualify as producers for export. A producer for export may issue, to an employer who has supplied components incorporated in the final products exported, an export certificate which specifies the value of the components associated with the increase in export sales. The supplier of components is entitled to a rebate based on the amount specified in the certificate, and the producer for export must reduce his increase in export sales by that amount. The rebate of tax is based on the relationship between the increase in export sales and the employer's total receipts (excluding receipts from property) during the year; it amounts to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tax for each increase in export sales equivalent to 1 per cent. of the total receipts. The rebate is available in respect of the years 1960-61 to 1967-68.

EXPORT INSURANCE SCHEME

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1956, to encourage trade with overseas countries by protecting exporters (or potential exporters) against certain types of risk not normally insurable with commercial insurers.

The Corporation, which is responsible to the Minister for Trade and Industry and has the advice of a consultative council of ten persons appointed by the Government, conducts its business as far as possible on commercial lines. Risks not normally insurable by the Corporation are undertaken if the Minister decides this is to be in the national interest, and in such cases the Commonwealth bears the whole or part of the liability. The liabilities of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Commonwealth, but may not exceed \$200,000,000.

Export payments insurance policies issued by the Corporation include comprehensive policies (where the cover relates to general merchandise sold on up to six months' credit), capital goods policies (for capital equipment supplied on extended credit terms), and "services" policies (for payments for technical services, fees for the use of industrial property, etc.) ; the risks of loss covered include the "commercial" risks of insolvency or protracted default of a buyer and such "political" risks as exchange transfer difficulties, import restrictions in the buyer's country, and war or revolution. Trade-promotion warehousing insurance policies (first offered by the Corporation in 1964) cover risk of loss to exporters warehousing goods overseas with the object of establishing an export outlet. Oversea investment insurance policies (first offered in 1965) cover political risks (e.g., expropriation, exchange transfer difficulties, and war damage) for Australian firms investing overseas with the object of preserving a current or potential market for Australian exports. The maximum cover provided by the Corporation ranges from 90 to 95 per cent. of the loss incurred, the proportion depending on the nature of the risk.

During 1964-65, the Corporation issued policies to the value of \$166,000,000. These covered shipments to nearly every country in the world.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g., potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are two major scales of customs duty—the Preferential Tariff and the General Tariff.

The Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that they have been shipped from the United Kingdom without transshipment (or if transhipped, if Australia was the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped). It applies also to goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand (with certain exceptions, all of which pay a lower rate of duty), to most goods produced or manufactured in Canada or the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and to specified goods imported from certain other British Commonwealth countries and most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, and trust territories.

The General Tariff applies to goods imported from British Commonwealth countries but not qualifying for the Preferential Tariff, and to goods imported from other countries.

The duties under the Preferential Tariff are in general lower (and never higher) than those under the General Tariff. The margins of preference granted under the Preferential Tariff to goods of United Kingdom origin are governed by the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement, 1957, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Before July, 1965 (when a new Australian tariff classification based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature was introduced), the Preferential Tariff was known as the "British Preferential Tariff", and the General Tariff as the "Intermediate (or Most-favoured-nation) Tariff". There was also a third scale of duty—known as the "General Tariff"—applied to a relatively small range of goods to which the other tariffs had not been extended and to which special rates of duty had not been applied; since July, 1965, these goods have been liable to the imposition of a surcharge equal to 20 per cent. of their value.

PRIMAGE DUTIES

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 5 or 10 per cent. according to the origin and type of the goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Fiji, or Australian external territories, a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia, and a wide range of other goods are exempt from primage duties.

ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

Protection of Australian industries against various forms of unfair trading is provided by the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1965. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods (where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry), and countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. These duties are additional to the normal duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, and may be imposed only after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board.

SALES TAX

Sales tax is payable on certain goods imported into Australia, as well as on certain locally-manufactured goods. Where the tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the goods imported are for use as raw materials in the manufacture of other goods or are for sale by wholesale in Australia. The tax is payable on the sum of (a) the value of the goods for customs purposes, (b) the customs duty payable, and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Particulars of the rates of sales tax, etc. are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

The total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1964-65 was \$149,116,000, of which \$4,792,000 (or 3 per cent.) was collected by the Department of Customs and Excise.

TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board, which was established in 1921, is an advisory body consisting of eight members appointed by the Commonwealth Government for terms of up to five years. Its function is to advise the Government on matters relating to the protection and encouragement of Australian industries.

In terms of the legislation constituting the Board, the Minister for Trade and Industry must refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, such matters as the necessity for new or revised duties, the necessity for granting bounties and the effect of existing bounties, and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff or the restriction of imports by charging unnecessarily high prices or by acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may request the Board's advice on the general effect of the customs and excise tariffs, on the fiscal and industrial effect of the customs laws, on the need for urgent action to protect an industry, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

Where the question of new or revised duties on any goods has been referred to the Board for inquiry and report, the Board may recommend the restriction of the importation of those goods for a definite period.

The Minister for Customs and Excise may refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, matters concerning interpretation of the customs or excise tariff, the classification of goods in the tariffs, the valuation of goods for duty purposes, and the waiving of duty in special cases, and those matters on which a Tariff Board inquiry must precede action under the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act.

Tariff Board inquiries relating to any revision of the tariff (other than the imposition of a temporary duty), to proposals for bounties, to a question under the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, or to complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of protection must be held in public. Evidence of a confidential nature may be taken in private, but otherwise the evidence in these inquiries must be taken in public on oath.

The reports issued by the Board contain valuable information on local and overseas costs of production and on the circumstances of local manufacture.

Special Advisory Authorities

A Special Advisory Authority may be appointed, in terms of the Tariff Board Act, to inquire into cases where urgent action may be necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition, pending receipt and consideration by the Minister for Trade and Industry of a full report by the Tariff Board. The Special Advisory Authority's report must be submitted to the Minister within thirty days. Temporary protection may be imposed at a level not exceeding the Authority's recommendation, and may operate only for a period of up to three months after the Minister's receipt of the Tariff Board's final report on the goods

concerned. The temporary restriction may be by duties or, where protection cannot be appropriately provided by duties, by quantitative restriction of imports.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Brief particulars of the trade agreements in force between Australia and various other countries are given below.

United Kingdom. The current trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia, which came into force in November, 1956, replaced the 1932 Ottawa Agreement between the two countries. Under the 1932 Agreement, Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian exports, in return for tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods. The current agreement provides for (a) continued free entry into the United Kingdom for Australian goods which entered free under the previous agreement, (b) maintenance of the existing guaranteed minimum margins of preference on Australian goods and extension of the guarantee to additional goods, (c) maintenance of Australia's rights under the previous agreement in respect of meat, and (d) an assured United Kingdom market for at least 750,000 tons f.a.q. Australian wheat or flour equivalent annually. It also provides for the maintenance of tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods entering Australia, subject to reductions in the guaranteed minimum margins of preference. The current agreement was to operate for five years initially, and continues subject to six months' notice of termination by either country.

Canada. The existing agreement between Canada and Australia, which replaced the 1931 agreement between the two countries, came into force in June, 1960. As with the 1931 agreement, the new agreement provides for all Australian goods to be admitted into Canada at British Preferential Tariff rates or better. The new agreement also provides for the maintenance of the existing tariff concessions and preferences (including the free entry of wool) in respect of Australian goods entering Canada. Under the agreement, most Canadian goods are still to be admitted into Australia at British Preferential Tariff rates and tariff concessions and margins of preference on certain Canadian goods are to be maintained.

New Zealand. A Free Trade Agreement between New Zealand and Australia, to operate initially for ten years, and thereafter subject to 180 days' notice by either country, came into force in January, 1966. The Agreement provides for duty-free trade between the two countries in certain specified commodities (accounting for about 60 per cent. of New Zealand-Australia trade in 1964-65). Rates of duty still in force on those commodities at the time of signing were to be abolished either immediately (where they were already very small) or else in stages over periods ranging up to nine years. An earlier trade agreement between New Zealand and Australia, signed in 1933, provided for the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment, with certain exceptions. Many of these exceptions had already been eliminated, and the new Free Trade Agreement provided for the remaining exceptions to be eliminated and for the 1933 agreement as otherwise modified to continue in force.

Malaysia. A trade agreement with the former Federation of Malaya became effective in August, 1958. Under the agreement, Malaya undertook

that Australian wheat and flour would be protected from dumped or subsidised competition and that any tariff preference it accorded would be extended also to Australia. Australia guaranteed free entry for natural rubber so long as the Papua-New Guinea crop was absorbed, and assured the Federation that natural rubber would not be at a disadvantage compared with synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment. The agreement continues to apply to that part of Malaysia corresponding to the former Federation of Malaya.

Japan. The current trade agreement with Japan, which came into effect in August, 1963 and replaced the agreement which had operated since 1957, provides for the mutual accord of the full rights and privileges provided by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In addition, Japan has undertaken not to accord less favourable import treatment (apart from tariff) for raw wool than for raw cotton, and has stated that it has no present intention of imposing a duty on wool. Japan has also undertaken to continue imports of Australian soft wheat at a stabilised level and has stated that it will endeavour to expand opportunities for the import of Australian sugar, canned meat, leather, motor vehicles, butter, and cheese. Australia has undertaken to consult Japan on temporary duty cases affecting Japanese products, and has stated that opportunity of fair and equal competition is accorded to Japanese products in regard to Commonwealth Government purchases overseas.

Indonesia. A trade agreement between Australia and Indonesia came into force in July, 1959. The agreement recorded the desirability of expanding trade between the two countries and established a framework for trade development. Special recognition was given to the importance of the flour trade from Australia.

Australia has also entered into bilateral trade agreements with a number of other countries, including (in 1965) U.S.S.R., Republic of Korea, and Philippines, providing for the mutual accord of most-favoured-nation treatment.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which came into provisional operation in January, 1948, is a multilateral agreement designed to facilitate trading relations between the participating countries by the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to the free interchange of goods.

The essential features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions which participating countries have negotiated with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation treatment among the participants, the avoidance of trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for fair international trading. Each participating country retains the right (a) to impose new duties for protective purposes, except in respect of commodities where rates of duty have been fixed under the Agreement; (b) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (c) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by any negotiated tariff or preference reduction or by reason of any other obligation incurred under the Agreement.

Five major series of tariff negotiations have been conducted under the provisions of the Agreement. As a result of the negotiations, Australia has obtained tariff concessions on a number of the principal products of which

she is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were the result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiation by other countries; in the latter case, the benefits occurred through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle. A sixth major series of tariff negotiations, concerned with the introduction of linear tariff cuts, began in May, 1964.

Some of the provisions of the Agreement were revised in 1954 and 1955. The revised Agreement contains tighter provisions on non-tariff barriers to trade (e.g., import restrictions, subsidies, and governmental trading), and allows more freedom for countries to revise individual tariff items which had been bound against an increase in tariff negotiations under the Agreement.

In February, 1965, a new Part of the Agreement came into force, requiring "developed" member countries to accord high priority to the reduction of trade barriers on products (whatever their actual country of origin) of export interest to the "less-developed" countries. (The Australian Government has made provision in the customs tariff for selected goods actually imported from "less-developed" countries to receive preferential treatment, and has requested that provisions of the Agreement barring new preferences be waived so that these concessional duties may come into effect.)

The Agreement is at present being applied pursuant to a Protocol of Provisional Application. In January, 1966, there were 67 Contracting Parties to the Agreement, comprising most of the world's principal trading nations, and 13 other countries had some provisional association with the Agreement. The Contracting Parties periodically hold plenary sessions to deal with matters arising from the administration of the Agreement.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEA TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from copies of customs warrants (or entries) lodged by importers and exporters (or their agents) with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The overseas trade statistics for New South Wales relate to the imports into and exports from Australia passing through the customs at N.S.W. ports. The imports do not provide a record of the overseas goods used or consumed in New South Wales, as some of the goods pass subsequently to other Australian States and some goods imported through other States pass into New South Wales. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States.

The values shown for goods *imported* from overseas are the values on which customs duty was payable, or would have been payable if the duty was charged *ad valorem*. In assessing goods for *ad valorem* duty, their value is taken to be the actual price paid by the Australian importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export, whichever is the higher, together with all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Import values are therefore shown on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis and are expressed in Australian currency.

The values shown for goods *exported* are also on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis, expressed in Australian currency. In general, they have been assessed as follows:—

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; for example, for wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale; for wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) are treated as a separate item in the classification of imports; for exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of outside packages. The value of *Parts* of articles is included with the value of the complete units unless otherwise stated.

Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries are excluded from the figures of overseas exports. Details of ships' and aircraft stores exported in recent years are given on page 627.

The statistics of overseas trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and those "passengers' personal effects" for which customs entries are required.

OVERSEA TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows the value of the overseas imports and exports of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years:—

Table 485. Oversea Trade of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie		Total, Merchandise and Bullion and Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
\$A thousand f.o.b.						
1955	686,944	413,735	5,248	27,579	692,192	441,314
1956	668,483	434,437	5,469	16,863	673,952	451,300
1957	624,272	556,128	4,494	28,737	628,766	584,865
1958	700,235	448,087	5,070	12,976	705,305	461,064
1959	701,197	435,907	4,227	6,837	705,424	442,744
1960	824,405	560,302	4,887	2,026	829,292	562,329
1961	954,765	547,150	4,203	17,690	958,968	564,840
1962	821,703	627,258	4,117	18,267	825,820	645,525
1963	949,119	608,023	4,766	13,632	953,885	621,655
1964	1,030,953	785,917	4,665	15,197	1,035,618	801,114
1965	1,273,273	784,588	4,132	19,146	1,277,405	803,734

The bulk of the overseas exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manu-

factured and semi-manufactured goods represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports.

The fluctuations in the value of overseas imports into New South Wales between 1954-55 and 1959-60 reflected the easing or intensification of import restrictions from time to time in accordance with movements in the level of Australia's international monetary reserves. With the removal of almost all remaining import restrictions in February, 1960, the value of imports into New South Wales rose sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61. Economic measures, introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1960 to dampen the level of internal demand, arrested the flow of overseas imports towards the end of 1960-61 and contributed to their lower level in 1961-62. With internal activity recovering by 1962-63 and expanding in later years, the value of imports has risen rapidly since 1962-63.

In 1964-65, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 30 per cent. of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 41 per cent. of the total. However, the imports into New South Wales include goods intended for use in other States, while the exports exclude products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

Overseas Trade by Ports

The next table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1964-65, ports other than Sydney handled only 11 per cent. of the imports and 23 per cent. of the exports.

Table 486. Overseas Trade of N.S.W., by Ports

Year ended 30th June	Sydney*	Botany Bay	Newcastle†	Port Kembla	Other Ports	Total, N.S.W.
\$A thousand f.o.b.						
IMPORTS						
1960	801,362	+	16,496	11,434	...	829,292
1961	908,409	+	23,071	27,489	...	958,968
1962	783,334	+	22,358	20,128	...	825,820
1963	858,589	58,629	19,877	16,790	...	953,885
1964	939,462	55,509	21,299	19,348	...	1,035,618
1965	1,135,232	63,021	23,617	55,535	...	1,277,405
EXPORTS						
1960	454,039	+	83,627	24,322	340	562,329
1961	454,971	+	84,569	25,100	200	564,840
1962	491,497	+	97,459	55,924	644	645,525
1963	492,146	2,953	91,724	34,401	431	621,655
1964	625,383	2,997	121,912	50,228	595	801,114
1965	622,791	3,140	131,869	45,285	649	803,734

* Includes Sydney airport and, before 1962-63, Botany Bay.

† Includes Port Stephens.

‡ Included with Sydney.

At Botany Bay, petroleum products are the only cargoes handled.

The main overseas exports from Newcastle are wool (\$47,489,000 in 1964-65), flour (\$37,090,000), coal (\$11,520,000), and iron and steel (\$11,137,000). The main imports are machines, machinery, and electrical appliances (\$3,619,000) and iron and steel (\$1,155,000).

At Port Kembla, the main exports are iron and steel (\$27,079,000 in 1964-65) and coal (\$13,658,000). The main imports in 1964-65 were copper pigs, ingots, and blocks (\$30,731,000), machines, machinery, and electrical appliances and equipment (\$3,453,000), paper pulp (\$2,956,000), and ferro alloys (\$2,417,000).

Timber shipments from Coff's Harbour, Eden, and Clarence River account for almost all the oversea exports from ports other than Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

DIRECTION OF OVERSEA TRADE

The direction of the oversea trade of New South Wales during the last eleven years is indicated in the following table:—

Table 487. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Country of Origin or Destination								Total, All Countries
	Commonwealth Countries			European Countries	Asia and Middle East		U.S.A.	Other Countries †‡	
	United Kingdom	Other†	Total†		Japan	Other			
SA thousand f.o.b.									
IMPORTS									
1955	292,235	124,941	417,177	117,448	17,378	37,226	85,546	12,169	686,944
1956	279,274	103,436	382,710	118,400	19,578	42,054	91,210	14,531	668,483
1957	256,785	105,698	362,484	94,307	13,132	42,474	96,730	15,145	624,272
1958	286,647	104,407	391,055	106,510	23,810	53,788	109,492	15,580	700,235
1959	266,137	112,799	378,936	106,773	30,158	57,506	113,725	14,099	701,197
1960	281,450	134,359	415,810	130,730	41,895	52,755	165,423	17,792	824,405
1961	293,408	150,300	443,709	159,152	65,615	54,131	211,677	20,481	954,765
1962	243,149	125,745	368,894	143,591	49,090	57,716	184,448	17,964	821,703
1963	294,668	140,063	434,731	149,316	60,074	68,847	216,975	19,176	949,119
1964	285,663	147,611	433,273	166,523	71,175	78,732	260,463	20,787	1,030,953
1965	337,213	164,622	501,836	234,390	115,400	91,963	308,783	20,901	1,273,273
EXPORTS									
1955	102,108	93,057	195,165	131,217	44,376	9,408	22,506	11,063	413,735
1956	82,840	94,536	177,376	132,669	76,984	11,084	23,108	13,216	434,437
1957	96,300	117,674	213,974	179,192	104,224	15,176	25,737	17,825	556,128
1958	65,391	113,493	178,884	139,071	77,958	11,250	21,863	19,061	448,087
1959	83,144	111,797	194,942	100,151	71,012	22,594	32,004	15,204	435,907
1960	90,344	145,239	235,584	138,163	102,234	30,526	39,106	14,689	560,302
1961	68,429	147,235	215,665	130,529	107,901	44,653	30,787	17,615	547,150
1962	67,395	148,272	215,667	129,771	140,412	61,309	56,360	23,739	627,258
1963	67,438	160,610	228,048	120,835	109,183	72,056	57,198	20,703	608,023
1964	96,809	195,779	292,587	193,778	129,282	86,840	59,138	24,292	785,917
1965	94,299	217,639	311,937	148,243	131,404	108,179	56,465	28,360	784,588

* Excluding bullion and specie.

† From 1st June, 1961, the Union of South Africa became the Republic of South Africa and withdrew from the British Commonwealth. It is included, for all years shown, in "Other Countries".

‡ Includes "country not stated" and, for exports in 1956-57 and later years, goods exported "For Orders". (In 1955-56 and earlier years, goods exported "For Orders" were distributed arbitrarily to countries on route of shipment.)

The United Kingdom is the principal country trading with New South Wales, although its share of the total exports from the State is much less than before World War II. The United States of America is the second major source of imports into New South Wales, and Japan is the principal country of destination for exports from New South Wales.

The next table shows the value of imports in the last three years from the principal countries of origin and of exports to the principal countries of destination:—

Table 488. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.: Principal Countries

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports			Exports		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
£A thousand f.o.b.						
Commonwealth Countries—						
United Kingdom	294,668	285,663	337,213	67,438	96,809	94,299
Canada	41,411	44,270	47,990	3,110	4,744	5,782
New Zealand	14,765	18,083	19,216	63,886	78,616	86,025
Papua and New Guinea	9,002	10,959	12,359	23,202	28,709	34,116
Africa—						
Kenya	1,105	1,260	1,037	652	1,108	585
Rhodesia, Southern		1,594				1,329
Other	5,943	8,565	10,343	5,034	5,386	1,582
Asia and Middle East—						
Brunei	10,105	6,268	5,670	56	49	38
Ceylon	6,070	5,757	5,702	5,129	6,812	6,625
Hong Kong	7,082	8,683	11,310	9,686	13,865	12,730
India	14,748	13,764	14,693	7,045	8,168	9,785
Malaysia	19,597	17,684	25,341	17,654	20,690	24,096
Pakistan	2,487	3,421	3,573	5,356	2,777	3,071
Other	1,155	269	1,069	701	688	804
Pacific Islands	2,756	3,159	3,584	14,982	19,965	24,831
Other Commonwealth Countries	3,837	5,468	1,142	4,117	4,201	6,239
Total, Commonwealth Countries	434,731	433,273	501,836	228,048	292,587	311,937
Foreign Countries—						
America—						
Mexico	2,382	1,831	1,690	2,172	4,161	4,382
U.S.A.	216,975	260,463	308,783	57,198	59,138	56,465
Other	4,950	6,220	5,797	2,396	2,405	1,383
Asia and Middle East—						
China (Mainland)	5,965	8,699	11,877	50,690	54,839	66,662
Indonesia	44,666	43,241	47,759	3,249	5,862	4,045
Iran	7,721	9,927	6,064	293	1,721	8,890
Japan	60,074	71,175	115,400	109,183	129,282	131,404
Philippines	717	963	1,787	3,606	8,077	6,777
Saudi Arabia	4,544	7,153	14,182	469	707	652
Other	5,243	8,751	10,293	13,749	15,634	21,154
Western Europe—						
Austria	3,711	4,017	4,873	1,543	2,181	1,463
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,335	7,033	12,984	17,971	21,098	21,184
France	12,905	14,653	30,522	30,032	36,883	30,026
Germany, Fed. Republic of	45,407	48,890	63,605	17,832	23,842	20,521
Italy	17,015	19,723	21,857	31,162	38,799	27,311
Netherlands	12,127	13,305	18,707	1,703	2,499	5,625
Norway	2,712	3,005	3,639	65	291	622
Spain	2,046	2,024	4,525	2,081	4,986	3,837
Sweden	16,973	19,795	23,898	516	719	591
Switzerland	15,655	15,913	20,768	762	1,587	1,723
Other	8,801	11,324	13,802	44,16	9,878	9,641
Eastern Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Czechoslovakia	2,863	3,466	3,348	1,640	5,648	3,971
Poland	590	680	1,342	3,054	4,617	4,151
U.S.S.R.	515	878	1,241	7,741	39,884	17,106
Other	1,661	1,818	9,281	316	865	471
New Caledonia	1,245	1,280	1,554	4,112	5,694	6,941
South Africa, Republic of	7,167	8,049	6,725	6,088	3,792	4,247
Other Foreign Countries	2,380	2,236	2,647	3,435	5,635	9,234
Total Foreign Countries	513,345	596,512	768,950	377,474	490,724	470,479
"For Orders"†, Not Stated	1,043	1,168	2,487	2,502	2,605	2,172
Total, All Countries	949,119	1,030,953	1,273,273	608,023	785,917	784,588

* Excluding bullion and specie.

† Exports are classified as "For Orders" when the country of destination was not determined at the time of export.

The next table contains a classification of the overseas imports into New South Wales in 1964-65 from each of the principal countries of origin:—

Table 489. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Class of Goods and Country of Origin, 1964-65

Class of Goods	United Kingdom	Canada	Germany, Federal Rep. of	Indonesia	Japan	U.S.A.	Total All Countries*
SA thousand f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	2,907	1,150	238	...	3,348	774	14,886
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	1,033	209	167	1,264	123	1,584	28,137
III. Alcoholic Liquors ..	7,078	25	53	...	5	35	8,156
IV. Tobacco, etc.	596	146	7	28	...	6,651	10,954
V. Live Animals	205	...	†	...	4	198	1,455
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	821	7	9	1	10	109	5,134
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	1,363	497	246	31	535	7,694	24,545
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	5,624	38	253	...	3,179	1,226	17,794
(b) Textiles	15,339	1,165	2,481	2	26,527	8,927	84,147
(c) Apparel	2,427	347	361	23	1,533	984	11,954
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes ..	1,425	87	372	44,972	1,690	7,024	98,483
X. Pigments, Paints, etc. ..	2,356	23	973	...	90	714	5,548
XI. Rocks and Minerals ..	754	2,507	100	...	1,211	2,710	11,710
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) ..	94,975	13,352	12,760	†	31,482	62,576	269,386
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances ..	26,508	1,227	4,162	8	5,511	20,369	70,022
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) ..	70,267	4,425	17,387	†	7,140	85,581	208,867
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	4,600	891	310	...	2,265	6,855	24,298
(b) Leather and Manufactures	1,439	67	121	...	235	638	3,265
XIV. Wood and Wicker ..	677	4,572	310	75	708	6,671	24,586
XV. Earthenware, China, etc...	7,400	117	1,163	†	4,733	3,851	21,288
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc. ..	4,203	9,181	749	...	1,519	7,643	49,418
(b) Stationery, etc. ..	11,166	367	855	2	1,166	7,915	23,566
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc... .. .	5,145	449	1,509	...	2,881	1,552	19,861
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments ..	6,617	350	3,917	†	3,732	8,470	27,405
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	24,220	3,089	8,109	15	2,602	31,597	89,972
XX. Miscellaneous	38,068	3,701	6,992	1,338	13,172	26,435	118,436
XXI. Bullion and Specie... ..	3	†	15	...	†	7	4,132
Total	337,216	47,990	63,620	47,759	115,401	308,790	1,277,405

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown.

† Less than \$500 f.o.b.

Further particulars about the principal items of import and their source are given on page 623.

The next table shows a classification of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales in 1964-65 to each of the principal countries of destination:—

Table 490. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Class of Goods and Country of Destination, 1964-65

Class of Goods	United Kingdom	China	Japan	New Zealand	Papua and New Guinea	U.S.A.	Total, All Countries*
SA thousand f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	20,101	1	2,585	7	1,080	20,319	63,132
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	16,656	61,297	56	8,795	4,448	142	145,161
III. Alcoholic Liquors	9	...	8	58	367	4	862
IV. Tobacco, etc.	13	...	†	4	1,106	2	1,389
V. Live Animals	3	48	100	4	42	81	1,079
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs†	33,407	4,881	80,562	685	‡	14,766	267,192
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	315	...	9	255	43	319	1,525
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	26	16	89	1,139	32	139	2,010
(b) Textiles	40	...	80	1,661	102	71	2,672
(c) Apparel	67	...	85	124	337	512	1,913
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	282	31	4	3,282	367	80	7,221
X. Pigments, Paints, etc.	1	...	19	171	343	25	1,501
XI. Rocks and Minerals	3,227	113	38,367	199	120	4,795	53,594
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	2,802	250	4,296	36,738	4,402	3,772	83,776
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	485	1	17	3,892	978	102	10,718
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	1,323	‡	102	6,663	2,104	681	24,813
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	5	...	9	484	260	7	1,303
(b) Leather and Manufactures	1,587	4	19	103	23	233	2,764
XIV. Wood and Wicker	47	...	1	988	74	46	1,552
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	18	...	5	749	480	2	2,037
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc.	6	...	4	233	255	89	1,369
(b) Stationery, etc.	359	...	4	2,610	444	194	4,466
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	1,409	4	3,986	177	50	502	8,319
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	2,309	...	37	716	153	557	5,050
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	631	2	76	5,630	986	940	13,168
XX. Miscellaneous	2,133	4	278	4,417	10,762	1,413	32,441
XXI. Bullion and Specie..	258	...	...	271	399	3	19,092
Total	87,519	66,652	130,797	80,054	29,757	49,796	760,118

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown. Total exports (of Australian Produce) to France amounted to \$29,397,000 and included \$28,189,000 for Class VI; corresponding figures for Italy were \$27,060,000 and \$23,173,000 and for Belgium-Luxembourg \$20,996,000 and \$19,298,000.

† The principal component of this Class is wool.

‡ Less than \$500 f.o.b.

Further particulars about the principal items of export and their destination are given on page 626.

ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, motor vehicle components, aircraft, crude petroleum, chemicals, piece goods, and paper. Since 1953-54, imports of crude petroleum, for local refining, have increased substantially, and there has been a compensating fall in the imports of petroleum spirit.

The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years:—

Table 491. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Fish: Tinned, etc.	lb.	10,107	11,670	12,605	4,056	4,569	5,569
Other (incl. Potted and Concentrated)	lb.	18,830	22,784	20,495	4,628	5,969	5,852
Coffee, Raw and Kiln-dried	lb.	11,394	16,979	18,119	3,266	4,832	5,757
Tea	lb.	23,983	21,644	23,787	9,523	8,538	9,385
Whisky	Pf. gal.	829	998	1,188	4,718	5,717	6,798
Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc.	lb.	14,921	14,113	12,138	12,555	12,325	10,954
Copra	cwt.	608	621	609	3,979	4,513	4,971
Cotton, Raw (excl. Linters)	lb.	22,105	28,744	27,167	6,002	7,929	7,545
Man-made Fibre Yarns	lb.	5,955	5,568	8,143	5,319	5,112	7,341
Piece Goods—							
Cotton and Linen*	sq. yd.	142,858	140,110	152,443	35,923	34,813	37,183
Man-made Fibres*	sq. yd.	12,950	15,958	18,176	6,945	8,643	9,811
Other					15,374	14,565	16,307
Carpets, Carpeting, etc.	sq. yd.	1,865	1,606	1,941	5,489	4,853	6,202
Apparel (incl. Headwear and Footwear)					8,886	10,220	11,954
Petroleum Oils—							
Crude Petroleum	gal.	1,292,729	1,300,823	1,512,324	65,673	63,968	74,430
Petroleum Spirit	gal.	29,799	50,783	53,485	2,981	5,486	5,883
Other					10,729	8,693	8,486
Total, Petroleum Oils					79,383	78,146	88,799
Vegetable Oils					7,066	8,027	6,927
Colour Pigments, Dyes, etc.					5,719	4,266	4,668
Iron and Steel—							
Bar and Rod	cwt.	157	143	816	2,306	2,623	6,173
Plate and Sheet	cwt.	359	668	831	4,312	6,389	7,528
Other (incl. Alloys)	cwt.	925	1,384	3,336	8,678	12,232	22,128
Nickel and Alloys	cwt.	18	25	56	1,591	2,206	3,828
Tin and Alloys	cwt.	37	25	34	3,826	2,947	5,508
Hand Tools, Non-powered					3,952	4,374	5,472
Hardware, Builders' and Engineering					4,973	5,376	7,432
Aircraft (incl. Parts)					19,780	25,653	45,770
Motor Cars, Trucks, and Buses—							
Assembled Vehicles (complete)	No.	6.2	7.8	17.1	10,201	11,944	20,264
Components (Original Equipment and Replacement)					67,734	68,832	76,007
Electrical Machinery and Equipment (incl. Parts)—							
Transformers and Rectifiers					5,919	4,089	3,970
Regulating and Starting, etc.					8,297	6,338	7,306
Telephone and Telegraph					5,208	5,485	5,544
Radio and Television					11,375	13,326	18,889
Electrical Motors					7,066	5,429	6,538
Other					24,504	22,829	27,773
Machinery, other than Electrical (incl. Parts)—							
Internal Combustion Engines					18,246	16,316	15,319
Tractors					12,365	19,960	21,556
Roller and Ball Bearings					3,276	4,037	5,802
Other Machinery—							
Office, Accounting, and Statistical					16,506	23,935	36,814
Printing					4,612	7,890	6,871
Agricultural and Horticultural					2,439	3,159	5,445
Earth-working, Road-making, etc.					5,173	8,057	8,316
Metal-working					12,247	14,718	22,123
Textile					8,419	8,262	9,755
Mining and Metallurgical					7,248	5,808	7,983
Other					51,679	52,694	68,883

* Excludes knitted and lockstitched.

Table 491. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Rubber (excl. Manufactures)—							
Natural	cwt.	306*	310*	339	7,454*	7,274*	7,817
Other	cwt.	127	165	214	3,520	4,315	5,216
Rubber Tyres and Tubes					3,245	4,225	7,598
Timber, Undressed	sup. ft.	185,853	206,194	218,219	16,450	19,184	21,168
Glass and Glassware					7,558	8,361	9,074
Paper: Pulp	ton	55	78	76	5,685	8,436	8,633
Newsprint	ton	77	100	114	11,059	14,556	16,206
Printing (excl. Newsprint)	cwt.	738	767	800	6,509	6,254	6,558
Other					18,551	15,298	13,161
Books and Periodicals					15,466	14,392	14,780
Jewellery					3,538	3,893	4,921
Timepieces (incl. Parts)					3,882	4,276	6,324
Cinematograph Films	Lin. ft.	107,207	114,612	127,469	4,355	4,648	5,442
Cameras, etc.					3,823	3,973	4,147
Surgical and Dental Instruments, etc.					3,600	4,004	4,258
Scientific Instruments, etc.					4,828	5,720	6,193
Drugs and Medicines					21,663	21,918	23,335
Chemicals					44,074	54,164	54,185
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives					3,702†	5,034	8,095
Plastics Materials					14,217	18,380	23,440
Outside Packages					15,363	16,257	18,648

* Includes a small quantity of waste.

† Revised.

For statistical purposes, exports are recorded in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Customs and Excise. Normally this is within a few days of shipment; but in the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. The exports as recorded for a particular year are therefore not necessarily related to production in that year.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales, wool being the dominant export commodity. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

Wool had accounted for about 60 per cent. of the total value of exports of Australian merchandise from New South Wales during most of the 1950's but the proportion fell after 1957-58 and in 1964-65 was 32 per cent. Wheat and wheaten flour accounted for 17 per cent. of the total exports in 1964-65, compared with about 7 per cent. during most of the 1950's. Meat exports have expanded sharply in recent years, and in 1964-65 represented 6 per cent. of the total exports. Manufacturers comprise a relatively small, though growing, proportion of the overseas exports from New South Wales; exports of iron and steel, in particular, have become important in recent years, and in 1964-65 accounted for 6 per cent. of total exports.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the more important items of Australian produce exported from New South Wales in each of the last three years.

Table 492. Principal Items of Australian Produce Exported from N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousand			SA thousand f.o.b.		
Meats—							
Preserved by Cold Process—							
Beef and Veal	lb.	105,092	109,246	133,758	29,619	31,070	38,292
Mutton and Lamb	lb.	23,012	26,914	31,497	4,563	5,498	6,338
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,266	2,658	3,399
Tinned, etc.	lb.	6,324	5,719	4,819	1,980	1,823	1,728
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,114	1,085	1,389
<i>Total, Meats</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	39,542	42,134	51,146
Milk, Concentrated, etc. ..	lb.	24,683	15,084	13,042	4,518	2,234	2,483
Eggs and Egg Products ..	..	..	..	..	2,988	2,391	3,548
Infants' and Invalids' Foods ..	lb.	5,515	7,889	9,526	1,778	2,388	2,580
Grains, Prepared and Unprepared—							
Wheat	bush.	45,367	78,174	81,955	63,986	110,499	115,982
Flour, Wheaten	cental	2,960	4,170	3,108	9,241	13,374	10,229
<i>Total, Wheat and Flour (wheat equivalent)</i>	bush.	52,191	87,806	89,122	73,226	123,873	126,211
Rice	cwt.	811	697	895	5,036	4,387	5,484
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,668	2,455	2,265
Fruit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,160	4,967	4,017
Hides and Skins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18,097	23,665	21,384
Wool: Greasy	lb.	398,963	433,714	407,993	213,921	271,712	223,125
Scoured, Carbonized, Tops, etc.	lb.	34,878	32,241	30,552	21,693	25,709	21,438
<i>Total, Wool (as in grease)</i>	lb.	474,533	503,569	474,189	235,614	297,421	244,562
Petroleum Oils	gal.	50,429	47,379	58,732	5,680	4,818	5,514
Coal	ton	2,449	3,005	4,862	20,342	25,037	40,456
Titanium and Zirconium Concentrates	cwt.	1,447	1,992	2,928	3,212	4,783	7,493
Iron and Steel—							
Bar and Rod	cwt.	447	488	426	2,288	2,599	2,370
Plate and Sheet	cwt.	2,455	3,786	3,471	19,400	27,696	27,200
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings ..	cwt.	634	965	868	4,544	6,786	6,642
Other	cwt.	4,691	5,794	3,394	12,946	16,689	10,008
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	cwt.	8,227	11,033	8,159	39,178	53,770	46,220
Copper and Copper-base Alloys ..	cwt.	135	205	130	3,934	6,459	5,333
Lead and Lead-base Alloys ..	cwt.	371	493	515	2,489	4,552	7,310
Wire and Manufactures (excl. Electrical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,489	4,373	3,251
Motor Cars, Trucks, and Buses (incl. Components) ..	..	..	..	..	3,916	5,778	7,879
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—							
Communication Equipment ..	..	..	..	..	3,240	3,663	4,280
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,092	5,356	6,383
Machinery, Other than Electrical (incl. Parts)—							
Motive Power .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,576	1,832	4,002
Mining and Road-working, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,922	3,853	5,888
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,442	12,665	14,850
Leather and Manufactures ..	..	..	..	..	2,558	2,978	2,764
Books and Periodicals .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,712	2,767	3,117
Opals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,344	5,329	4,599
Drugs and Medicines .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,140	4,100	4,400
Chemicals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,532	5,358	5,857
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,782	1,602	4,573
Bullion and Specie .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,591	15,180	19,092

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the principal overseas imports into New South Wales in each of the last four years.

Table 493. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
TEA								
	Thousand lb.				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Ceylon	14,235	12,707	12,314	12,609	6,145	5,395	5,002	5,149
India	3,083	5,182	3,817	4,857	1,270	2,065	1,560	2,048
Congo—Leopoldville	3	99	491	645	1	41	184	211
Indonesia	4,913	4,155	2,887	3,679	1,835	1,352	988	1,244
Other	1,194	1,840	2,134	1,997	436	670	804	733
Total	23,428	23,983	21,644	23,787	9,687	9,523	8,538	9,385
COTTON AND LINEN PIECE GOODS*								
	Thousand sq. yards				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	9,662	8,762	8,538	9,396	3,794	3,448	3,249	3,644
Hong Kong	8,355	9,765	12,990	22,077	1,640	1,812	2,437	4,073
India	11,588	15,912	13,080	10,164	1,789	2,429	1,948	1,649
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,723	4,323	3,546	2,681	1,319	1,241	1,036	816
China (Mainland) ..	3,397	8,482	14,886	19,120	505	1,244	2,270	3,016
Germany, Federal								
Republic of ..	2,419	2,174	1,553	1,214	1,168	1,149	773	581
Italy	1,835	1,204	1,147	1,115	744	566	550	545
Japan	55,538	65,045	52,682	52,511	14,803	16,120	14,288	14,357
Switzerland	1,215	1,175	992	810	839	805	678	594
U.S.A.	8,917	7,956	6,247	5,087	3,251	3,002	2,281	1,943
Other	16,039	18,060	24,450	28,268	3,621	4,108	5,302	5,964
Total	123,688	142,858	140,110	152,443	33,473	35,923	34,813	37,183
PETROLEUM, CRUDE								
	Thousand gallons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Brunei	213,460	156,437	103,504	91,748	13,613	10,097	6,240	5,650
Arabian States ..	68,234	171,938	283,899	436,219	2,638	7,410	12,020	19,405
Indonesia	725,889	819,732	758,360	872,350	36,407	40,887	38,596	43,988
Iran	138,262	126,196	155,060	87,037	6,331	5,793	7,111	4,029
Venezuela	15,462	...	...	...	660	...	...	...
Other	40,816	18,426	...	24,970	2,605	1,486	...	1,359
Total	1,202,123	1,292,729	1,300,823	1,512,324	62,255	65,673	63,968	74,430
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	21,303	21,638	27,795	40,137	6,404	6,066	6,948	8,674
Canada	4,430	3,400	2,662	3,518	902	918	970	1,485
Belgium-Luxembourg	564	200	8,179	13,839	122	24	858	1,289
France	663	176	1,712	3,102	128	56	252	467
Germany, Federal								
Republic of ..	1,009	938	1,924	6,051	374	202	342	791
Japan	8,560	19,295	40,574	161,446	1,548	2,610	4,942	15,546
South Africa, Re-								
public of ..	30,941	7,232	14,858	9,025	3,230	974	1,950	1,354
Sweden	1,637	1,769	1,339	1,912	666	776	698	1,160
U.S.A.	5,319	4,608	5,410	5,949	2,554	2,386	2,312	3,308
Other	8,590	4,918	5,329	10,750	1,896	1,284	1,972	3,131
Total	83,016	64,174	109,782	255,729	17,824	15,296	21,244	37,205

* Excludes knitted and lockstitched piece goods.

Table 493. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65

AIRCRAFT (INCL. PARTS)								
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	3,958	\$A thousand f.o.b. 4,157	3,717	2,839
France ..	...	...	...	...	280	38	2,171	14,377
U.S.A. ..	...	...	...	...	20,470	14,870	18,385	26,093
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...	721	715	1,381	2,461
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	25,429	19,780	25,653	45,770

MOTOR CARS, TRUCKS, AND BUSES (INCL. COMPONENTS)								
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	26,110	\$A thousand f.o.b. 57,566	54,550	57,926
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,318	4,480	3,836	5,492
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	972	2,178	1,822	2,634
Italy .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,002	2,436	3,226	2,180
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,874	9,104	12,620	15,608
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	431	1,937	3,992	11,600
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...	1,285	233	730	831
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	36,992	77,934	80,776	96,270

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (INCL. PARTS)								
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	26,242	\$A thousand f.o.b. 28,886	23,461	26,508
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	826	1,778	2,396	1,227
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	766	2,216	1,165	1,982
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	2,628	2,734	2,398	4,162
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,412	2,416	3,570	5,511
Netherlands ..	...	...	...	...	2,156	2,501	2,426	2,762
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,246	3,504	4,226	3,762
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	11,334	15,848	15,062	20,369
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...	2,274	2,484	2,792	3,739
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	54,884	62,367	57,496	70,022

MACHINERY (OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL) (INCL. PARTS)								
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	47,564	\$A thousand f.o.b. 63,228	60,094	70,267
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,162	2,580	3,212	4,425
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,716	1,572	1,874	2,193
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	17,674	11,902	12,916	17,387
Italy .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,396	3,882	4,432	5,522
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,066	2,590	3,082	7,140
Netherlands ..	...	...	...	...	1,636	1,104	928	1,573
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,214	3,698	4,326	5,632
Switzerland ..	...	...	...	...	2,996	2,268	1,502	2,832
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	45,936	48,452	68,892	85,581
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...	2,948	2,734	3,578	6,315
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	131,308	144,010	164,836	208,867

Table 493. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65

RUBBER (EXCL. MANUFACTURES)

	Thousand lb.				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	5,637	3,875	4,092	4,065	1,059	719	769	810
Malaysia	19,229	28,738	29,192	32,429	4,474	6,246	6,045	6,656
Papua and New Guinea	5,176	5,256	5,183	5,642	1,221	1,144	1,146	1,209
U.S.A.	16,420	9,257	10,429	11,236	3,403	2,513	2,837	3,023
Other	1,909	1,377	4,351	8,531	473	350	793	1,334
Total	48,371	48,503	53,247	61,903	10,629	10,973	11,589	13,032

TIMBER, UNDRESSED

	Thousand super ft.				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	62,527	55,218	64,100	47,661	4,726	4,602	5,550	4,436
New Zealand	22,777	23,227	23,376	29,263	1,668	1,660	1,698	2,132
Malaysia	39,205	49,266	42,811	63,833	3,102	4,132	3,761	6,188
Brazil	2,236	535	2,841	1,301	248	59	330	128
U.S.A.	50,373	45,419	63,780	62,027	4,668	4,803	6,664	6,470
Other	4,338	12,188	9,286	14,134	665	1,194	1,181	1,814
Total	181,456	185,853	206,194	218,219	15,077	16,450	19,184	21,168

PAPER, PRINTING (INCL. NEWSPRINT)

	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	10,313	12,705	9,397	5,476	1,754	2,145	1,513	852
Canada	39,114	30,567	41,287	48,362	5,471	4,272	5,887	6,440
New Zealand	16,735	27,684	36,558	43,874	2,821	4,577	6,067	7,221
Finland	12,103	11,667	16,741	2,268	1,600	1,603	2,182	2,825
Sweden	21,581	25,861	26,292	22,995	2,845	3,342	3,278	2,839
Other	4,317	5,848	8,056	31,017	1,142	1,628	1,883	2,588
Total	104,163	114,332	138,331	153,992	15,634	17,568	20,810	22,764

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS, ETC.*

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	23,733	20,176	20,569	24,220
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	858	2,470	3,366	3,089
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	6,916	8,266	8,556	8,109
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,114	1,478	2,401	2,602
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,648	5,987	6,609	8,520
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	16,882	24,984	33,801	31,597
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,620	10,051	11,808	11,835
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	63,772	73,410	87,110	89,972

* Includes essential oils and toilet preparations.

The next table shows the principal countries of destination for the principal overseas exports from New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

Table 494. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, AND LAMB: PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS								
		Thousand lb.				SA thousand f.o.b.		
United Kingdom ..	16,977	12,414	17,434	50,390	3,448	2,796	4,508	13,530
Canada ..	3,015	6,422	7,449	5,794	630	1,280	1,552	1,282
Papua and New Guinea ..	856	1,185	1,417	1,326	254	338	408	439
West Indies ..	1,387	1,846	1,584	1,676	342	438	402	462
Arabian States ..	1,147	1,488	1,630	1,485	406	452	480	557
Italy ..	...	...	428	7,249	...	...	110	1,394
Japan ..	3,560	4,266	7,200	9,635	568	678	1,298	1,729
Philippines ..	478	804	1,084	1,102	100	160	210	220
U.S.A. ..	69,535	96,630	91,030	66,763	19,350	27,272	25,924	19,540
Other ..	2,998	3,049	6,904	19,835	644	768	1,676	5,479
Total ..	99,953	128,104	136,160	165,255	25,742	34,182	36,568	44,631

WHEAT

		Thousand bushels				SA thousand f.o.b.		
United Kingdom ..	3,063	2,327	6,784	8,863	4,276	3,347	9,298	12,511
India ..	1,948	563	790	1,973	1,288	817	1,078	2,809
New Zealand ..	733	2,572	5,386	5,370	1,080	3,720	7,963	7,908
Pakistan ..	...	1,877	769	...	...	2,780	1,082	...
China (Mainland) ..	25,820	33,088	33,961	44,117	35,289	45,381	46,619	61,296
Iraq ..	415	...	...	1,831	573	...	...	2,521
Iran ..	...	45	871	5,271	...	73	1,321	8,325
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	2,305	...	1,401	...	3,232	...	2,171	...
Japan ..	2,549	157	313	...	3,487	160	437	...
U.S.S.R. ..	...	...	20,619	8,472	...	...	29,452	11,822
Other ..	9,967	4,738	7,280	6,058	15,938	7,708	11,078	8,789
Total ..	46,800	45,367	78,174	81,955	65,163	63,986	110,499	115,982

FLOUR, WHEATEN

		Short tons (2,000 lb.)				SA thousand f.o.b.		
United Kingdom ..	15,910	11,468	12,674	7,940	913	662	759	487
Ceylon ..	62,683	38,169	59,941	67,998	3,526	2,236	3,786	4,258
Fiji ..	11,389	9,881	10,357	13,063	717	665	713	918
Malaysia ..	51,311	46,151	46,492	31,296	3,182	2,930	3,014	2,149
Papua and New Guinea ..	4,984	5,265	5,051	5,741	321	350	362	358
Indonesia ..	9,725	585	1,553	1,029	627	39	109	70
Other ..	29,044	36,470	72,426	28,335	1,903	2,358	4,631	1,989
Total ..	185,046	147,989	208,494	155,402	11,189	9,241	13,374	10,229

HIDES AND SKINS

						SA thousand f.o.b.		
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	1,154	952	1,348	1,575
France ..	...	...	...	...	7,212	6,654	10,386	9,098
Italy ..	...	...	...	...	3,598	3,586	4,232	3,308
Japan ..	...	...	...	...	2,416	2,466	1,176	1,369
U.S.A. ..	...	...	...	...	1,266	1,036	1,346	1,009
Other ..	...	...	...	...	2,466	3,404	5,176	5,023
Total ..	...	...	...	...	18,112	18,098	23,665	21,382

Table 494. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination (continued)

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Wool*								
	Thousand lb.				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	65,063	68,584	81,866	62,618	28,902	32,642	47,614	31,491
Hong Kong ..	4,153	6,112	10,153	6,823	1,854	2,758	5,112	3,286
Austria ..	2,930	2,594	3,104	2,228	1,628	1,522	2,138	1,385
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	49,250	45,917	45,743	50,243	17,088	16,488	19,832	18,894
China, (Mainland) ..	8,249	7,463	8,345	7,395	4,178	4,874	6,404	4,833
Czechoslovakia ..	4,400	2,913	8,267	6,332	2,534	1,624	5,614	3,953
France ..	47,821	47,374	43,869	39,886	20,850	22,600	25,202	19,070
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	24,160	28,412	29,599	29,598	10,012	13,740	16,654	14,681
Italy ..	61,057	54,239	54,833	41,039	28,086	25,456	31,088	19,860
Japan ..	153,743	132,524	138,478	139,750	81,736	74,046	87,236	79,128
Mexico ..	4,384	3,285	4,572	5,592	2,572	2,144	3,424	3,713
Poland ..	11,271	5,264	6,531	7,326	5,998	2,992	4,526	4,116
Turkey ..	4,041	5,764	4,592	5,153	2,436	4,278	3,470	3,507
U.S.A. ..	19,571	24,201	18,198	27,506	8,152	10,798	9,788	13,173
U.S.S.R. ..	4,852	12,025	10,670	8,000	3,996	7,726	8,256	5,238
Yugoslavia ..	1,665	2,139	6,552	4,347	930	1,470	5,266	2,845
Other ..	27,571	25,724	28,197	30,353	11,726	10,456	15,796	15,289
Total ..	494,181	474,533	503,569	474,189	232,678	235,614	297,421	244,562
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	3,769	42,270	81,369	15,280	750	3,336	6,664	1,334
Hong Kong ..	13,452	18,384	15,025	9,439	1,132	1,361	1,277	795
India ..	7,836	14,215	7,737	2,159	973	984	943	407
New Zealand ..	131,285	121,787	160,318	151,605	18,548	18,561	22,058	22,469
Papua and New Guinea ..	2,855	3,849	7,619	10,466	448	762	1,426	1,797
China, (Mainland) ..	5,228	2,155	11,415	1,763	701	284	1,725	246
Japan ..	301,886	102,949	129,920	94,373	19,191	3,783	3,527	3,321
Philippines ..	11,766	4,424	20,157	11,855	1,045	444	2,111	1,112
U.S.A. ..	107,469	26,806	35,516	28,148	10,508	3,073	4,329	3,327
Other ..	137,055	74,521	82,579	82,871	13,089	6,590	9,709	11,412
Total ..	722,601	411,360	551,655	407,959	66,385	39,178	53,770	46,220

* Includes greasy, scoured, and carbonised wool and wool tops, noils, and waste.

SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES

Particulars of the stores taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries, which are excluded from the previous statistics of overseas exports, are shown in the following table:—

Table 495. Ships' and Aircraft Stores Exported Overseas from N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Fuel Oil	Foodstuffs		Alcoholic Beverages	Other Stores	Total
		Meats	Other*			
	\$A thousand f.o.b.					
1960	4,070	766	626	224	1,610	7,296
1961	4,073	964	864	275	2,074	8,250
1962	3,261	905	672	296	2,798	7,932
1963	3,349	1,006	585	334	2,361	7,635
1964	6,196	777	727	340	2,400	10,440
1965	6,189	855	742	418	2,774	10,978

* Includes tea and coffee.

EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's oversea exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table. This index is compiled as a weighted average of the relative price movements of 29 commodities, the weights being based on the exports (valued at 1959-60 prices) of the commodities in the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61; in these years, the selected commodities accounted for 83 per cent. of the total value of Australian exports.

Table 496. Export Price Index, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cereals	Meats†	Dairy Produce	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal	All Groups‡
Percentage Weight*	50.73	12.54	9.92	6.49	2.54	3.99	1.26	10.54	100.00
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	92	99	104	82	99	101	92	97	95
1962	97	106	100	81	95	91	84	91	96
1963	104	107	101	88	90	107	72	89	101
1964	120	107	105	93	98	175	73	101	114
1965	102	107	110	94	100	96	91	123	105

* Percentage contribution of each group to "All Groups" Index.

† For sales to United Kingdom, guaranteed minimum prices are used when operative.

‡ Includes Gold (percentage weight 1.99) in addition to groups shown.

In order to show approximate movements in export prices over a longer period, a comparable series of index numbers has been compiled by linking, at the year 1959-60, the "All Groups" index in the current and previous export price indexes. The table below shows this linked series and a long-term price index for wool, which is the most important single component in the movement of the "All Groups" index.

Table 497. Linked Export Price Indexes, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Wool	All Groups	Year ended 30th June	Wool	All Groups	Year ended 30th June	Wool	All Groups
1939	19	22	1953	145	128	1957	136	117
1950	111	101	1954	145	125	1958	111	102
1951	235	173	1955	127	114	1959	85	90
1952	133	125	1956	109	105	1960	100	100

IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Reserve Bank and shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1962-63.

Table 498. Australian Import Price Index

Base: 1962-63 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels and Lubricants	Textiles	Base Metals	Motor Vehicles	Machinery other than Electrical	Electrical Machinery and Equipment	All Groups*
1959	102	100	113	92	104	96	92	95	98
1960	97	107	108	95	105	97	94	98	99
1961	102	101	104	104	106	99	95	98	100
1962	102	99	101	101	104	100	98	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1964	102	103	100	102	101	100	102	102	102

* Includes "metal manufactures" and "miscellaneous manufactures" in addition to groups shown.

EXCISE TARIFF

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth Government on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia. The rates of duty on the principal commodities in 1965 and selected earlier years, and the gross amount of excise collected in New South Wales in respect of each of the commodities in 1964-65, are shown in the following table:—

Table 499. Excise Tariff: Rates of Duty and Duty Collected in N.S.W. on Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Rate of Excise Duty at 30th June					Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W. in 1964-65	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W., 1964-65*
		1945	1962	1963	1964	1965		
Beer	Gallon	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.98	Thous. 108,908	\$ thous. 107,093
Spirits—								
Brandy	Proof gal.	5.35	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	355	1,740
Gin	"	5.65	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	144	1,183
Whisky	"	5.54	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	159	1,272
Rum	"	5.65	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	271	2,222
Tobacco†	lb.	1.09†	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	4,455	8,913
Cigarettes†	lb.	2.08†	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.71	17,242	62,246
Cigarette Papers and Tubes	60 papers	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	37,458	546
Coal	Ton	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	14,285	476
Petrol	Gallon	0.079	0.098	0.098	0.098	0.098	526,352	51,496
Aviation Fuel‡	Turbine	...	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	23,669	1,282
Diesel Fuel§	"	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	35,266	3,527
Matches	Gross boxes	0.80	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	} ††	††
Cathode Ray Tubes||	Each	...	12.00	12.00	12.00	...		

* See also Table 500.

† Rates on imported leaf. The rates in 1945 were as shown less 4½ per cent.

‡ Duty on coal was first imposed in 1949 (to provide funds to meet the cost of long service leave benefits in the coal industry; see Chapter "Mining").

§ Duty first imposed in September, 1956.

|| Duty first imposed in September, 1957.

†† Duty imposed from September, 1956 to August, 1964.

††† Separate details for these commodities are not available for publication.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years are given in the next table. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and excludes payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Table 500. Customs and Excise Duties Collected in N.S.W.

Statistical Class	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	₹ thousand			
CUSTOMS DUTIES				
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	465	568	732	785
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	1,686	1,925	2,104	1,743
III. Alcoholic Liquors	6,671	6,533	7,625	8,922
IV. Tobacco, etc.	12,288	12,106	12,125	12,266
V. Live Animals .. ..	...	...	...	...
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	9	10	10	10
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	330	353	392	353
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	517	906	905	1,309
(b) Textiles	9,411	10,896	11,802	13,724
(c) Apparel	2,955	3,003	3,668	4,190
IX. Oils, Fats, and Waxes	1,802	3,243	6,560	5,640
X. Pigments, Paints, etc.	277	387	421	456
XI. Rocks and Minerals	44	77	257	128
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and machinery)	8,819	15,078	16,827	22,538
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	4,531	5,034	5,879	6,801
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	9,235	9,978	12,218	15,226
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	618	902	1,273	2,105
(b) Leather and Manufactures	269	301	447	550
XIV. Wood and Wicker	1,781	1,695	2,264	3,107
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	2,523	2,816	2,913	3,175
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc.	1,807	2,110	2,054	2,270
(b) Stationery, etc.	983	1,135	1,344	1,573
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	3,350	3,695	3,906	4,717
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	2,359	2,379	2,723	3,367
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	2,591	2,983	4,023	4,085
XX. Miscellaneous Goods	4,921	6,454	7,498	9,199
Primage Duty	2,079	2,213	2,444	2,809
Other Receipts	436	164	559	483
Total Gross Collections	82,758	96,945	112,974	131,530
Refunds and Drawback Paid	5,871	6,514	8,223	9,833
Total Net Collections	76,887	90,431	104,751	121,697

EXCISE DUTIES

Beer	92,224	96,507	101,214	106,962
Spirits	7,360	7,536	7,962	8,045
Tobacco	11,008	10,015	9,305	8,899
Cigars and Cigarettes	51,731	53,508	54,366	62,223
Cigarette Papers	629	611	552	546
Coal	458	437	457	476
Petrol and Other Fuels	45,829	47,998	50,280	56,311
Other Duties*	3,210	3,222	3,473	1,562
Total Net Collections	212,448	219,833	227,609	245,024

* Principally cathode ray tubes and matches. Particulars for these commodities are not available for publication separately.

INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate mainly to the seaborne trade and railway traffic. A substantial amount of freight is carried by road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of the traffic are available.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

Staple imports from other States include sugar and molasses from Queensland, gypsum, ironstone, pig iron, lead, salt, and soda ash from South Australia, copper, zinc, aluminium, paper pulp and newsprint, and potatoes and fruit from Tasmania, and gold bar, petroleum oils and spirits, and iron ore from Western Australia. Exports from New South Wales to Tasmania and Western Australia include important quantities of foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other metal manufactures, textiles and apparel, and chemicals. Most of the interstate coal exports from New South Wales go to Victoria and South Australia.

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at these ports in 1938-39 and in recent years are summarised in the next table, the total interstate and overseas cargoes handled at the ports being given on page 646.

Table 501. Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Shipped at Principal Ports, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Sydney		Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Weight†	Tons Weight
Thousand tons					
CARGOES DISCHARGED					
1939	514.8	654.6	...	1,744.6	928.4
1960	603.5	188.1	40.2	1,729.9	3,035.3
1961	700.8	197.9	22.4	1,833.6	3,620.2
1962	544.4	174.7	38.8	2,069.7	3,794.4
1963	641.2	181.6	4.4	1,958.6	4,032.6
1964	825.2	120.6	16.8	2,912.1	4,047.5
1965	1,029.8	227.7	75.0	2,790.1	4,142.0
CARGOES SHIPPED					
1939	212.4	658.0	...	2,255.6	269.3
1960	546.1	188.3	603.1	2,411.2	597.4
1961	528.8	136.5	695.9	2,320.2	673.8
1962	343.6	111.1	854.0	1,844.2	666.6
1963	238.4	108.7	907.1	1,767.5	737.6
1964	238.2	88.1	964.7	1,614.1	982.0
1965	402.3	104.2	1,044.1	1,693.4	907.2

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

† Includes a small number of tons measurement.

In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The principal features of the interstate trade through the ports of New South Wales are illustrated in Tables 502 to 505. The figures given in these tables have been compiled by the N.S.W. Maritime Services Board on a basis which differs slightly from that of Table 501.

Particulars of the principal interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 502. Principal Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of quantity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Potatoes	Ton	35,780	33,680	23,670	8,800	2,720
Fruit	40 cub. ft.	13,120	9,320	7,950	6,240	4,610
Molasses	Ton	54,550	41,680	56,800	48,340	100,420
Sugar	Ton	152,690	186,540	153,860	163,250	150,860
Iron (mainly Pig)	Ton	38,330	28,680	28,630	14,020	31,300
Lead	Ton	17,450	14,430	19,870	23,390	3,140
Timber and Composition Boards	40 cub. ft.	18,400	17,350	17,420	18,160	18,600
Paper: Newsprint	Ton	52,320	50,150	43,510	53,260	59,050
Other	Ton	39,040	27,840	36,140	37,740	39,030
Wood Pulp	Ton	..	..	17,790	60,570	72,600
Soda Ash	40 cub. ft.	52,480	58,150	48,780	57,940	62,300
Salt	Ton	46,660	18,910	29,200	48,170	55,130
Motor Spirit, Kerosene	40 cub. ft.	274,170	234,470	345,610	421,160	341,280
Liquid Fuel, Crude Petroleum	40 cub. ft.	51,030	67,900	88,920	115,060	125,880
Gypsum	Ton	71,290	87,820	100,000	106,900	109,010

Interstate exports from the port of Sydney consist mainly of manufactured goods (dissected details of which are not available) and crude and refined petroleum oils. The exports in 1964-65 included 119,260 measurement tons of petroleum oils.

The next table shows the direction of the interstate trade handled at Sydney in the last two years:—

Table 503. Port of Sydney: Direction of Interstate Trade
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

State or Territory of Origin or Destination	1963-64				1964-65			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Tons*	Proportion per cent.	Tons*	Proportion per cent.	Tons*	Proportion per cent.	Tons*	Proportion per cent.
Victoria	193,030	14.6	72,620	20.0	229,050	16.8	44,540	13.4
Queensland	272,960	20.7	77,370	21.3	294,690	21.6	62,120	18.7
South Australia	287,130	21.7	8,300	2.3	316,990	23.1	2,740	0.8
Western Australia	303,220	22.9	84,130	23.1	230,740	16.9	80,640	24.3
Tasmania	264,820	20.1	106,140	29.2	294,620	21.6	126,680	38.1
Northern Territory	380	..	15,060	4.1	770	0.1	15,450	4.7
Total	1,321,560	100.0	363,620	100.0	1,366,860	100.0	332,180	100.0

* Tons weight and tons measurement combined—see text at head of page.

Interstate trade at Botany Bay is confined to crude and refined petroleum oils. In 1964-65, the exports of petroleum oils amounted to 1,250,000 tons.

The interstate shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the area. The major item of interstate imports handled is ironstone from South Australia and Western Australia, and the principal items of export are coal and iron and steel products.

Table 504. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Newcastle

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Tons Weight					
Imports—						
Ironstone and Limestone ..	1,493,870	1,518,040	1,886,450	1,680,020	2,647,120	2,414,850
Iron and Steel (scrap) ..	109,030	86,150	43,040	380	130	10
Ore Products, Crude Manu- factures	46 610	19,140	29,540	74,300	66,650	14,050
Zinc Slabs	23,270	24,010	5,810	1,190	2,850	1,990
Motor Spirit*	62,870	73,280	79,460	65,770	100,050	} 246,740
Liquid Fuel, Diesel Fuel* ..	77,040	110,270	97,220	83,630	144,210	
Exports—						
Coal (Bunker and Cargo) ..	1,831,010	1,626,390	1,336,380	1,177,710	1,091,020	949,980
Coke	208,800	262,520	238,060	192,920	41,820	135,030
Corrugated and Sheet Iron ..	21,920	22,090	11,590	25,330	16,210	} 620,250
Pipes and Tubes	127,610	127,860	114,240	122,700	150,250	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope	67,180	74,080	63,770	47,630	30,820	
Wheels and Axles	18,360	18,000	7,790	1,210	8,590	
Other Iron and Steel Products	191,020	195,950	241,770	236,620	316,950	

* Recorded in tons measurement.

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the iron and steel industry located in the area. The principal interstate import is ironstone, and the principal exports are iron and steel products.

Table 505. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port Kembla

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Tons Weight					
Imports—						
Copper	57,510	43,920	28,690	34,700	38,760	42,420
Dolomite	132,360	125,100	107,600	169,110	171,450	144,150
Ironstone	2,649,990	2,831,780	3,281,090	3,260,360	3,597,230	3,424,830
Fuel Oil*	52,190	70,330	93,790	112,410	114,310	118,520
Motor Spirit, Kerosene	28,790	33,620	39,810	51,530	53,380	70,780
Limestone	45,360	121,990	128,740	347,670	133,630	201,860
Zinc	23,380	25,550	19,680	13,300	16,100	20,010
Exports—						
Coal (Bunker and Cargo) ..	26,040	32,920	7,760	4,900	9,390	10,420
Coke	55,580	53,650	64,930	96,780	228,510	98 800
Iron and Steel Products ..	558,800	573,820	632,320	742,850	768,120	877 620

* Recorded in tons measurement.

Trade of N.S.W. with Western Australia and Tasmania

Detailed statistics of the interstate trade between New South Wales and other States are available only in respect of the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania.

The principal items of the trade between New South Wales and Western Australia in the last three years are given in the next table. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r., in the case of the small proportion of goods received by rail), at the port of shipment, of the price at which the goods were sold. The exports are valued at "landed cost" (i.e. on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry.

Table 506. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Western Australia

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value (\$ thousand)		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Petroleum Oils	Thous. gal.	72,264	119,723	126,034	7,408	12,509	12,796
Iron Ore	Thous. tons	1,471	1,347	1,537	2,897	2,669	3,036
Metals and Manufactures	2,591	2,092	2,888
Machinery (excl. Electrical)—
Tractors (incl. Parts)	1,721	1,796	2,020
Agricultural	542	777	1,037
Other	940	1,459	1,358
Bullion and Specie	13,048	12,045	16,191
Other Items	5,709	5,369	6,828
Total Imports	34,858	38,716	46,154
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Foodstuffs	6,545	6,518	7,126
Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc.	2,021	1,858	2,312
Piece Goods (other than Felts)	1,223	2,389	1,898
Apparel—
Shirts, Underwear, Night Attire	1,580	1,823	1,958
Footwear	1,803	2,018	2,015
Other	5,578	6,673	6,810
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	3,034	2,160	2,408
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	1,233	1,122	1,201
Iron and Steel—
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs ..	Ton	193,060	228,630	170,400	11,696	13,730	10,250
Bar, Rod, Angles, Tees, etc.	Ton	29,980	29,850	20,680	2,835	2,607	2,220
Plate and Sheet	Ton	60,300	50,600	74,830	8,355	7,228	10,611
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings	3,906	2,711	5,508
Other	3,555	3,361	4,262
Total, Iron and Steel	30,347	29,637	32,851
Motor Cars, Trucks and Buses—
Assembled (Complete) ..	No.	7,247	5,724	*	10,671	8,030	6,325
Components and Parts	1,242	1,553	1,764
Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys	Ton	3,440	3,350	4,980	3,230	3,256	5,884
Wire and Manufactures	2,059	2,097	2,042
Other Metal Manufactures	5,854	5,406	7,691
Electrical Machinery and Equip-
ment (incl. Parts)—
Batteries, Accumulators	825	1,051	1,040
Wireless and Television	3,959	2,609	3,092
Telephone and Telegraph	1,199	1,701	1,418
Other	3,363	4,312	6,589
Machinery, Other than Electrical
(incl. Parts)—
Earth-working and Road-	902	975	1,916
making	1,506	2,267	1,914
Refrigerating Appliances	7,733	8,327	10,461
Other
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	3,339	3,496	2,567
Pulp, Paper and Manufactures,
Stationery	3,966	4,342	4,755
Drugs and Medicines	3,688	3,749	4,301
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	2,755	2,465	2,804
Other Items	20,053	22,383	22,506
Total Exports	129,708	132,217	145,648

* Not available.

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between New South Wales and Tasmania. Imports and exports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

Table 507. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Tasmania

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value (\$ thousand)		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Fish	Ton	22,940	17,290	19,090	488	307	218
Potatoes	Thous. bush.	150	79	95	946	653	2,070
Fruit: Fresh	Thous. lb.	11,165	10,298	6,236	429	144	240
Preserved, etc.	Thous. lb.	1,138	1,040	1,115	1,366	1,170	678
Hops	Thous. lb.	...	...	...	776	704	764
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	9,294	9,844	13,295
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i> .. .. .	...	...	...	...	13,299	12,821	17,265
Metals and Ores—							
Cadmium	Ton	100	164	64	325	700	340
Copper, Matte	Ton	9,970	14,620	14,740	6,178	9,188	9,541
Tin Ore	Ton	510	570	290	689	842	560
Zinc Ingots	Ton	27,250	38,870	35,410	5,484	8,326	8,857
Other* .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,493	835	448
<i>Total, Metal and Ores*</i>	14,169	19,890	19,746
Metal Manufactures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,332	1,618	933
Timber, Undressed	Thous. sup. ft.	3,472	4,967	5,285	581	740	827
Other Items .. .. .	...	...	...	...	27,462	38,345	43,343
Total Imports .. .. .	...	...	...	...	56,843	73,415	82,114
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Wheat	Ton	24,340	17,480	22,970	1,442	988	1,255
Sugar	Ton	13,380	19,290	14,540	2,385	3,437	2,584
Confectionery	Thous. lb.	864	874	840	573	597	576
Wines and Spirits	Gal.	60,440	112,260	68,370	467	756	583
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,188	3,185	2,808
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i> .. .. .	...	...	...	...	7,057	8,963	7,806
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc.	Thous. lb.	183	388	474	976	2,068	2,453
Wool	Thous. lb.	1,768	1,243	1,070	1,243	1,041	751
Textiles and Apparel .. .. .	...	...	...	...	993	1,047	796
Petroleum Oils .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,983	396	9
Coal and Coke	Ton	49,690	57,330	50,330	635	836	711
Metals and Machinery, etc.—							
Galv. Corrugated Iron	Ton	13,240	2,520	2,420	1,782	454	458
Pipes	Ton	5,280	5,910	5,430	805	828	861
Wire	Ton	7,400	8,850	7,830	886	1,038	918
Motor Cars (Complete)	No.	978	788	901	1,450	1,131	1,442
Machinery .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,317	1,416	2,530
Other (incl. Elect. Machinery) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	7,450	9,083	9,000
<i>Total, Metals and Machinery, etc.</i> .. .. .	...	...	...	...	13,690	13,950	15,209
Rubber Goods .. .. .	...	...	...	...	845	713	1,236
Paper and Stationery .. .. .	...	...	...	...	959	1,470	2,221
Drugs and Medicines .. .. .	...	...	...	...	421	331	295
Chemicals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,686	1,787	1,894
Other Items .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,690	2,625	1,996
Total Exports .. .. .	...	...	...	...	33,175	35,227	35,377

* Excludes Aluminium, which is included in "Other Items"

The exports shown above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY RAIL

A summary of the interstate rail freight carried to and from New South Wales during the last eleven years is given in the following table. The figures in the table, which have been extracted from the annual reports of the Victorian, South Australian, and Queensland railway authorities, exclude livestock carried, goods conveyed through New South Wales by rail between other States, and goods carried on the Victorian Border Railways in New South Wales.

Table 508. Interstate Rail Freight, New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Inwards (to N.S.W.)				Outwards (from N.S.W.)			
	From Victoria *	From South Australia †	From Queensland	Total	To Victoria *	To South Australia †	To Queensland	Total
	Thousand tons							
1955	364.8	126.3	221.1	712.3	455.8	811.7	225.6	1,493.1
1956	275.9	124.4	162.9	563.3	477.2	815.7	230.8	1,523.6
1957	269.1	146.4	161.9	577.4	464.8	850.1	251.1	1,566.0
1958	357.1	161.9	129.7	648.7	380.1	795.9	212.6	1,388.6
1959	320.2	126.4	168.8	615.4	502.1	796.7	201.4	1,500.2
1960	340.2	132.8	211.2	684.3	730.3	748.8	249.1	1,728.2
1961	379.8	116.1	186.1	682.0	699.1	779.1	286.5	1,764.7
1962	459.0	114.4	231.5	805.0	686.2	717.0	267.6	1,670.8
1963	545.2	111.4	214.2	870.9	957.6	825.2	323.8	2,106.5
1964	561.4	115.3	‡	‡	1,098.8	849.6	‡	‡
1965	725.8	117.3	‡	‡	1,262.4	819.0	‡	‡

* Includes transshipments through Victoria.

† Direct traffic (through Cockburn Border) only.

‡ Not available.

The bulk of the rail traffic between New South Wales and South Australia consists of ores and concentrates mined at Broken Hill and railed to Port Pirie and other places in South Australia (see chapter "Mining"). In 1964-65, outward freight included 802,000 tons of ores and concentrates, and inward freight included 57,900 tons of motor spirit and other oils. In addition to the freight carried in 1964-65, 163,800 head of livestock (including 153,500 sheep) were railed to South Australia and 28,800 head (including 25,300 sheep) were railed from South Australia to New South Wales.

In 1964-65, 180,400 tons of goods were carried into or from New South Wales by the Victorian Border Railways.

COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and sugar. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years.

Table 509. Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Sydney		Botany Bay		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thousand tons*							
1960	2,305.6	55.7	...	†	519.2	1,677.5	340.9	16.9
1961	2,387.0	71.9	...	741.9	568.2	1,748.5	307.7	5.9
1962	2,193.0	43.8	...	797.4	552.0	1,495.6	298.3	3.9
1963	2,062.3	14.5	...	1,135.7	468.6	1,469.3	347.9	3.2
1964	1,986.6	46.8	...	1,069.1	465.6	1,403.8	326.9	2.0
1965	2,046.1	44.8	...	1,233.2	492.1	1,146.4	422.4	0.9

* Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

† Not available.

Coal, imported from Newcastle and Catherine Hill Bay, is the principal intrastate commodity handled at the port of Sydney. In 1964-65, the imports into Sydney included 1,431,600 tons of cargo coal, 238,500 measurement tons of refined petroleum oils, 16,700 measurement tons of residual oils, etc., 86,630 tons of sugar, and 13,400 tons of molasses.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (1,139,000 tons in 1964-65), and the principal import is bulk oil (468,800 measurement tons).

Intrastate trade at Botany Bay is confined to the export of petroleum oils produced from a refinery at Kurnell.

The trade of the port of Sydney with New South Wales outports in recent years is summarised in the next table:—

Table 510. Trade of New South Wales Outports* with Sydney

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Outports	Imports from Sydney				Exports to Sydney			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Tons†							
Catherine Hill Bay	354,200	333,860	258,350	391,000
Clarence River	310	400	...	27,840	37,050	34,580	34,910
Kiama	40,760	...	...	...
Richmond River	160	31,150	30,220	61,250
Other Outports	450	...	...	8,030	...	...	...
Total, All Outports ..	760	400	...	9,340	445,153	402,060	323,150	487,170

* Excludes Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

† Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the Constitution Act, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1965, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the State Navigation Act, the only relevant provision in the Commonwealth Act being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Navigation Act apply to ships in Australian waters engaged in interstate or overseas trade. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels. The Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport is empowered to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed ships to engage in the coastal trade, and to authorise unlicensed ships to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants, and goods are defrayed by the **importer or owner**.

Vessels arriving from overseas ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last overseas port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. First ports of entry for quarantine purposes in New South Wales are Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Botany Bay, and Coff's Harbour.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc. in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described on page 647. There are also Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Australian Coastal Shipping Commission

The Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (which replaced the Australian Shipping Board) was established in 1956 to operate the merchant shipping service owned by the Commonwealth Government and trading under the name "The Australian National Line". The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Shipping and Transport, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30th June, 1965, the Commission owned 39 ships, which totalled 251,500 tons deadweight, and had one vessel under construction.

An agreement in regard to Australian coastal shipping services was effected between the Commonwealth Government and the shipping and stevedoring companies in June, 1956. Under the agreement, the shipowners undertake to provide enough suitable ships, together with those of other companies and the Commission, to ensure efficient and economical coastal shipping services; the stevedoring companies undertake to carry out operations efficiently and economically, and to give equitable treatment to the Commission's vessels; and the Commonwealth undertakes that it will not operate merchant vessels in the coastal trade except through the agency of the Commission. The Commonwealth also undertakes not to engage in stevedoring or the booking or handling of cargo carried on its vessels, and guarantees that the tonnage of vessels operated by the Commission will not exceed a total of 325,000 tons gross.

Australian Shipbuilding Board

The Australian Shipbuilding Board was constituted on a permanent basis in 1948 under the Supply and Development Act. The Board, which is under the control of the Minister for Shipping and Transport, undertakes the design of merchant vessels, the calling of tenders and placement of orders, supervision of construction, and acceptance of vessels after sea trials. It arranges contracts with Australian shipbuilding yards for the construction of merchant vessels, and with shipowners for their purchase at a price which provides for Commonwealth subsidy up to a maximum of one-third of the cost of construction. Vessels of 200 or more tons gross are eligible for the subsidy.

Control of the Stevedoring Industry

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which replaced the Stevedoring Industry Board, was established in 1956, in terms of the Stevedoring Industry Act, to regulate the performance of stevedoring operations in Australia. In the exercise of its powers, the Authority is required by the Act to minimise the extent to which it imposes limitations on employers' control of their labour and methods of working.

The Authority comprises a chairman, a member who has been associated with management in any industry, and a member who has been associated with trade union affairs. All three members are appointed by the Governor-General, and the Authority is responsible to the Minister for Labour and National Service.

In terms of the Act, the Authority determines a quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) for each port, recruits workers to fill these quotas (from October, 1965), maintains registers of employers and waterside workers, allocates work, pays attendance money to registered workers offering for work but not engaged, pays amounts due in respect of annual leave, sick leave, public holidays, and long service leave, and regulates the conduct of waterside workers in employment bureaux and on wharves and ships. The Authority is also empowered to investigate means of increasing general efficiency in the industry, to investigate the cause of delays on the waterfront, to encourage safe working, to provide amenities for the workers, and to provide training in stevedoring operations.

At 30th June, 1965, the quota of waterside workers was 6,145 for the port of Sydney, 775 for Newcastle, and 600 for Port Kembla. The number of registered workers was 6,042 at Sydney, 795 at Newcastle, 608 at Port Kembla. Total expenditure by the Authority during 1964-65 was \$9,780,412 including \$1,478,966 for attendance money, \$3,449,556 for annual leave, \$677,992 for sick pay, \$1,291,516 for public holiday pay, and \$673,556 for long service leave.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics in Table 511 to 517 relate generally to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. They exclude vessels trading solely between ports of New South Wales, war vessels, cable-laying vessels, and yachts. A vessel is counted as an entry once, and as a clearance once, for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call and cleared at the port from which it finally departs; any *intrastate* movements of the vessel are excluded.

The gross tonnage of a vessel is the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons, with 100 cubic ft. equalling one ton. The net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers.

DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of the overseas and interstate vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales during the last eleven years.

Table 511. Shipping Entered and Cleared, New South Wales
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Year ended 30th June	Oversea (Direct and via States)		Interstate		Total	
	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons
ENTERED						
1955	1,263	5,925	1,584	4,553	2,847	10,478
1956	1,298	6,120	1,634	4,606	2,932	10,726
1957	1,331	6,170	1,711	4,853	3,042	11,023
1958	1,452	6,912	1,861	5,119	3,313	12,031
1959	1,547	7,362	1,865	5,172	3,412	12,535
1960	1,776	8,332	1,903	5,493	3,679	13,825
1961	1,939	9,654	1,883	5,780	3,822	15,434
1962	2,036	10,482	1,933	6,149	3,969	16,631
1963	1,925	10,456	1,844	5,946	3,769	16,402
1964	2,049	11,292	1,974	6,656	4,023	17,948
1965	2,186	12,153	2,154	7,388	4,340	19,541
CLEARED						
1955	1,024	4,719	1,811	5,697	2,835	10,417
1956	1,102	4,994	1,866	5,743	2,968	10,737
1957	1,228	5,541	1,820	5,428	3,048	10,969
1958	1,342	6,280	1,941	5,628	3,283	11,908
1959	1,442	6,767	1,962	5,733	3,404	12,500
1960	1,665	7,648	1,961	5,952	3,626	13,601
1961	1,796	8,795	2,036	6,610	3,832	15,405
1962	1,936	9,934	1,969	6,414	3,905	16,348
1963	1,782	9,557	1,974	6,636	3,756	16,193
1964	1,901	10,387	2,106	7,468	4,007	17,856
1965	2,074	11,469	2,229	7,926	4,303	19,395

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports. They exclude the trade with intermediate ports, some of which are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. The following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and the principal overseas countries indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes in recent years.

Table 512. Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries, N.S.W.

(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Country from which Entered or for which Cleared	Entered				Cleared			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Thousand net tons								
Australian States ..	6,149	5,946	6,656	7,388	6,414	6,636	7,468	7,926
United Kingdom ..	1,494	1,491	1,473	1,567	1,409	1,266	1,420	1,430
Canada ..	460	438	408	494	203	253	202	185
India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma ..	185	170	163	140	258	239	212	207
Malaysia and Singapore ..	709	525	384	471	596	669	344	415
Nauru ..	107	106	145	98	91	53	44	39
New Zealand ..	791	584	590	588	575	495	515	538
Papua and New Guinea ..	115	111	95	155	138	143	134	196
Other Commonwealth Countries ..	381	526	503	580	508	540	620	736
Total, Commonwealth Countries ..	10,391	9,897	10,417	11,480	10,192	10,294	10,939	11,662
European Countries ..	1,249	1,138	1,216	1,283	1,358	1,220	1,325	1,277
Arabian States and Iran ..	434	519	825	851	633	813	866	768
Indonesia ..	1,214	1,374	1,310	1,414	829	784	1,026	1,093
Japan ..	1,966	1,909	2,456	2,898	1,963	1,647	2,026	2,609
New Caledonia ..	218	200	202	187	79	205	249	221
United States of America ..	676	796	868	861	637	586	628	593
Other Foreign Countries ..	483	569	654	566	657	644	777	1,173
Total, Foreign Countries ..	6,240	6,505	7,530	8,060	6,156	5,899	6,897	7,734
Total, All Countries ..	16,631	16,402	17,948	19,541	16,348	16,193	17,856	19,395

Of the total shipping entered from Commonwealth countries in 1964-65, 64 per cent. was from the Australian States, 14 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 5 per cent. from New Zealand, and 17 per cent. from other Commonwealth countries. Shipping from foreign countries in 1964-65 accounted for 40 per cent. of the total shipping entered. The principal foreign countries were Japan, Indonesia, European countries (Italy, 290,000 tons; Germany, 318,000 tons; the Netherlands, 140,000 tons), United States, and the Arabian States and Iran. Shipping cleared for Commonwealth countries in 1964-65 comprised 68 per cent. for other Australian States, 12 per cent. for the United Kingdom, 5 per cent. for New Zealand, and 15 per cent. for other Commonwealth countries.

Of the shipping entered from other Australian States in 1964-65, 20 per cent. was from Victoria, 19 per cent. from Queensland, 38 per cent. from South Australia, 14 per cent. from Western Australia, and 9 per cent. from Tasmania. Of the total tonnage entered from overseas countries (11,469,000 tons), 63 per cent. entered direct and 37 per cent. via other Australian States.

The following table shows the country of registration and countries of origin and destination for shipping entered and cleared in 1964-65:—

Table 513. Shipping Entered and Cleared, N.S.W.: Country of Registration and Countries of Origin and Destination, 1964-65
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Country from which Entered or for which Cleared	Country of Registration of Shipping							
	Entered				Cleared			
	Aus- tralian	Other Comm- onwealth	Foreign	Total	Aus- tralian	Other Comm- onwealth	Foreign	Total
Thousand net tons								
Australian States ..	4,155	1,757	1,475	7,388	4,144	2,052	1,731	7,926
United Kingdom ..	...	1,338	229	1,567	...	1,161	269	1,430
Canada .. ..	...	282	212	494	...	103	83	185
New Zealand	9	340	239	588	7	368	152	528
Other Commonwealth Countries	74	673	696	1,443	70	775	749	1,593
Total, Commonwealth Countries	4,238	4,390	2,852	11,480	4,221	4,459	2,983	11,662
European Countries ..	...	85	1,198	1,283	...	123	1,154	1,277
Indonesia .. ..	...	298	1,117	1,414	...	207	886	1,093
Japan	3	448	2,446	2,898	...	496	2,113	2,609
United States of America	...	300	562	861	...	143	449	593
Other Foreign Countries	...	423	1,180	1,604	...	467	1,695	2,162
Total, Foreign Countries	3	1,554	6,503	8,060	...	1,436	6,297	7,734
Total, All Countries ..	4,241	5,944	9,355	19,541	4,221	5,895	9,280	19,395

In respect of direction and country of registration of shipping, there is usually little difference between entries and clearances. Of the shipping entered from Commonwealth countries in 1964-65, 76 per cent. was Commonwealth-registered, and 81 per cent. of that entered from foreign countries was foreign-registered. Of the interstate shipping entered, 56 per cent. was registered in Australia and 23 per cent. in other Commonwealth countries. Most of the vessels entered from the United Kingdom were registered in that country. Commonwealth-registered vessels comprised 21 per cent. of the shipping entered from Indonesia, 15 per cent. of that entered from Japan, and 35 per cent. of that entered from the United States. Only a very small proportion of Australian-registered shipping is engaged in the overseas trade.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are on the shipping registers of countries of the British Commonwealth, the overseas trade with the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom. Of the vessels engaged in the interstate trade, 61 per cent. are Australian-registered, and 25 per cent. are registered in other Commonwealth countries (mainly the United Kingdom).

Particulars relating to the country of registration of shipping which entered New South Wales in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 514. Country of Registration of Shipping Entered, N.S.W.
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Country of Registration of Vessel	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons
Commonwealth—								
Australia	1,343	3,383	1,233	3,043	1,282	3,407	1,431	4,241
United Kingdom ..	953	5,533	911	5,457	968	5,589	914	5,211
New Zealand	96	167	103	187	121	221	127	225
Other Common- wealth	207	819	151	625	132	534	132	509
Total, Common- wealth	2,599	9,902	2,398	9,311	2,503	9,750	2,604	10,185
Foreign—								
Denmark	68	339	71	342	80	466	43	245
France	56	205	53	190	54	185	79	233
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	77	311	77	278	102	378	115	473
Greece	77	509	55	412	82	571	112	772
Italy	75	414	54	412	53	496	50	492
Japan	204	904	237	1,168	220	1,053	314	1,417
Liberia	45	399	58	538	68	619	66	379
Netherlands	199	846	194	812	193	776	212	950
Norway	210	1,208	235	1,455	295	1,990	291	2,016
Panama	49	254	34	179	48	286	42	229
Sweden	185	797	183	763	180	749	178	745
United states of America	60	375	72	426	68	427	124	1,108
Other Foreign	65	167	48	115	77	200	110	294
Total, Foreign ..	1,370	6,729	1,371	7,090	1,520	8,197	1,736	9,355
Total, All Countries	3,969	16,631	3,769	16,402	4,023	17,948	4,340	19,541

The tonnage registered in the United Kingdom represented 26.7 per cent. of the total entered in 1964-65, and Australian-registered tonnage represented 21.7 per cent. Foreign tonnage was registered chiefly in Norway (10.3 per cent.), Japan (7.2 per cent.), United States of America (5.7 per cent.), Netherlands (4.9 per cent.), Greece (4.0 per cent.), Sweden (3.8 per cent.), and Italy (2.5 per cent.).

During 1964-65, entries of Australian tonnage amounted to 4,155,000 tons in the interstate trade and 89,000 tons in the overseas trade. The Commonwealth-registered vessels (other than Australian) entered in 1964-65 included 1,757,000 tons engaged solely in interstate trade and 1,338,000 tons in trade between the United Kingdom and Australia. The tonnage registered in foreign countries was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

The following table shows the overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at New South Wales ports during the last ten years. In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons,

while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet of space occupied being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

Table 515. Cargoes Discharged and Shipped, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged					Cargoes Shipped				
	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *		Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	
Thousand tons										
1956	3,322	1,360	5,021	326	10,029	1,340	451	3,520	287	5,598
1957	3,777	1,209	5,228	196	10,410	1,880	391	3,707	239	6,217
1958	4,564	1,251	5,483	268	11,566	1,806	380	3,887	255	6,328
1959	5,054	1,069	5,242	236	11,601	1,939	354	4,003	217	6,513
1960	5,624	1,315	5,409	188	12,536	3,198	405	4,162	191	7,956
1961	6,259	1,334	6,180	198	13,971	4,473	386	4,219	137	9,215
1962	6,315	1,164	6,448	177	14,104	6,025	407	3,708	112	10,252
1963	6,539	1,358	6,660	182	14,739	4,981	423	3,652	109	9,165
1964	6,975	1,600	7,832	121	16,527	6,744	513	3,799	89	11,144
1965	7,980	1,897	8,061	228	18,166	8,344	667	4,047	104	13,162

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

A classification of oversea cargoes according to the country of registration of the vessels which carried them is given in the next table for the last three years:—

Table 516. Oversea Cargoes, N.S.W.: Country of Registration of Vessel

Country of Registration of Vessel	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
	Thousand tons					
Australia	99.6	115.6	81.0	103.8	84.5	107.1
Hong Kong	392.7	134.8	427.2	235.3	370.9	183.4
New Zealand	96.6	331.1	117.5	429.3	123.2	446.5
United Kingdom	3,048.5	1,137.6	2,479.6	1,461.5	2,303.6	1,488.1
Other Commonwealth	50.7	47.2	42.5	59.6	38.7	83.5
Total, Commonwealth	3,688.2	1,766.3	3,147.8	2,289.4	2,921.0	2,308.6
Denmark	402.4	49.7	470.1	359.5	365.3	65.9
France	32.1	60.0	37.3	91.5	143.8	77.0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	107.8	110.2	158.2	126.3	267.8	116.3
Greece	146.9	451.0	120.3	755.0	309.6	1,009.6
Italy	90.0	38.6	101.1	29.6	122.5	24.1
Japan	450.2	1,122.5	644.5	762.4	720.5	1,285.0
Liberia	664.1	417.5	701.0	536.2	1,294.2	1,093.0
Netherlands	190.7	177.2	263.6	220.0	511.8	398.4
New Caledonia	49.7	37.7	49.3	51.1	59.3	82.5
Norway	1,287.0	751.0	2,219.9	1,190.1	2,331.1	1,609.1
Panama	66.5	98.1	56.4	225.0	44.0	250.7
Sweden	575.5	192.2	472.4	381.2	623.6	331.2
United States of America	78.4	52.2	82.4	45.9	90.8	46.3
Other Foreign	67.7	80.1	50.6	193.4	71.9	313.3
Total, Foreign	4,209.1	3,638.1	5,427.1	4,967.2	6,956.2	6,702.4
Total Oversea Cargoes	7,897.4	5,404.3	8,574.9	7,256.6	9,877.1	9,011.1

NOTE. Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on the basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

Cargoes at Principal Ports

The overseas and interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to four ports—Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the cargoes discharged and shipped at each of these ports in the last six years.

The greater part of the overseas trade is handled in the port of Sydney. Petroleum products are the only cargoes handled at the port of Botany Bay (which accounts for most of the overseas and interstate trade in these products), and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in tons measurement. Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data in the following table show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 517. Cargoes Shipped and Discharged at Principal N.S.W. Ports

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged				Cargoes Shipped			
	Oversea		Interstate		Oversea		Interstate	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment*	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment*	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment*	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment*
	Thousand tons							
SYDNEY								
1960	2,011.3	1,294.0	603.5	188.1	1,407.8	389.8	546.1	188.3
1961	2,209.5	1,333.6	700.8	197.9	1,864.7	374.9	528.8	136.5
1962	1,932.6	1,163.3	544.4	174.7	2,443.2	403.1	343.6	111.1
1963	1,872.6	1,357.9	641.2	181.6	2,523.4	418.1	238.4	108.7
1964	1,800.7	1,575.0	829.2	120.6	3,545.4	493.1	238.2	88.1
1965	2,056.6	1,897.0	1,029.8	227.7	3,866.1	655.8	402.3	104.2
BOTANY BAY								
1960	2,979.5	...	40.2	...	57.9	...	603.1	...
1961	3,116.5	...	22.4	...	86.5	...	695.9	...
1962	3,560.4	...	38.8	...	62.3	...	854.0	...
1963	3,940.6	...	4.4	...	93.1	...	907.1	...
1964	4,126.8	...	16.8	...	93.4	...	964.7	...
1965	4,496.2	...	75.0	...	66.9	...	1,044.1	...
NEWCASTLE								
1960	276.9	...	1,729.9	...	1,021.1	...	2,410.8	0.3
1961	409.7	0.1	1,833.0	0.7	1,570.2	0.3	2,320.2	†
1962	372.0	0.5	2,067.9	1.9	2,258.7	...	1,843.3	0.9
1963	311.5	†	1,958.3	0.2	1,318.1	...	1,767.5	...
1964	512.5	24.7	2,912.1	...	1,583.9	13.3	1,614.1	0.6
1965	734.7	0.1	2,790.1	...	2,732.0	...	1,693.4	...
PORT KEMBLA								
1960	356.5	20.6	3,035.3	...	691.0	...	597.4	...
1961	515.6	...	3,620.2	...	924.0	...	673.8	...
1962	440.0	...	3,794.4	...	1,232.7	...	666.6	...
1963	410.3	...	4,032.6	...	1,038.1	...	737.6	...
1964	535.2	...	4,047.5	...	1,511.7	...	982.0	...
1965	682.1	...	4,142.0	...	1,668.1	...	907.2	...

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet; see text above Table 515

† Less than 50 tons.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board

The Maritime Services Board is responsible for the general management and control of all navigable waters and harbours within New South Wales, for the pilotage service and other matters of a navigational character within the State, for the control and administration of wharves and other port facilities in all ports, and for the provision and maintenance of wharfage, channels, and other port facilities at the ports of Sydney and (since May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay. The provision and maintenance of wharves and other port facilities in other ports of the State are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works. The Board is a corporate body of seven commissioners, all of whom are appointed by the Governor and four of whom are part-time members representing shipping and other maritime interests. Advisory committees assist the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Details of the revenue collections by the Maritime Services Board in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 518. Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand					
Harbour Services*—						
Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges	828	1,263	1,399	1,581	1,755	1,858
Wharfage Rates	4,277	6,261	9,308	9,693	10,838	11,594
Rents (Wharves, etc.)	685	730	875	954	987	945
Other Services, Fees, etc.	863	1,126	1,711	1,483	1,946	2,620
Total	6,654	9,379	13,293	13,712	15,526	17,017
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (other ports)	4,314	4,883	1,790	1,835	2,191	2,294
Navigation Services—						
Pilotage	755	850	911	997	1,135	1,177
Harbour and Light Rates	366	419	456	509	574	654
Other Services, Fees, etc.	476	583	804	804	1,126	1,389
Total Revenue Collections	12,564	16,115	17,254	17,858	20,552	22,531

* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Board at the ports of Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay.

† Ports other than Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay.

The "Harbour Services" shown in the above table refer to the business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the Board at these ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. All other revenue collections by the Board are

paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay. The revenue and expenditure of the Board's Harbour Services are summarised for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 519. Harbour Services*: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure					Surplus
	Revenue	Administra- tive and Maintenance Expenses	Debt Charges	Provision for Renewals	Total	
\$ thousand						
1960	6,654	3,741	1,807	1,000	6,548	106
1961	9,379	5,130	2,112	2,050	9,293	87
1962	13,293	7,513	2,964	2,750	13,228	65
1963	13,712	7,543	2,965	3,091	13,599	113
1964	15,526	8,164	2,489	4,778	15,431	95
1965	17,017	9,110	2,756	5,080	16,944	72

* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 155 feet at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6 inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfrage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table:—

Table 520. Port of Sydney: Berths at 30th June, 1965

Class of Berth						Number	Length
							Feet
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths	..	..	..	..	..	93	44,560
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths	..	..	..	..	..	...	2,920
Harbourcraft	..	..	..	..	..	11	2,400
Dolphin Berth	..	..	..	..	..	1	550
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	49	12,020
Tie-up Berths and Berths out of Commission	..	..	..	..	..	7	3,110
Naval Berths	..	..	..	..	..	18	7,490
Total	..	..	..	..	..	179	73,040

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside, and bunkering facilities for coal and oil are available at foreshore installations. Bunkering is also effected by oil lighters. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels (about 200,000 tons), and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. At Balmain, a coal loader with a capacity of 1,000 tons per hour has been installed, and three 20-ton cranes are used for handling steel and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt, and sulphur. No. 1 Berth, Walsh Bay, has two 3-ton transporter cranes; Nos. 12/14 Berths, Pyrmont, have two 3-ton cranes; and many of the wharf sheds are fitted with travelling bridge cranes. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 150 tons, or by the 250-ton crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Sydney during the last ten years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

Table 521. Port of Sydney: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1956	1,509	736	2,116	4,361	6,897	1,442	1,180	9,519
1957	1,593	715	1,859	4,167	6,857	1,441	1,170	9,468
1958	1,612	791	1,789	4,192	7,223	1,438	1,127	9,788
1959	1,774	838	1,735	4,347	8,012	1,385	1,134	10,531
1960	2,013	871	1,652	4,536	8,924	1,619	1,049	11,592
1961	2,220	728	1,504	4,452	10,188	1,301	1,159	12,648
1962	2,267	676	1,185	4,128	10,450	863	1,010	12,323
1963	2,205	617	1,047	3,869	10,470	776	902	12,148
1964	2,408	510	949	3,867	11,206	727	849	12,782
1965	2,489	494	1,041	4,024	11,694	1,083	1,154	13,930

Botany Bay

Botany Bay, a large inlet almost entirely enclosed by land, is situated about 10 miles to the south of Sydney Harbour. The entrance to the Bay carries a depth of 50 feet at mean low water, and the channel has a depth of 38 feet.

Petroleum products are the only cargoes at present handled at the port. A jetty with accommodation for two tankers has been built on the southern side of the Bay to serve the large refinery at Kurnell, and three sets of moorings (two on the northern side) have been laid with submarine pipelines for the discharge of oil to refinery and storage terminals. Most of the bulk oil trade of the metropolis of Sydney is now handled at Botany Bay.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered Botany Bay during the last ten years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

Table 522. Port of Botany Bay: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels (No.)	Thousand net tons	Year ended 30th June	Vessels (No.)	Thousand net tons
1956	101	616	1961	237	1,979
1957	190	1,161	1962	267	2,392
1958	241	1,530	1963	273	2,535
1959	246	1,598	1964	303	2,837
1960	249	1,709	1965	333	2,960

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 miles north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet; the entrance channel, with a depth of 30 feet at low water, is 350 feet wide.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat, and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1965, commercial wharfage accommodation was about 16,000 feet, including about 6,000 feet of general cargo berths, 3,350 feet for coal-loading operations and 3,200 feet of privately-owned wharfage. Several dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an advisory committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Newcastle during the last ten years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown in the next table:—

Table 523. Port of Newcastle: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1956	286	694	1,477	2,457	1,199	1,695	880	3,774
1957	331	718	1,299	2,348	1,316	1,827	898	4,041
1958	384	785	1,272	2,441	1,527	1,885	924	4,336
1959	382	767	1,276	2,425	1,604	2,008	918	4,530
1960	506	690	1,246	2,442	2,035	1,682	903	4,620
1961	613	586	1,033	2,232	2,549	1,506	925	4,980
1962	719	573	827	2,119	3,119	1,536	762	5,417
1963	609	537	756	1,902	2,609	1,476	726	4,811
1964	658	548	708	1,914	2,819	1,628	686	5,133
1965	702	588	609	1,899	3,184	1,827	573	5,584

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about fifty miles south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 1,200 feet and covers an area of 340 acres; an inner basin, which was opened in 1960 and is being extended, is entered through a channel with a width of 400 feet leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 50 feet at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 17 to 40 feet at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 8,000 feet, of which 1,200 feet are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves.

Port Kembla is the port of the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, iron and steel, and lead and zinc concentrates are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., and phosphatic rock usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered Port Kembla during the last ten years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

Table 524. Port Kembla: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1956	125	450	3	578	438	1,339	1	1,778
1957	111	525	...	636	380	1,603	...	1,983
1958	196	490	...	686	764	1,284	...	2,048
1959	207	528	1	736	813	1,446	1	2,260
1960	295	577	49	921	1,239	1,630	50	2,919
1961	391	610	24	1,025	1,605	1,703	21	3,329
1962	424	694	...	1,118	1,816	1,933	...	3,749
1963	432	699	...	1,131	1,841	2,031	...	3,872
1964	455	700	...	1,155	2,136	2,035	...	4,171
1965	466	687	...	1,153	2,313	2,079	...	4,392

RATES OF FREIGHT

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in overseas countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following table, supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association, shows the rates for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1939 and later years:—

Table 525. Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe

Australian Currency							
At 30th June	Wool, Greasy	Calf Hides	Mutton, Frozen	Butter	Wheat	Flour, Wheaten	Lead
	cents per lb.			\$ per 56 lb.	\$ per ton weight		
1939	0.98	0.52	0.92	0.48	3.92	4.24	3.45
1955	2.69	1.31	2.62	1.05*	15.69	17.57	11.11
1956	3.11	1.50	2.81	1.12*	19.77	21.65	11.92
1957	3.54	1.60	3.20	1.28*	15.68	17.57	19.20
1958	3.54	1.60	3.20	1.28*	9.10	10.98	14.12
1959	3.54	1.60	3.27	1.28*	13.00	13.18	14.56
1960	3.54	1.60	3.27	1.28*	10.67	12.55	13.99
1961	3.73	1.80	3.50	1.38*	10.35	12.23	14.31
1962	3.73	1.80	3.50	1.38*	10.35	12.23	13.99
1963	3.91	1.89	3.68	1.44	10.98	13.49	13.99
1964	3.91	1.90	3.68	1.41	15.06	18.51	14.12
1965	3.91	1.90	3.68	1.41	16.63	20.08	14.31

* United Kingdom only.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per ton of general cargo are given in the next table:—

Table 526. Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates for General Cargo
Rates per ton, Australian Currency

From Sydney to—	At 30th June							
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brisbane	14.80	14.80	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	15.50	16.00
Melbourne	14.60	14.60	15.50	15.50	15.70	15.70	15.70	16.20
Adelaide	16.25	16.25	18.00	18.00	18.20	18.20	18.50	19.25
Fremantle	18.90	19.45	23.50	23.50	24.30	24.30	25.00	26.20
Hobart	14.45	14.45	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	16.00
Launceston	14.45	14.45	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	16.00
Norfolk Island ..	18.64	15.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.75
Auckland, N.Z. ..	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Port Moresby, Papua	23.00	23.00	23.00	24.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Rabaul, New Guinea	24.00	24.00	24.00	25.50	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00

PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Commonwealth Navigation Act, and by the State Government under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the

Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in February, 1965.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in Table 518.

Charges levied on Ships

The principal charges imposed under Commonwealth legislation are light dues and fees for the survey and inspection of ships and their equipment.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate is 15c per ton (net) for a period of three months.

Under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, sea-going vessels trading with overseas countries or between Australian States must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from \$20 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to \$64 if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons, and increase, for each additional 300 tons, by \$6 for passenger ships and by \$4 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from \$16 to \$40, these fees being halved if the ship holds a valid certificate of survey. The fee for survey of a radio installation is \$16, and fees for the adjustment of a ship's compass range from \$12 to \$36. Additional charges are made for the inspection of ships for the carriage of certain cargoes (e.g., grain and coal).

During 1964-65, light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$2,074,000, and receipts under the Navigation Act to \$95,000.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from \$4 to \$16 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with \$4 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of \$40. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) and used for business purposes are also subject to survey, the fees ranging from \$1 to \$4, according to the length of the vessel.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 659) are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$200, and the minimum is \$10 at Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla and \$5 at other ports. The rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ c per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 5c per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from \$14 to \$54 according to the size of the vessel.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being $\frac{3}{8}$ c per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing

charges ; in Sydney Harbour, the rate ranges from 10c to \$1 per day, plus 25 per cent., plus 50 per cent., and in other ports it is \$1 per day, or 25c per period of six hours, plus 25 per cent., plus 50 per cent. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of \$20 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour ; and from \$1 to \$10 for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of \$10 for the first twenty-four hours and \$2.50 for each subsequent period of six hours.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in Sydney Harbour must obtain a licence, for which the charge is \$2 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is \$10 ; for lighters, 10c per ton ; and for watermen, 50c. In other ports, the annual licence fees for ballast lighters is \$2 and for watermen \$1. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 38½c per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the board, and 33½c in other cases.

Harbour and Wharfage Rates

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

The inward rate per ton, assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board, is \$1 for oversea goods and 80c for interstate and intrastate goods, and the general outward rate is 40c for oversea goods and 33½c for other goods. Special outward rates are imposed on certain commodities (e.g., 27½c per ton for wheat and flour exported oversea, and 20c per bale for wool). Transshipment rates are generally 11½c per ton.

Storage Charges

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges, payable by the owner of the goods, are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney or Newcastle and left on a wharf for longer than three working days after final discharge of the vessel are charged at the general rate of 30c per ton per working day. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the general rate of 1½c per ton per working day.

At New South Wales ports other than Sydney or Newcastle, storage charges also accrue on goods left for longer than three working days after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per working day is 1½c for the first week, 2½c for the second week, 3½c for the third week, and 5c for the fourth and subsequent weeks.

Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

During the year ended 30th June, 1965, 32 vessels passed through Lock No. 10 at Wentworth and 414 vessels (carrying 13,889 passengers) passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES

Ferry services are operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

Particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle during the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

Table 527. Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle

Year ended 30th June	Vessels in Use	Passenger Accommo- dation	Passenger Journeys*	Gross Revenue from Passenger Traffic†	Persons Injured in Accidents	
					Passengers	Other Persons
		Persons	Thousand	\$ thous.		
1955	38	22,055	18,936	1,572	14	40
1956	39	22,696	18,056	1,484	17	45
1957	40	22,950	16,812	1,750	8	40
1958	39	22,179	16,372	1,692	5	34
1959	37	19,300	15,906	1,600	17	6
1960	37	19,191	15,365	1,672	10	10
1961	40	19,211	15,093	1,744	13	18
1962	39	17,641	14,452	1,660	14	8
1963	38	17,653	14,456	1,672	10	14
1964	38	17,463	14,777	1,762	23	55
1965	40	17,506	15,062	1,911	10	29

* Includes only passengers on regular services and regular cruises.

† Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

Sydney Harbour Transport Board

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board was established in 1951 to operate certain Sydney Harbour ferry services. The Board comprises the Commissioner for Government Transport (chairman), the President of the Maritime Services Board, and the Under Secretary of the Treasury. It has arranged for the ferry services to be managed on its behalf by Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table:—

Table 528. Shipping on Register, Sydney and Newcastle*

Tonnage Class (Net Tons)	Number of Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
Under 50	375	406	438	485	5,744	6,067	6,477	7,023
50 and under 500	56	54	49	50	9,175	8,858	7,571	7,957
500 and under 1,000	11	11	11	11	7,873	7,873	7,812	7,812
1,000 and under 2,000	12	11	11	10	16,396	15,307	15,307	17,470
2,000 and over	4	4	5	9	10,996	10,888	16,847	52,980
Total, All Vessels	458	486	514	565	50,184	48,993	54,014	93,242

* In these years, no vessels were on the register of shipping at Port Kembla.

Vessels on the registers at 30th June, 1965 included 48 steam ships (aggregating 26,114 net tons), 470 motor ships (aggregating 63,193 net tons), and 47 sailing ships (aggregating 3,935 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 2,689.

During 1964-65, 41 vessels with an aggregate 9,445 net tons were sold.

CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

Table 529. Vessels for which Certificates of Seaworthiness were issued in N.S.W.

Type of Vessel	1962-63			1963-64			1964-65		
	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity
Sea-Going Vessels, Sydney—									
Cargo*	550	334,580	68	654	536,075	53	578	614,217	24
Passenger† ..	4	22,612	695	2	9,707	256	5	32,499	652
Total	554	357,192	763	656	545,782	309	583	646,716	676
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney	62	6,883	19,510	59	6,488	17,444	59	7,253	19,692
Other Ports ..	28	2,268	2,440	40	2,682	2,980	39	2,894	3,128
Total†	90	9,151	21,950	99	9,170	20,424	98	10,147	22,820
Motor Boats‡ ..	2,290	...	12,276	2,365	...	12,922	2,453	...	12,359

* Includes trawlers.

† Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30th June, 1965, there were 30 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,843 tons and a passenger capacity of 1,365.

‡ Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport in 1964-65 included 99 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 606,000, and 5 for passenger vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 32,500 and a passenger capacity of 652.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are three large graving docks, the largest of which, the Captain Cook Graving Dock, is capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat. There are also two floating docks and a number of patent slips. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Walsh Island. There are two slips for government-owned vessels and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 530. N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking:
Revenue and Expenditure**

Year ended 31st March	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus
		Works	Administration	Capital Charges	Total	
	\$ thousand					
1960	6,317	5,284	401	162	5,847	471
1961	6,654	5,453	474	166	6,093	562
1962	7,814	6,465	542	174	7,180	634
1963	8,463	7,128	522	179	7,830	633
1964	8,365	7,012	590	204	7,806	559
1965	8,846	7,680	616	222	8,517	329

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with overseas countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Commonwealth Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

In New South Wales, the principal marine offices where such matters are administered are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 531. Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Engagements Registered			Discharges Registered			Licences to Ship	
	Sydney	New-castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New-castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New-castle
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66
1960	12,172	4,764	3,364	11,810	4,434	3,404	291	115
1961	10,783	5,022	3,598	11,440	4,925	3,659	377	100
1962	7,964	4,872	3,244	8,383	4,943	3,282	268	106
1963	7,314	3,895	3,457	7,498	3,849	3,442	256	107
1964	7,792	4,605	4,000	8,078	4,597	3,941	232	129
1965	8,356	4,901	3,790	8,881	4,759	3,769	219	120

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Compensation to Seamen

Under the Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships registered in Australia, to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen employed on ships on a delivery voyage to Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 600 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment, unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1965 was 6,348 miles, and included 6,055 miles owned by the New South Wales Government, a line 2 miles from Liverpool to Holdsworthy and one of 4 miles from St. Mary's to Ropes Creek, both owned by the Commonwealth Government, 203 miles of border railways in the Riverina district, connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, and 84 miles of private railways available for general traffic.

STATE RAILWAYS

Administrative authority for the control of the New South Wales Government railways system is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, who is appointed for seven years and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Transport.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc. are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the N.S.W. Commissioner for Railways.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance".

LENGTH AND CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855. The subsequent growth of the State railway system is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 532. State Railways: Lines Open and Capital Cost

Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†	Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†
	Miles	Miles	\$ thous.		Miles	Miles	\$ thous.
1855-1864	143	143	5,264	1955-1964	(—) 46	6,055	638,948
1865-1874	260	403	13,689	1958	...	6,103	541,825
1875-1884	1,215	1,618	40,160	1959	...	6,103	561,861
1885-1894	883	2,501	71,711	1960	5	6,108	581,255
1895-1904	780	3,281	84,577	1961	(—) 46	6,062	596,399
1905-1914	686	3,967	122,530	1962	1	6,063	614,687
1915-1924	1,556	5,523	186,710	1963	(—) 8	6,055	629,101
1925-1934	641	6,164	281,867	1964	...	6,055	638,948
1935-1944	(—) 36	6,128	304,289	1965	...	6,055	651,156
1945-1954	(—) 27	6,101	447,603				

* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. (—) Lines dismantled.

† Comprises expenditure on construction, rolling stock, and other equipment.

The route mileage declined slightly after 1935. Since then, rail transport facilities have been extended by the laying of additional tracks on existing routes and by electrification and other improvements to provide speedier transport.

The next table shows the electrified route mileage and particulars of single and multiple track mileage in 1939 and later years:—

Table 533. State Railways: Route and Track Mileage

At 30th June	Route Mileage			Track Mileage				
	Electri- fied	Other	Total	Single Track	2-line Track	3 or more line Track	Sidings, Cross- overs	Total
	Miles							
1939	97	6,017	6,114	5,445	617	52	1,264	8,167
1945	111	6,017	6,128	5,426	650	52	1,420	8,363
1950	111	6,002	6,113	5,400	656	57	1,442	8,390
1955	117	5,985	6,102	5,355	689	58	1,479	8,460
1960	233	5,875	6,108	5,360	688	60	1,512	8,505
1963	234	5,821	6,055	5,307	688	60	1,530	8,470
1964	234	5,321	6,055	5,307	688	60	1,557	8,498
1965	234	5,821	6,055	5,307	688	60	1,566	8,507*

* Includes 707 miles of electrified track.

Electric Railways

The city electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Lines are electrified as far as Cowan on the northern line, Penrith on the western line, Liverpool on the southern line, and Cronulla and the Royal National Park on the Illawarra line. An Act authorising the construction of branches from the city railway to the eastern, south-eastern, and southern suburbs of Sydney was assented to in 1947, but little work has been done on this project.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960.

Capital Cost of State Railways

The net capital expenditure on lines open for traffic at 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$651,156,000, excluding the cost of the line ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length) from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The net expenditure comprised \$333,858,000 on construction, \$245,018,000 on rolling stock, and \$72,280,000 on other equipment (electric trans-

mission lines, substations, and plant, \$16,644,000; machinery, \$26,108,000; workshops, \$12,678,000; other items \$16,850,000).

The average net capital expenditure per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1965 (excluding the Wynyard to Waverton lines) was \$107,585, including \$55,160 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the physical characteristics of the territory through which they run.

OPERATIONS OF STATE RAILWAYS

Particulars of the traffic carried and of the railway finances in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The total revenues shown include contributions by the State Government towards (a) losses on development country lines, (b) the cost of railway employees' superannuation, and (c) losses due to competition from road transport services. The expenditures shown in the table include charges in respect of interest, sinking fund, etc., on the loan indebtedness of the railways.

Table 534. State Railways: Summary of Traffic and Finances

Year ended 30th June	Traffic		Total Revenue	Total Expenditure from Revenue	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	
	Passenger Journeys	Goods Carried (excluding Livestock)				
	Thousands	Thousand tons	\$ thousand	\$ thousand	\$ thousand	
1939	186,720	14,679	39,893	42,236	(—)	2,343
1955	281,417	18,667	150,321	155,025	(—)	4,703
1956	280,470	18,056	154,372	169,624	(—)	15,252
1957	263,136	18,142	160,977	172,566	(—)	11,589
1958	258,651	17,802	152,465	168,836	(—)	16,370
1959	254,055	18,973	155,462	168,360	(—)	12,899
1960	254,590	21,496	170,725	178,942	(—)	8,216
1961	253,533	23,570	183,102	183,472	(—)	370
1962	252,719*	23,604	180,302	185,067	(—)	4,765
1963	257,756	23,174	185,683	185,626	(+)	57
1964	263,796	25,325	205,687	205,260	(+)	427
1965	261,681	27,434	216,458	216,282	(+)	176

* Figures for 1961-62 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those from 1962-63. If assessed on the new basis, the number of passenger journeys in 1961-62 would have been 257,176,000.

Since the war, the railway services have been affected seriously by the growth of motor vehicle ownership and competition from road and air transport services. Passenger journeys rose gradually to a new peak of 281 million in 1954-55, but had declined to 262 million by 1964-65. Goods traffic fluctuates with seasonal conditions, but has been favourably affected in recent years by the abundant wheat harvests; in 1964-65, a record 128,350,000 bushels of wheat were transported by rail. Although fares and freight rates have been raised on several occasions, the revenue gains have been insufficient to meet increasing wage costs and other charges, and substantial deficiencies have been incurred in most years since 1946-47. The small surpluses recorded in the last three years reflected the rise in the volume of goods traffic and the higher level of freight charges introduced in November, 1962.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and con-

cessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1964-65, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$2,437,000 (including \$1,295,000 for the carriage of wheat and flour and \$706,000 for the carriage of coal), while further concessions amounting to \$7,028,000 (including \$5,944,000 for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The following comparison for the last five years shows that the carriage of goods and livestock is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 72 per cent. of the total earnings in 1964-65, compared with 23 per cent. from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

Table 535. State Railways: Revenue

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand				
Earnings—					
Coaching	45,792	45,915	47,585	48,385	48,615
Goods	116,683	114,496	118,604	134,913	145,516
Livestock	7,480	6,400	6,090	6,414	6,294
Refreshment Rooms	5,049	5,119	5,099	6,259	6,459
Rents	1,426	1,580	1,704	1,818	2,055
Other	1,071	1,191	1,400	1,299	1,519
Total Earnings	177,502	174,702	180,483	199,087	210,458
Government Contribution to—					
Losses on Developmental Lines*	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Superannuation*	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Losses due to Competition from Road Transport Services†	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,400	2,800
Total Revenue	183,102	180,302	185,683	205,687	216,458

* Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

† Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund—see page 699.

Although total railway revenue (including Government contributions) exceeds working expenses, the excess during the last five years has been insufficient, or barely sufficient, to cover interest and other charges. Since 1960-61, interest charges, provisions for renewal of assets and debt redemption, and other provisions have increased markedly.

Table 536. State Railways: Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand				
Working Expenses	155,459	155,642	154,637	162,172	172,719
Provisions for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption—					
Provision for Renewals	3,920	3,690	4,112	8,052	10,380
Sinking Fund Contribution*	4,125	4,373	4,659	4,908	5,164
Interest and Exchange on Interest†	19,968	21,361	22,218	22,829	23,716
Other Expenditure .. .. .	...	...	...	7,300	4,303
Total Expenditure from Revenue	183,472	185,067	185,626	205,260	216,282

* Includes repayment of special Commonwealth advances (\$96,000 in 1964-65).

† Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances (\$230,000 in 1964-65).

Particulars of the gross ton-mileage performed by the State railways are given in the next table. With the progressive replacement of steam locomotives over the last ten years, the ton-mileage performed by steam locomotives has declined steadily and the mileage by diesel-electric and electric locomotives has increased rapidly. In 1964-65, diesel-electric and electric locomotives accounted for 50 per cent. of the gross ton-mileage, steam locomotives for 20 per cent., and electric trains for 16 per cent.

Table 537. State Railways: Gross Ton-mileage*

Year ended 30th June	Passenger Traffic			Goods Traffic			Departmental Running	Total
	Steam Locomotive	Electric Train	Other	Steam Locomotive	Diesel-electric Locomotive	Electric Locomotive		
	Million gross ton-miles* Run							
1956	2,742	3,096	269	7,015	992	1	53	14,168
1957	2,258	3,082	625	6,616	1,132	60	51	13,824
1958	1,809	2,648	932	5,467	1,547	455	54	12,912
1959	1,419	2,581	1,269	4,800	2,478	535	58	13,140
1960	1,244	2,757	1,339	4,888	3,277	681	60	14,246
1961	1,100	2,864	1,508	4,663	4,129	851	50	15,165
1962	920	3,118	1,528	3,576	5,039	901	70	15,152
1963	794	3,080	1,722	3,151	5,703	881	63	15,394
1964	746	2,887	1,970	3,008	6,902	1,018	57	16,588
1965	510	2,892	2,229	3,066	7,784	1,070	62	17,613

* Trailing gross ton-miles (i.e., excluding weight of engine and tender).

The next table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in each of the last six years:—

Table 538. State Railways: Truckloads Classified by Goods Carried

Particulars	Number of Truckloads					
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Goods—						
Intrastate—						
Coal	297,872	327,602	366,457	311,597	309,724	356,250
Coke	14,871	7,088	6,753	4,802	9,061	7,339
Ores and Concentrates	80,236	108,345	94,164	83,097	93,390	107,485
Wheat	80,869	110,269	113,361	120,030	149,769	163,277
Flour	20,608	18,818	17,466	15,976	21,666	19,824
Wool	43,077	37,421	37,772	37,920	39,119	39,913
Timber	35,343	32,627	28,938	31,177	36,005	37,185
Steel	91,136	98,358	102,669	124,938	147,608	153,858
Perishables	94,521	96,513	105,132	103,997	104,705	104,592
Fodder	14,558	16,998	15,854	13,975	16,203	28,024
Metal, Sand, Gravel	18,599	28,387	25,503	19,325	22,055	23,415
Cement	32,031	54,203	48,990	51,141	56,573	55,548
Other Goods	402,947	396,274	385,246	386,275	416,518	426,007
Interstate	57,139	56,658	67,912	92,320	88,209	102,317
Total, Goods	1,283,807	1,389,561	1,416,217	1,396,570	1,510,605	1,625,034
Livestock	126,302	123,027	108,098	97,709	104,215	101,425

In order to meet competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced new "bulk loading" arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

Particulars of the coal, oil, petrol, and electricity used by the State railways during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 539. State Railways: Coal, Oil, Petrol, and Electricity Used

Year ended 30th June	Coal			Oil and Petrol				Electricity †
	Locomotive Fuel	Other Purposes	Total Used	Diesel Oil for Locomotives and Rail Cars	Fuel Oil for Locomotives with Oil Furnaces	Lubrication	Other Purposes *	
	Thousand tons			\$ thousand				Million kWh.
1960	1,021	13	1,034	2,311	613	383	151	375
1961	980	11	991	3,106	423	425	294	394
1962	798	16	814	2,775	475	492	265	398
1963	705	15	720	2,719	292	442	309	391
1964	671	16	687	3,011	229	417	341	417
1965	636	13	649	3,426	168	428	310	420

* Includes oil for furnaces in workshops and petrol for rail motors and other purposes.

† Electricity purchased from the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.

The next table shows the number employed in the State railways, and the salaries and wages paid to them. The figures exclude the persons employed on the construction of new lines.

Table 540. State Railways: Employees and Salaries and Wages

Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1939	41,474	22,200	1958	52,870	104,342	1962	50,074	117,459
1955	55,334	98,970	1959	51,892	104,192	1963	48,654	113,666
1956	55,091	108,894	1960	50,336	109,332	1964	47,862	120,081
1957	54,808	108,844	1961	49,252	114,830	1965	46,638	125,017

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. The compensation paid, which excludes payments to employees, is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

Table 541. State Railways: Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed			Persons Injured			Compensation Paid*		
	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Persons	Goods	Total
							\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1960	11	45	56	8,175	852	9,027	139.4	211.9	351.3
1961	21	50	71	7,943	699	8,642	161.2	265.4	426.6
1962	15	44	59	7,378	737	8,115	114.1	215.2	329.2
1963	27	49	76	6,671	1,087	7,758	100.1	221.2	321.3
1964	19	29	48	7,111	789	7,900	113.5	256.5	370.0
1965	11	53	64	6,780	743	7,523	132.6	317.4	450.0

* Excludes compensation paid to employees.

STATE RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 542. State Railways: Rolling Stock

Classification	At 30th June					
	1963		1964		1965	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
		Tractive Power thous. lb		Tractive Power thous. lb		Tractive Power thous. lb
Locomotives—						
Steam	763	24,129	614	18,892	534	16,668
Diesel Electric: Mainliners ..	128	5,772	142	6,503	142	6,503
Branchliners ..	57	1,916	61	2,053	97	3,251
Diesel Shunters ..	14	258	20	338	20	338
Diesel Power Vans ..	4	40	4	40	4	40
Electric ..	41	1,989	41	1,989	41	1,989
Coaching Stock—						
Hauled by Loco*—						
Passenger Cars ..	1,064	52,933	1,027	51,065	1,000	49,573
Sleeping Cars ..	126	2,689	125	2,673	122	2,583
Special Cars ..	44	104	46	104	47	104
Brake Vans ..	178	30	181	30	186	...
Other ..	47	...	47	...	46	...
Multiple Units—						
Power Cars—						
Rail Motor ..	52	2,461	55	2,629	58	2,683
Diesel ..	22	846	22	846	22	846
Suburban Electric ..	561	38,882	560	38,809	559	38,738
Inter-urban Electric ..	40	2,080	40	2,080	40	2,080
Trailer Cars—						
Rail Motor ..	30	1,521	33	1,642	36	1,804
Diesel ..	16	713	16	713	16	713
Suburban Electric ..	539	37,978	534	38,180	555	43,047
Inter-urban Electric ..	40	2,560	40	2,560	40	2,560
Parcel Vans ..	25	...	22	...	22	...
Goods Stock—		Tons		Tons		Tons
Open Waggon	12,197	226,975	11,762	221,083	11,554	220,418
Fiat Waggon ..	485	17,881	484	17,866	506	18,322
Bolster Waggon ..	251	10,291	240	9,846	241	9,881
Livestock Waggon ..	1,891	14,498	1,619	13,380	1,498	12,766
Wheat Waggon ..	1,007	30,798	988	30,172	1,025	32,040
Coal Waggon ..	2,786	72,856	2,738	72,088	2,697	70,912
Louved Vans ..	1,472	42,561	1,484	44,779	1,487	46,467
Refrigerator Vans ..	336	9,608	338	9,668	336	9,648
Brake Vans ..	748	...	745	...	743	...
Other ..	868	22,164	926	23,555	946	24,017
Service Stock ..	2,059	...	2,144	..	2,219	...

* Includes interstate coaching stock (41 in 1965) owned jointly by New South Wales and Victoria.

† Includes double-deck trailer cars (7 at June, 1964 and 63 at June, 1965), each with a seating capacity of 132 passengers.

STATE RAILWAYS: FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The density of passenger traffic is greatest in the suburban areas, which, for railway purposes, comprise the areas within 34 miles of Sydney (Central Station) or Newcastle. The distinction between first and second class was abolished in the Newcastle area in 1939, and in the metropolitan area in 1940.

Because of the continuous tendency for expenditure to exceed revenue, railway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1939, as illustrated by the following table:—

Table 543. State Railways: Passenger Fares for Single Tickets

Class of Ticket and Distance	Month of Change							
	1939, March	1947, August	1950, November	1951, November	1955, September	1956, July	1960, March	1962, November*
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
DISTANCE WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
Second Class—5 miles	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.13
10 miles	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.22
20 miles	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.37	0.38	0.40
34 miles	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.58	0.59	0.62
DISTANCE NOT WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
Second Class—50 miles	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.68	0.78	1.02	1.12	1.16
100 miles	1.22	1.32	1.43	1.58	1.78	2.20	2.30	2.36
200 miles	2.53	2.63	2.95	3.25	3.68	4.42	4.62	4.71
300 miles	3.78	3.88	4.38	4.80	5.40	6.42	6.62	6.72
First Class—50 miles	0.68	0.81	0.88	0.95	1.08	1.48	1.58	1.63
100 miles	1.73	1.88	2.06	2.25	2.54	3.19	3.29	3.38
200 miles	3.64	3.79	4.30	4.70	5.29	6.47	6.67	6.81
300 miles	5.46	5.61	6.35	6.98	7.87	9.40	9.60	9.75

* Current in June, 1966.

A return ticket for travel wholly within the suburban areas is double the cost of a single ticket. For journeys beyond the suburban areas, tickets are based on the single fare plus one-half (one-third before July, 1956).

Periodical tickets, permitting unlimited travel between the stations shown on the tickets, are available for periods of a week, a month, a quarter, a half-year, and a year. Weekly periodical tickets are available only for travel within the suburban areas and in parts of the Wollongong and Blue Mountains districts, but the other periodical tickets are available for travel in all areas of the State. Since 1st November, 1962, the cost of weekly periodical tickets has ranged from \$1.20 for 5 miles and \$1.55 for 10 miles to \$2.25 for 35 to 40 miles; the cost of monthly periodical

tickets has ranged from \$7.72 first class and \$5.32 second class for 5 miles, to \$37.05 first class and \$25.55 second class for 300 miles. Concessions are made to students and children under 15 years of age.

Special excursion, "shoppers", and "family" tickets are issued at reduced prices for travel in the suburban areas.

Freight rates for merchandise and livestock are fixed so that, in general, the lowest scale of freight is charged on commodities which have a low value or which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases. The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles (such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets); the lowest class applies to manures. In recent years, special bulk-loading rates have been introduced for many places in the State.

The trend in the rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below:—

Table 544. State Railways: Freight Charges

Month of Change	Ordinary Goods		Agricultural Produce (per ton)	Butter (per ton)	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton)	Wool (per ton)	Livestock (per four-wheeled truck)
	Highest Class Freight (per ton)	Lowest Class Freight (per ton)					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
100 MILES							
1939: March	8.43	0.74	1.20	3.01	2.08	3.75	12.08
1944: January	8.43	0.59	1.20	2.71	2.08	3.75	12.08
1947: August	9.70	0.82	1.68	3.12	2.92	5.25	16.91
1950: October	12.12	1.12	2.36	3.89	3.72	7.35	23.70
1951: October	15.20	2.20	6.30	4.86	5.60	12.60	31.60
1952: November	15.20	2.20	4.60	4.86	5.60	12.60	31.60
1955: August	15.20	2.80	4.60	4.90	5.60	12.60	31.60
1956: July	15.20	3.10	4.60	5.42	6.20	12.60	34.80
1960: March	15.20	3.30	4.90	5.78	6.60	12.60	34.80
1962: November*	15.70	3.80	5.40	6.28	7.10	12.60	36.80
500 MILES							
1939: March	21.72	1.36	1.99	6.97	4.83	9.85	32.97
1944: January	21.72	1.08	1.99	6.27	4.83	9.85	32.97
1947: August	24.98	1.52	2.79	7.21	6.77	13.79	46.15
1950: October	31.23	2.05	3.91	9.01	8.62	19.25	64.70
1951: October	39.00	4.10	10.40	11.25	12.90	33.60	86.30
1952: November	39.00	4.10	10.40	11.25	12.90	32.90	86.30
1955: August	39.00	5.10	10.40	11.28	12.90	32.90	86.30
1956: July	39.00	5.60	10.40	12.42	14.20	32.90	94.90
1960: March	39.00	5.95	11.05	13.17	15.05	32.90	94.90
1962: November*	39.50	6.45	11.55	13.67	15.55	28.00	96.90

* Current in June, 1966.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Victorian Government has acquired railway interests in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 203 miles. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of the three lines open for traffic are given in the following table. The number of train miles run in 1964-65 was 108,494, and there were 79 employees in February, 1965.

Table 545. Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales: Capital Cost and Operations

Year ended 28th February	Capital Cost at end of Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Passengers Carried	Goods Carried
			Working Expenses*	Interest	Total		
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		Tons
1960	2,928.6	305.9	502.7	104.5	607.2	6,989	140,047
1961	2,910.0	299.3	493.5	104.7	598.2	7,315	127,319
1962	2,947.6	325.5	498.9	107.9	606.7	7,441	148,633
1963	2,916.4	326.0	538.5	110.4	648.9	7,480	160,092
1964	2,947.1	350.0	576.0	112.8	688.7	6,678	170,639
1965	3,133.2	370.6	662.7	133.7	796.4	5,784	180,451

* Includes current depreciation.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 84 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

The Silverton Tramway operates a line, which was opened in 1888, between Broken Hill and Cockburn on the South Australian border, a distance of 36 miles; it mainly carries lead and zinc ores from Broken Hill on their way to Port Pirie in South Australia, and mining equipment and supplies to Broken Hill.

A short line, privately-owned but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State as at 30th June, 1965 are shown below. The figures relate to lines open for traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

Table 546. Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia, 30th June, 1965

State	Route Miles of each Gauge Open for Traffic					Total Route Miles Open
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales .. .. .	...	...	...	6,061	203*	6,264
Victoria .. .. .	...	9	...	202†	3,796	4,007
Queensland	30	...	5,686	69‡	...	5,785
South Australia .. .. .	...	...	1,279	871	1,650	3,800
Western Australia .. .. .	...	...	3,733	454	...	4,187
Tasmania .. .. .	...	...	500	...	...	500
Northern Territory .. .. .	...	...	490	...	...	490
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total, Australia	30	9	11,688	7,662	5,649	25,038

* Victorian Border Railways.

† Victorian section of Sydney-Melbourne standard gauge line.

‡ Queensland section of Sydney-Brisbane standard gauge line.

Lines owned by the Commonwealth Government in 1965 totalled 2,258 miles, and included 922 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge (432 miles in South Australia and 490 miles in the Northern Territory) and 1,336 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge (871 miles in South Australia, 454 in Western Australia, 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory, and 6 miles in New South Wales). The 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory (linking Canberra and Queanbeyan) and the 6 miles in New South Wales are operated by the New South Wales State railways.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows—Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 596 miles; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,079 miles; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 2,701 miles.

STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, is given on page 169 of the 51st edition of the Year Book. The agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective.

In 1956, a Commonwealth parliamentary committee, formed to investigate whether a scheme confined to the main trunk routes would be desirable, recommended that standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) lines be constructed from Albury to Melbourne, from Broken Hill to Adelaide *via* Port Pirie, and from Kalgoorlie to Fremantle *via* Perth.

Agreement was reached between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments in 1957 on the construction of a standard gauge line (parallel to the existing 5 ft. 3 in. line) between Albury and Melbourne. Under the agreement, the Commonwealth was to meet 70 per cent. and each State 15 per cent. of the cost of the project, with the States' portion being advanced initially by the Commonwealth and being repaid (with interest) over 50 years. The new line, completed at a cost of \$31,946,000, was opened for freight traffic in January, 1962, and for passenger traffic in April, 1962.

Standard gauge lines from Broken Hill to Port Pirie and from Kalgoorlie to Fremantle, constructed under agreements between the Commonwealth and the South Australian and Western Australian Governments, are expected to be completed by the end of 1968.

OMNIBUSES AND TRAMWAYS

In New South Wales, the State Government operates omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Private omnibus services are operated in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation (see page 686) by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

STATE OMNIBUSES AND TRAMWAYS

The State omnibus services are administered by the Department of Government Transport. At 30th June, 1965, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 456 miles in the metropolitan district and 118 miles in Newcastle.

Tramway services which had been operated by the State Government in the metropolitan district have been converted progressively to omnibus operation. The route length of the metropolitan tramways was reduced from 134 miles in 1949 to 64 miles in June, 1960, and in February, 1961, all trams were withdrawn from service. A metropolitan trolleybus service, which was operated over 6 route miles, was converted to omnibus operation in August, 1959. State tramway services which in earlier years operated outside the metropolitan district were terminated at Maitland and Broken Hill in 1927 and at Newcastle in 1950.

FINANCES

With the progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed in February, 1961, the indebtedness of the State omnibuses and tramways was reduced in 1960-61 by the remission of the capital indebtedness (\$2,554,000) of the tramway services and the waiving of outstanding capital charges (\$4,455,000) in respect of these services. At 30th June, 1965, the capital indebtedness of the State omnibus services amounted to \$31,441,000 (\$28,702,000 for metropolitan and \$2,739,000 for the Newcastle services). Debt charges owing to the State Treasury in respect of the omnibus services rose from \$7,619,000 in June, 1961 to \$14,326,000 (\$13,018,000 for metropolitan and \$1,308,000 for the Newcastle services) at 30th June, 1965.

The capital cost of fixed assets of the omnibus services amounted to \$31,874,000 at 30th June, 1965. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at \$14,593,000.

Revenues of the State omnibuses and tramways, as shown in the following table, include amounts received from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In respect of the combined operations of the omnibuses and tramways, these comprised (a) an annual subsidy paid since 1948-49 (\$2,692,000 in 1963-64 and \$2,760,000 in 1964-65) for travel concessions to children, students, and pensioners; and (b) \$350,000 paid yearly since 1953-54 towards the cost of employees' superannuation.

Table 547. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Revenue	Expenditure					Deficit
		Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
		Administration and Operation	Current Depreciation	Interest and Exchange*	Sinking Fund		
\$ thousand							
OMNIBUSES							
1956	12,925	16,104	1,009	677	73	17,863	4,938
1957	16,951	16,677	909	787	84	18,457	1,506
1958	18,444	18,122	1,110	909	93	20,233	1,789
1959	20,872	21,003	1,260	1,058	105	23,427	2,555
1960	22,081	23,072	1,359	1,187	120	25,738	3,657
1961	24,601	26,221	1,551	1,364	137	29,273	4,672
1962	25,435	27,853	1,565	1,473	152	31,043	5,608
1963	25,120	26,825	1,427	1,500	161	29,913	4,793
1964	25,161	26,735	1,307	1,485	169	29,696	4,535
1965	25,099	27,094	1,256	1,508	179	30,037	4,938
TRAMWAYS†							
1956	9,558	12,281	141	385	89	12,897	3,338
1957	11,919	12,103	140	414	92	12,750	831
1958	9,547	9,971	176	414	91	10,652	1,105
1959	5,999	6,554	123	413	96	7,186	1,187
1960	4,189	4,707	123	187	89	5,107	917
1961	1,120	1,983	26	217	94	2,320	1,201
OMNIBUSES AND TRAMWAYS†							
1956	22,484	28,385	1,151	1,062	162	30,760	8,276
1957	28,870	28,780	1,050	1,201	176	31,207	2,337
1958	27,991	28,093	1,285	1,323	184	30,886	2,894
1959	26,871	27,557	1,384	1,471	201	30,613	3,742
1960	26,271	27,779	1,482	1,374	209	30,845	4,574
1961	25,721	28,204	1,577	1,581	231	31,594	5,873
1962	25,435	27,853	1,565	1,473	152	31,043	5,608
1963	25,120	26,825	1,427	1,500	161	29,913	4,793
1964	25,161	26,735	1,307	1,485	169	29,696	4,535
1965	25,099	27,094	1,256	1,508	179	30,037	4,938

* Includes loan management and flotation expenses.

† The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

The State omnibus and tramway services have operated at a loss since 1944-45, although during the war period and for some years previously, they returned surpluses after paying operating expenses and providing for depreciation and capital charges. Fares were increased on several occasions between 1947 and 1951, as shown on page 675, but the gains to revenue, partly offset by diminishing passenger traffic, failed to keep pace with rapidly increasing wage and other costs. A marked improvement in 1956-57 resulted from substantial fare increases in July, 1956; revenue rose by 28 per cent. and was sufficient to pay operating expenses for the first time since 1948-49. Since 1956-57, revenue has declined steadily, with diminishing passenger traffic, and has been insufficient to cover operating expenses.

Details of the financial results of the metropolitan and Newcastle services are shown separately in the following table:—

Table 548. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Metropolitan and Newcastle Services

Year ended 30th June	Revenue	Expenditure					Deficit
		Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
		Adminis- tration and Operation	Current Depreciation	Interest and Exchange†	Sinking Fund		
£ thousand							
METROPOLITAN SERVICES							
1960	23,430	24,947	1,287	1,262	191	27,687	4,257
1961	23,045	25,396	1,379	1,457	211	28,444	5,399
1962	22,788	25,030	1,373	1,336	130	27,869	5,080
1963	22,588	24,108	1,251	1,365	139	26,863	4,274
1964	22,684	24,052	1,149	1,346	145	26,693	4,009
1965	22,606	24,314	1,113	1,369	154	26,950	4,344
NEWCASTLE SERVICES							
1960	2,841	2,832	196	113	18	3,158	317
1961	2,676	2,808	198	124	19	3,150	474
1962	2,647	2,824	192	138	22	3,175	528
1963	2,531	2,717	176	135	22	3,050	519
1964	2,477	2,684	158	138	23	3,003	526
1965	2,493	2,780	143	139	25	3,087	594

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961. Tramway services at Newcastle were terminated in 1950.

† Includes loan management and flotation expenses.

TRAFFIC

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the omnibus mileage performed in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 549. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Traffic

Year ended 30th June	Passengers					Omnibus Mileage		
	Metropolitan			Newcastle	Total, Omnibuses and Tramways	Metro- politan	Newcastle	Total
	Omnibuses	Tramways	Total	Omnibuses				
	Thousands								Thousand miles
1955	177,206	191,958	369,164	40,676	409,840	26,801	6,305	33,106
1956	180,796	174,954	355,750	39,747	395,497	27,655	6,332	33,987
1957	148,364	144,718	293,082	31,211	324,293	26,873	5,995	32,868
1958	164,355	116,016	280,371	29,716	310,087	29,398	5,736	35,134
1959	194,888	69,320	264,208	28,649	292,857	34,051	5,738	39,789
1960	210,091	45,173	255,264	27,845	283,109	35,342†	5,663	41,005
1961	237,965	11,051	249,016	26,222	275,238	38,313†	5,427	43,740
1962	244,281	...	244,281	25,920	270,201	39,567	5,426	44,993
1963	240,971	...	240,971	24,598	265,569	38,680	5,354	44,034
1964	238,368	...	238,368	23,840	262,208	39,167	5,231	44,398
1965	237,598	...	237,598	24,011	261,609	39,546	5,238	44,784

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Tramway mileage was 4,500,000 in 1959-60 and 1,300,000 in 1960-61.

A major factor in the persistent and heavy decline in passenger traffic in the post-war period has been the rapid growth of private motor vehicle ownership. Although there has been substantial growth of population, industry, and commerce, this has been relatively greater in the outer suburban areas, which are mainly served by the railways, than in the city and inner suburbs served mainly by buses and trams. In the metropolitan services, passenger journeys declined by an annual average of 4.8 per cent. in the five years ended 1951-52, 2.2 per cent. in the four years ended 1955-56, 17.6 per cent. in 1956-57 (following a substantial increase in fares at the beginning of the year), 3.3 per cent. in the six years ended 1962-63, and 0.7 per cent. in the two years ended 1964-65. In the Newcastle services, the average annual decline in passenger journeys was 1.1 per cent. in the nine years ended 1955-56, 21.5 per cent. in 1956-57, 3.9 per cent. in the six years ended 1962-63, and 1.2 per cent. in the last two years.

FARES

Omnibus routes have been divided into sections of an average length of one mile ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles before November, 1951). The average length of a tramway section was approximately 2 miles in the metropolitan district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Newcastle before November, 1951, and one mile from then until tramway services ceased.

Omnibus and tramway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1947, as shown in the next table:—

Table 550. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Scale of Fares

Number of Sections	Month of Change							
	July, 1947	November, 1948*		October, 1950*		Nov., 1951†	July, 1956‡	Jan., 1966‡
		4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times			
Cents								
One	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.3	5.0	5.0
Two	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	7.5	10.0
Three	4.2	5.0	5.8	6.7	7.5	6.7	10.0	
Four	5.0	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.3	7.5	12.5	15.0
Five	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.3	9.2	8.3	12.5	
Six	6.7	8.3	9.2	10.0	10.8	9.2	15.0	
Seven	7.5	9.2	10.0	10.8	11.7	10.0	15.0	
Eight	8.3	10.0	10.8	12.5	13.3	10.8	17.5	20.0
Nine	9.2	10.8	11.7	13.3	14.2	11.7	17.5	
Ten	10.0	12.5	13.3	15.0	15.8	12.5	20.0	

* Maximum fare of 10c. for trams.

† Sections reduced to uniform lengths of 1 mile.

‡ Maximum fare of 17.5c. for trams.

§ In order to facilitate the changeover to decimal currency, fares not convertible to an exact decimal currency equivalent were increased by 2.5c.

From November, 1951, to January, 1966, the fare for a journey extending over and beyond the Sydney Harbour Bridge was 0.8c higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

For pensioners, children under 15 years of age, and children under 19 years still attending school, the ordinary fares are (from January, 1966) 5c for from one to seven sections and 10c for from eight to ten sections. Return tickets for journeys of one or two sections are available to pen-

sioners for 5c. For children under 18 years of age, the fare for travel between home and school is 5c irrespective of the length of the journey; term tickets are available for \$2.50. Other concessions are available to students.

ROLLING STOCK, EMPLOYMENT, AND ACCIDENTS

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State omnibus and tramway undertaking are given below:—

Table 551. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Rolling Stock

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Omnibuses—						
Single-deck—						
Forward-engined	172	172	172	162	162	162
Underfloor-engined	540	738	738	738	738	740
Double-deck	926	883	845	845	844	844
Tramcars*	258	...	...	...	...	...

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

The number of persons employed by the Department of Government Transport was 7,286 at 30th June, 1965; the salaries and wages paid during 1964-65 amounted to \$20,985,000. The number employed has declined continuously from 14,031 at the end of 1951-52, when salaries and wages amounted to \$20,320,000.

Accidents which occur in the working of the omnibuses and tramways to persons other than employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. Particulars of these accidents in recent years are given in the next table. Compensations paid in respect of the casualties amounted to \$169,000 in 1964-65.

Table 552. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Accident Casualties*

Year ended 30th June	Omnibuses				Tramways†				Total	
	Passengers		Other Persons		Passengers		Other Persons		Killed	Injured
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		
1960	2	1,355	6	114	1	198	3	36	12	1,703
1961	2	1,500	3	56	1	36	...	5	6	1,597
1962	3	1,594	2	89	...	...	...	...	5	1,683
1963	2	1,435	9	89	...	...	...	...	11	1,524
1964	...	1,368	7	91	...	...	...	...	7	1,459
1965	...	1,266	5	100	...	...	...	...	5	1,366

* Excludes employees.

† The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 131,140 miles in 1963. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

Table 553. Length of Roads in New South Wales, 30th June, 1963

Nature of Road, Street, or Lane	Metropolis*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated	
	Miles					
Cement Concrete	259	34	49	65	...	407
Bituminous Concrete	363	155	272	122	...	912
Bitumen	3,352	733	3,410	14,463	192	22,150
Gravel or Stone	458	310	1,818	42,910	17	45,513
Formed Only	159	376	647	26,291	1,187	28,660
Cleared Only	26	154	741	7,492	155	8,568
Natural Surface	164	168	956	23,260	382	24,930
Total	4,781	1,930	7,893	114,603	1,933	131,140

* This area differs from the Metropolis as defined for general statistical purposes in that it includes the whole of Blacktown and Liverpool Municipalities and Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, only portions of which are included in the statistical Metropolis.

The density of roads and streets varies considerably in different parts of the State, being much greater in the metropolis and larger towns than in the shires, which consist mostly of agricultural and pastoral lands. There has been little road development in the Western Division of the State, as this vast area of about 125,560 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings. In recent years a large part of the Western Division has been incorporated into shires, and in the unincorporated portion of 36,962 square miles in June, 1963, there were only 1,933 miles of roads.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924, as amended. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Highways.

The activities of the Main Roads Department embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works which are national in character (principally bridges and vehicular ferries) and are constructed and maintained from government funds.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as—State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main

Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. The Main Roads Department provides financial assistance to municipal and shire councils for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met from the Developmental Roads Fund. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Main Roads Department provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Since December, 1965, any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commission, as a Toll Work. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Main Roads Department or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works. The first proclaimed toll work, which was opened for traffic in December, 1965, comprises the first stage (from the Hawkesbury River at Peat's Bridge to Mount White) of the proposed Sydney to Newcastle Expressway. The rates of toll charged are 10c for motor cycles and scooters, 20c for cars, utilities, and station waggons, 40c for cars with trailers and vehicles under two tons, 60c for vehicles from two to four tons, and \$1 for vehicles over four tons tare weight.

The following table shows the mileages of classified roads in New South Wales in 1965. Parts of the mileages in the Western Division are not proclaimed main roads under the Main Roads Act, as they are within the unincorporated area, but they are classified as main roads for administrative purposes.

Table 554. Length of Classified Roads in N.S.W., 30th June, 1965

Class of Road	County of Cumberland	Balance of Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Miles			
Main Roads—				
State Highways	196	5,027	1,308	6,531
Trunk Roads .. ..	...	2,854	1,299	4,153
Ordinary Main Roads	664	8,904	2,059	11,627
Total, Main Roads	860	16,785	4,666	22,311
Secondary Roads	138	...	...	138
Tourist Roads	50	130	...	180
Developmental Roads	13	2,723	285	3,021
Total, Classified Roads	1,061	19,638	4,951	25,650

Main Roads Finances

The income of the Main Roads Department is derived chiefly from the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles, charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, Commonwealth Aid Roads grants, contributions by local government authorities, contributions by governmental authorities for specific works, and grants and repayable advances by the State Government. The Commissioner for Main Roads may, with the approval of the Governor, raise loans to finance the construction of specified works or to renew these loans, and must contribute (at an approved rate) to reserves established for repayment of the loans.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for main, secondary, and tourist roads and toll works in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the Country Main Roads Fund, for main and tourist roads and toll works outside the County of Cumberland; and the Development Roads Fund.

The proceeds of the motor vehicle tax (except for a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund—see page 698), and of the charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, are distributed between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds on the basis of 20 per cent. to the Cumberland Fund and 80 per cent. to the Country Fund. The Commonwealth Aid Roads grants (other than those allocated for developmental roads) are distributed between the two Main Roads Funds in virtually the same proportion.

Local government authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of work on main, secondary, and tourist roads. Within the County of Cumberland, the authorities contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable property, the maximum contribution being limited (since 1963) to a proportion of the authority's total rate income. The rate on property has been $\frac{5}{24}c$ in the \$ ($\frac{5}{48}c$ on land used principally for primary production) since 1955; the limiting proportion of rate income is determined annually within the range 10 to 15 per cent., and has been 12 per cent. since 1963. The rate payable in respect of rateable lands in the inner area of the City of Sydney (which were exempt from the contribution from 1938 to 1963) was fixed at $\frac{5}{48}c$ in the \$ in 1964 and 1965, and $\frac{5}{24}c$ in 1966. Outside the County of Cumberland, a council's share of the cost of work on main roads is usually in the form of a proportionate addition to grants from the Country Main Roads Fund for individual works.

The full cost of approved works on main roads, half the cost on secondary roads, and a proportion (in general, up to half) of the cost on tourist roads in the County of Cumberland are met from the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund.

The proportion of the cost of works on country main roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. In general, the Department bears the whole cost of works on State highways, three-quarters

of the cost on trunk roads, and two-thirds of the cost of ordinary main roads, and meets the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads. The Department usually bears up to half the cost of works on country tourist roads.

The income of the Developmental Roads Fund is derived from the Commonwealth Aid Roads grants for roads (other than main roads) in rural areas.

The accounts of the Main Roads Department, on a "revenue and expenditure" basis, are summarised for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 555. Main Roads Funds*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE†						
Vehicle Taxes and Registration and Licence Fees	23,701	24,865	25,366	30,327	38,682	41,059
Commonwealth Aid Road Grants	15,439	16,478	17,873	19,080	20,617	22,934
State Government Grants	900	550	1,346	302	150	70
Government Contributions for Specific Works	1,099	965	537	515	373	97
Local Authorities' Contributions	3,298	3,718	4,539	4,735	5,763	5,858
Other	166	310	322	277	343	531
Total Revenue†	44,604	46,886	49,983	55,234	65,929	70,549
EXPENDITURE‡						
Roads and Bridges—						
Construction	27,767	35,463	37,874	38,000	48,199	56,153
Maintenance	12,704	12,275	12,686	12,661	16,209	16,514
Administration	1,648	1,825	2,257	2,632	2,820	3,425
Interest, Exchange, and Flotation Expenses	405	454	505	566	986	1,237
Other	703	1,084	1,064	1,242	1,376	1,125
Total Expenditure‡	43,228	51,102	54,387	55,100	69,589	78,454

* All funds combined.

† Excludes—

- (a) repayable advances by the State Government (\$1,600,000, \$1,150,000, \$1,270,000, \$1,780,000, \$3,020,000, and \$4,000,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);
- (b) loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads (\$1,000,000 in 1963-64 and \$3,500,000 in 1964-65); and
- (c) transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge accounts (\$724,000, \$1,536,000, \$3,644,000, \$4,162,000, \$3,078,000, and \$2,360,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table).

‡ Excludes—

- (a) debt redemption (\$92,000, \$898,000, \$106,000, \$234,000, \$244,000, and \$1,230,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);
- (b) the purchase of assets which are subject to depreciation charges (the charges being included in expenditure on "roads and bridges" or "administration"). (The purchase of assets which are not subject to depreciation charges is included in "other" expenditure.)

The next table shows the main items of revenue and expenditure for each of the Roads Funds during the last six years:—

Table 556. Main Roads Funds: Principal Items of Revenue and Expenditure for each Roads Fund

Year ended 30th June	Revenue					Expenditure		
	Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants	State Government Grants	Government Contributions for Specific Works	Local Authorities' Contributions	Roads and Bridges		Administration
						Construction	Maintenance	
\$ thousand								

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND								
1960	4,669	2,881*	500	219	3,094	9,716*	2,022	420
1961	4,973	3,048	550	106	3,648	12,754	2,109	430
1962	5,073	3,396	1,046	262	4,424	15,717	2,349	654
1963	5,881	3,578	252	26	4,695	15,741	2,080	878
1964	7,286	4,001	...	82	5,734	16,651	2,889	710
1965	7,789	4,542	10	18	5,775	19,634	2,898	1,145

COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND								
1960	19,032	11,708*	400	881	204	17,140*	10,682	1,229
1961	19,892	12,258	...	859	69	21,660	10,166	1,395
1962	20,293	13,561	300	273	115	20,994	10,337	1,603
1963	24,446*	14,098	50	483	40	20,797	10,581	1,753
1964	31,396	15,217	150	291	30	30,135	13,319	2,110
1965	33,269	17,122	30	79	83	35,244	13,615	2,280

DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND								
1960	...	850	...	...	...	911	...	...
1961	...	1,172	...	...	...	1,050	...	...
1962	...	916	...	3	...	1,163	...	...
1963	...	1,403	...	6	...	1,462	...	...
1964	...	1,399	...	...	...	1,414	...	...
1965	...	1,271	30	...	...	1,275	...	...

* Revised.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923-24, the Commonwealth Government has made annual grants to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads. At first, the grants were limited to fixed annual amounts and were subject to matching contributions by the States. From 1931-32 to 1958-59, the amount of the annual grants was explicitly related to the proceeds of customs and

excise duties on petrol (excluding aviation fuel), without matching State contributions. From 1926-27 to 1958-59, the total annual grant was distributed among the States broadly on the basis of population and area. Details of the grants made before 1959-60 are given in earlier editions of the Year Book.

A new scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads was established by the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1959, and operated in respect of the five years 1959-60 to 1963-64. Under this Act, basic grants amounting to \$440,000,000 (\$80,000,000 in 1959-60, rising by \$4,000,000 annually to \$96,000,000 in 1963-64) were made to the States, and conditional grants up to a limit of \$60,000,000 (\$4,000,000 in 1959-60, rising by \$4,000,000 annually to \$20,000,000 in 1963-64) were payable on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 by which the expenditure on roads from the States' own resources exceeded similar expenditure in 1958-59. Five per cent. of the aggregate basic and conditional grants for each year was payable to Tasmania, and the balance of the grants was allocated among the other States on the basis of one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register. The amounts distributed to the States were to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, on grants to local councils for such purposes, or on road research, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing \$2,000,000 among the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) could be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; at least 40 per cent. of each State's allocation was to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than highways, main roads, and trunk roads) in rural areas.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1964, provided for a similar scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads to operate in respect of the five years 1964-65 to 1968-69. Under this Act, basic grants amounting to \$660,000,000 (\$124,000,000 in 1964-65, rising by \$4,000,000 annually to \$140,000,000 in 1968-69) are to be made to the States, and conditional grants up to a limit of \$90,000,000 (\$6,000,000 in 1964-65, rising by \$6,000,000 annually to \$30,000,000 in 1968-69) are payable on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 by which expenditure on roads from the State's own resources exceeds certain base amounts. The base amounts of expenditure are the amounts it was necessary for the States to allocate to roads in 1963-64 in order to qualify under the 1959 Act for the maximum conditional grants payable in 1963-64. Five per cent. of the aggregate basic and conditional grants in each of the five years is payable to Tasmania, and the balance of the grants is to be allocated among the other States on the basis of one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register. The amounts distributed to the States are to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, on grants to local councils for such purposes, or on road research, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing \$2,000,000 among the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) may be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; at least 40 per cent. of each State's allocation is to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than highways, main roads, and trunk roads) in rural areas.

Particulars of the grants made by the Commonwealth during the last six years to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads are given in the following table:—

Table 557. Commonwealth Grants* to States for Roads

Year ended 30th June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Grants
\$ thousand							
1960	24,345	17,320	16,042	9,846	15,926	4,367	87,846
1961	25,741	18,367	16,855	10,256	16,181	4,600	92,000
1962	27,622	20,159	18,187	11,505	17,527	5,000	100,000
1963	29,880	21,754	19,591	12,400	18,975	5,400	108,000
1964	32,443	22,824	21,069	13,337	20,526	5,800	116,000
1965	36,346	25,576	23,669	14,903	23,007	6,500	130,000

* Actual payments during year.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed:—

Table 558. Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads

Year ended 30th June	Main Roads Department	Public Works Department	Motor Transport Department	Forestry Commission	Other State Authorities	Total Grant
\$ thousand						
1960	15,439	8,682	218	...	6	24,345
1961	16,478	9,042	218	...	3	25,741
1962	17,873	9,528	218	...	3	27,622
1963	19,080	10,379	218	200	3	29,880
1964	20,617	11,402	218	200	6	32,443
1965	22,934	12,835	253	300	23	36,346

Since June, 1931, the Commonwealth grants received by the Department of Main Roads for the construction and maintenance of roads (other than developmental roads) have been apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in virtually the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Main Roads Department.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

Sydney Harbour Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; further details of the Bridge dimensions are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic crossing the Bridge. The rates of toll are 2c for bicycles, motor scooters, solo motor cycles, etc., 5c for motor cycles with side-cars, 10c for motor cars and lorries, vans, etc. under two tons, and 20c for lorries, etc. over two tons. The current system of single-coin tolls, with no additional charge for passengers, was introduced in April, 1960 to accelerate traffic flows.

The Government railway and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the Bridge.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and omnibus passengers are paid into the Bridge Account. The revenue and expenditure of the Account in the last six years are shown below:—

Table 559. Sydney Harbour Bridge Account: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand					
Revenue—						
Road Tolls ..	2,159	2,942	3,150	3,384	3,607	3,796
Railway Passengers ..	293	282	287	279	282	282
Omnibus Passengers ..	36	32	32	31	31	30
Other ..	45	53	81	172	95	59
Total Revenue ..	2,532	3,309	3,549	3,865	4,014	4,167
Expenditure—						
Loan Charges—						
Interest, Exchange ..	543	1,669†	782	789	795	801
Sinking Fund ..	226	329†	268	281	293	308
Other* ..	84	98	72	65	60	53
Maintenance and						
Lighting ..	367	506	576	557	637	567
Collection of Road						
Tolls ..	301	324	359	378	409	410
Roadways, Toll Gates,						
etc. ..	129	50	46	5	7	15
Traffic Facilities ..	62	59	81	61	60	70
Other ..	29	24	34	37	31	39
Total Expenditure ..	1,741	3,058†	2,217	2,171	2,292	2,263
Surplus ..	791	251	1,332	1,694	1,722	1,904

* Loan flotation and management expenses.

† Debt charges for 1960-61 includes amounts applicable to previous years in respect of the capital debt transferred to the Bridge in 1960-61 (see text below table).

Since 1957-58, current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account have been used to meet part of the cost of various road works (including associated land resumptions) leading to the Bridge, as well as the cost of works on the Bridge and its approaches. In the eight years from 1957-58 to 1964-65, the Bridge funds provided \$2,233,000 to meet the cost of converting tram tracks to roadways and of constructing approaches, etc. associated with the Circular Quay overhead roadway, \$4,297,000 towards the cost of extending the Cahill Expressway, and \$10,607,000 towards the cost of the Warringah Expressway approach (\$8,377,000 for resumptions and \$2,230,000 for construction). In 1960-61, the capital debt of the Bridge was increased to \$4,418,000, as a result of transfers, from the Departments of Railways and Public Works, of the cost of constructing the Quay overhead roadway and of part of the cost of constructing the Cahill Expressway and associated works. The capital debt was further increased by the provision of loan funds (\$300,000 in 1963-64 and \$500,000 in 1964-65) for the construction of the Warringah Expressway approach. The capital expenditure charged to Bridge Accounts in respect of the construction of the Bridge and the various works leading to the Bridge amounted to \$41,511,000 to 30th June, 1965, compared with

\$19,156,000 to 30th June, 1957. Of the expenditure to 30th June, 1965, \$3,331,000 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local government authorities, \$17,137,000 was met from current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account, \$20,522,000 was provided from State loan funds, \$21,000 was provided from other State funds, and \$500,000 was provided from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads. After deducting sinking fund contributions (\$4,103,000), the capital indebtedness at 30th June, 1965, was \$16,939,000.

Traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge during 1964-65 was estimated to include 38,578,000 road vehicle crossings (including 596,000 crossings by omnibuses), 25,818,000 rail passengers, and 13,671,000 omnibus passengers.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other governmental departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government"; the expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.

Table 560. Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	State Government*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires)†	Total
	Main Roads Department	Other		
	\$ thousand			
1955	23,838	10,356	25,508	59,702
1956	24,842	12,644	30,060	67,546
1957	26,978	12,290	34,976	74,244
1958	29,148	13,628	36,518	79,294
1959	30,578	13,028	39,102	82,708
1960	37,300	14,036	42,696	94,032
1961	44,816	16,900	48,054‡	109,770‡
1962	46,810	17,476	52,505‡	116,791‡
1963	48,032	17,802	58,706‡	124,540‡
1964	61,164	20,088	60,759	142,011
1965	70,194	19,135	66,492	155,822

* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

‡ Revised.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police assist in the enforcement of traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

The maximum speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets within built-up areas (in general, areas in which there is provision for street lighting) was raised in May, 1964 from 30 to 35 miles per hour. For selected streets (or lengths of road) within built-up areas, the limit has been raised in recent years to 40 or 45 miles per hour. Outside built-up areas the general speed limit is 50 miles per hour, unless it can be proved that a greater speed is not excessive. Special speed limits, ranging from 35 to 60 miles per hour, have been imposed on specified segments of the main highways within 150 miles of Sydney.

Special speed limits apply in respect of heavy vehicles; the maximum speed in miles per hour ranges from 35 in built-up areas and 40 elsewhere for vehicles weighing between 3 and 6 tons, to 25 and 30, respectively, for vehicles weighing more than 11 tons. Outside built-up areas, special speed limits are imposed on motor vehicles driven by provisional licensees (40 miles per hour), motor cycles carrying pillion passengers (40 miles per hour), motor vehicles drawing trailers and other vehicles (45 miles per hour), and omnibuses and tourist coaches (50 miles per hour).

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers, and collection of various taxes, fees, and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The police test applicants for drivers' licences and, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Motor Transport, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts. Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers.

For all motor vehicles used within the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being $\frac{5}{8}$ c per mile per passenger or, for goods, 2.5c per mile per ton of the vehicle's carrying capacity plus half its unladen weight. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge, and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (except in the case of private motor omnibus services running in competition with the State railways or omnibuses). Where a vehicle is also subject to ton-mileage charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act (see below), the ton-mileage charges payable for a particular journey are allowed as a deduction from charges payable under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act for that journey.

Licensing and Taxation of Vehicles Engaged in Interstate Trade

In 1954 the validity of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was challenged before the Privy Council by road transport interests. The Privy Council upheld the appeal and declared that, by reason of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the provisions of the Act requiring all public motor vehicles to be licensed, and consequential provisions imposing ton-mile or passenger-mile charges which were used to compensate the Government railway, tramway, and omnibus services for competition from road transport operators, were inapplicable to vehicles operated for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade. The Privy Council indicated, however, that the State could regulate such vehicles and impose a reasonable fee for the use of its traffic facilities.

To provide a licensing system for interstate operators which would be within the State's constitutional powers, and would enable a reasonable charge to be imposed for the use of the roads and cost of administration, the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act was enacted late in 1954. The validity of this Act and other relevant Acts was challenged before the High Court, which, in 1955, declared the provisions of the legislation invalid so far as they applied to vehicles engaged in interstate trade and the operations of such vehicles. This decision also exempted from State motor taxation (but not from registration fees) all vehicles used exclusively for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade.

Following the High Court's decision, the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act was passed in 1958. This Act provided for ton-mileage charges to be imposed uniformly on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for interstate or intrastate journeys. The provisions of the Act were extended in 1964 to vehicles which have a registered load-capacity of four or less tons but which are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. The proceeds of the charges are applied only to the maintenance of public roads. At 30th June, 1965, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 50,315, of which 42,198 were used for intrastate journeys and 8,117 (including 6,347 registered in other States) for interstate journeys.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of road-worthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners. At 30th June, 1965, there were 3,670 inspection stations and 6,937 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 50c for motor cycles, 70c for trailers, and \$1 for other vehicles.

Under reciprocal arrangements among the States, a motor vehicle registered in the home State of its owner may travel freely in any other State while visiting that State.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1955 and later years:—

Table 561. Motor Vehicles on the Register*†, N.S.W.

At End of Month	Cars	Station Waggons	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles	Omni-buses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Total Vehicles
1955: Dec.	469,756	5,257	117,677	21,411	82,325	3,653	36,953	737,032
1962: Dec.	742,947	85,746	137,138	49,479	87,492	5,004	20,398	1,128,204
1963: June	760,532	97,130	135,692	50,714	89,093	5,139	19,112	1,157,412
1964: June	805,958	122,385	132,833	53,104	93,226	5,387	17,759	1,230,652
1965: June	856,118	149,215	129,755	55,281	98,080	5,638	18,495	1,312,582

* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

† This series is based on the 1955 and 1962 Censuses of Motor Vehicles and the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities, and involves a type classification which is standard for all Australian States. The series differs from the former series (compiled by the Department of Motor Transport), primarily because of differences in the classification of vehicles and in the method of treating cancellations of registrations.

The mass-production in Australia of motor vehicles made substantially from Australian components was commenced in 1948, and since then there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. Most of the vehicles now reaching the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components, although the number of fully-assembled vehicles imported from overseas (chiefly from Japan) has increased significantly since 1961-62. The development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by Commonwealth policies designed to discourage the import of built-up vehicles and to maximise the Australian content in vehicles assembled in Australia.

With increased supplies of vehicles available from local manufacture and assembly, with the marked growth in population and the work force, with the rising rate of motor vehicle ownership, and with general industrial development, there has been a remarkable expansion during the post-war years in the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales.

During the ten years from 1955 to 1965, the number of cars and station waggons rose by 112 per cent., and the number of trucks, utilities, and panel vans by 28 per cent. The number of cars and station waggons registered per 1,000 of population was 135 in December, 1955, 206 in December, 1962, and 240 in June, 1965.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

Public Motor Vehicles

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned omnibus service within the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with State railway or omnibus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is \$8 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) is 15c flag-fall and 15c per mile in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and 10c flag-fall and 20c per mile in Wollongong. Elsewhere, the rate is determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab and hire car licences by ballot. In 1964-65, 284 new taxicab licences and 10 hire car licences were issued and 5 hire cars were converted to taxicabs.

Table 562. Public Motor Vehicles on Register*, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Public Passenger Vehicles							Motor Vans (Metro- polis, Newcastle and Wollon- gong)
	Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts			Other Districts			Tourist Vehicles (All Districts)	
	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars†		
1959	2,551	2,759	286	1,446	1,199	357	82	1,745
1960	2,709	2,775	275	1,462	1,203	352	78	1,912
1961	2,882	2,803	280	1,483	1,196	357	90	2,034
1962	2,890	2,834	273	1,499	1,194	349	96	2,081
1963	2,962	2,868	258	1,533	1,190	346	78	2,179
1964	3,023	2,855	274	1,532	1,169	343	77	2,236
1965	3,123	3,124	280	1,579	1,154	339	87	2,344

* As recorded by the Department of Motor Transport. The figures differ from those in Table 561 primarily because of differences in the classification of vehicles and in the method of treating cancellations of registrations.

† Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition, there were 1,086 cars and lorries licensed at 30th June, 1965, to operate in services.

Censuses of Motor Vehicles

Particulars of the type, make, year of model, horsepower, capacity, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician. The last two censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 31st December, 1955 and 1962.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1962 is given in the next table:—

Table 563. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Year of Model

Type of Vehicle	At 31st December, 1955	At 31st December, 1962					Total
		Year of Model					
		Before 1951	1951 to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961	1962	
Carst ..	469,756	113,462	198,297	292,931	58,519	79,738	742,947
Station Waggon ..	5,257	838	3,832	42,824	16,413	21,839	85,746
Utilities ..	117,677	18,200	48,061	53,252	8,446	9,179	137,138
Panel Vans ..	21,411	3,583	9,085	27,852	4,439	4,520	49,479
Trucks ..	79,574	25,679	23,727	25,904	4,509	4,851	84,670
Other Truck-type† ..	2,751	1,224	497	767	187	147	2,822
Omni-buses ..	3,653	1,741	755	1,814	376	318	5,004
Motor Cycles and Scooters ..	36,953	2,314	5,484	9,755	1,528	1,317	20,398
Total Vehicles ..	737,032	167,041	289,738	455,099	94,417	121,909	1,128,204
Plant and Equip- ment ¶ ..	§	§	§	§	§	§	25,807
Trailers ..	§	§	§	§	§	§	107,212

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

‡ Truck-type vehicles with a specific use (tankers, tow waggons, etc.).

¶ Includes tractors registered.

§ Not available.

The following table shows the principal makes of registered cars, station waggons, and trucks, utilities, and panel vans in New South Wales in 1955 and 1962, and the year of model of the vehicles in 1962:—

Table 564. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Principal Makes and Year of Model

Make of Vehicle	At 31st December, 1955	At 31st December, 1962					Total
		Year of Model					
		Before 1951	1951 to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961	1962	
CARS							
Austin	44,781	14,734	19,992	17,132	1,566	2,239	55,663
Chevrolet	34,381	10,414	3,098	3,129	415	556	17,612
Chrysler	3,770	742	95	3,493	415	3,533	8,278
De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	31,804	9,235	7,605	2,995	253	307	20,395
Fiat	2,365	815	1,362	2,952	589	1,352	7,070
Ford	81,405	17,477	34,551	41,769	8,557	11,651	114,005
Hillman	16,403	4,241	7,478	9,115	1,504	2,577	24,915
Holden	66,814	8,263	52,869	112,315	24,173	29,872	227,492
Humber	5,853	1,421	3,070	1,960	478	531	7,460
Morris	44,980	11,429	23,812	24,965	5,270	10,848	76,324
Peugeot	3,884	546	2,486	3,057	329	427	6,845
Renault	5,318	555	2,978	2,862	451	359	7,205
Simca	275	6	214	5,831	1,647	1,381	9,079
Standard	27,378	6,011	13,141	10,197	315	225	29,889
Vauxhall	31,643	9,860	10,699	11,564	1,764	1,909	35,796
Volkswagen	2,593	14	2,276	26,407	7,201	7,773	43,671
Wolsley	5,040	1,742	2,124	1,967	328	1,347	7,508
Other Makes	61,069	15,957	10,447	11,221	3,264	2,851	43,740
Total Cars	469,756	113,462	198,297	292,931	58,519	79,738	742,947
STATION WAGGONS							
Austin	1,016	161	686	354	443	1,076	2,720
Ford	480	249	808	4,572	3,334	5,147	14,110
Hillman	420	33	351	2,636	489	379	3,888
Holden	25	15	59	32,111	11,111	13,828	57,124
Standard	602	108	427	1,308	290	48	2,181
Other Makes	2,714	272	1,501	1,843	746	1,361	5,723
Total Station Waggon	5,257	838	3,832	42,824	16,413	21,839	85,746
TRUCKS, UTILITIES, AND PANEL VANS							
Austin	24,853	5,545	10,739	5,402	436	441	22,563
Bedford	16,789	5,053	5,463	6,762	1,769	1,524	20,571
Chevrolet	29,060	10,260	3,162	460	2	...	13,884
Chrysler, De Soto, and Plymouth	13,073	3,170	3,299	3,838	457	597	11,361
Commer	6,117	1,164	2,570	1,737	375	536	6,382
Fargo	6,413	1,409	2,783	865	...	...	5,057
Ford	40,477	9,472	9,944	12,971	2,462	3,332	38,181
Holden	19,018	78	17,344	39,412	7,333	6,619	70,786
International	14,794	3,300	6,208	8,610	1,417	1,819	21,354
Landrover	5,273	694	2,998	3,837	689	692	8,910
Morris	14,591	2,508	6,738	6,483	598	666	16,993
Standard	7,939	744	3,952	5,362	337	221	10,616
Volkswagen	413	...	446	4,987	941	1,163	7,537
Other Makes	19,852	4,065	5,227	6,282	578	940	17,092
Total Trucks, etc.	218,662	47,462	80,873	107,008	17,394	18,550	271,287

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

The geographical distribution of the registered vehicles in the State in 1955 and 1962 is illustrated in the following table. For census purposes, each vehicle was classified according to the address recorded on the vehicle registration certificate (which was not necessarily the address of the place where the vehicle was usually garaged).

Table 565. Registered Motor Vehicles* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	At 31st December, 1955			At 31st December, 1962		
	Cars and Station Waggons	Utilities and Panel Vans	Trucks	Cars and Station Waggons	Utilities and Panel Vans	Trucks
Cumberland	268,833	52,174	28,712	502,322	77,716	32,713
North Coast	21,878	9,553	3,895	31,762	10,506	3,931
Hunter and Manning	52,360	14,013	7,188	93,029	18,657	7,239
South Coast	23,797	7,960	4,339	45,927	11,480	4,937
Northern Tableland	8,227	3,948	2,040	11,049	4,616	2,021
Central Tableland	20,933	8,780	5,154	31,849	11,080	5,031
Southern Tableland	9,857	4,058	2,324	14,459	5,183	2,171
North Western Slope	10,536	5,161	3,415	14,302	6,105	3,512
Central Western Slope	10,111	5,264	4,105	13,850	6,732	4,440
South Western Slope	18,536	8,651	5,617	28,148	10,806	5,860
North Central Plain	4,431	2,942	1,940	6,101	3,520	2,167
Central Plain	3,966	3,005	1,832	5,102	3,355	1,927
Riverina	12,717	7,540	5,281	18,363	9,255	5,941
Western Division	8,031	4,001	1,916	11,144	4,729	1,910
Lord Howe Is.	800	2,038	1,816	10	16	3
Other†				1,276	2,861	867
Total, N.S.W.	475,013	139,088	79,574	828,693	186,617	84,670

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes vehicles owned by the Commonwealth Government and registered in the A.C.T. vehicles registered by interstate owners, etc.

The next table shows the registered trucks in New South Wales in 1955 and 1962 classified by their carrying capacity, and the trucks in 1962 classified by their aggregate weight:—

Table 566. Capacity of Registered Trucks* in N.S.W.

Carrying Capacity†	Trucks at 31st December		Aggregate Weight‡	Trucks at 31st December, 1962
	1955	1962		
Cwt.			Cwt.	
Under 20	4,386	305	Under 50	2,261
20 and under 40	15,343	14,497	50 and under 75	12,609
40 " " 60	10,173	9,171	75 " " 100	9,269
60 " " 80	17,900	15,302	100 " " 125	15,698
80 " " 100	8,108	8,322	125 " " 145	7,822
100 " " 120	17,131	10,384	145 " " 175	7,760
120 " " 140		12,317	175 " " 205	14,040
140 " " 180	4,630	5,104	205 " " 235	4,971
180 " " 240		4,469	235 " " 360	4,983
240 or more	1,328	4,799	360 or more	5,257
Not stated	575	...		
Total Trucks	79,574	84,670	Total Trucks	84,670

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† The weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety.

‡ The sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and its carrying capacity.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 567. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.

Year Ended 30th June	Cars	Station Waggon	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles	Omnibuses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Total Vehicles
1956	56,171	1,403	13,287	4,142	6,584	80	2,948	84,615
1957	51,470	1,242	11,285	3,870	5,568	139	2,912	76,486
1958	57,342	4,489	12,003	5,411	4,688	203	3,145	87,281
1959	58,309	9,774	11,473	7,187	5,208	238	2,713	94,902
1960	69,578	15,663	11,386	7,651	6,230	243	2,216	112,967
1961	68,806	18,042	9,602	5,388	6,220	263	2,034	110,355
1962	67,920	17,830	8,735	4,636	4,915	244	1,401	105,681
1963	82,978	24,176	9,771	4,894	6,111	214	1,834	129,978
1964	92,946	26,860	10,734	5,380	7,949	331	1,919	146,119
1965	98,393	29,341	9,852	5,378	9,609	355	2,944	155,872

* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

The upward trend in the number of new motor vehicles registered was interrupted in 1956-57 (when the level of new registrations was affected by the sharp increase in March, 1956 in the sales tax on new vehicles and the intensification of import restrictions) and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 (when the level of registrations was affected by the increased sales tax and the credit restrictions imposed in November, 1960). New registrations have risen markedly since 1961-62 and in 1964-65 were at record levels, but their annual rate of increase has contracted during the last two years. The number of new cars registered was 12 per cent. greater in 1963-64 than in 1962-63, but 6 per cent greater in 1964-65 than in 1963-64; corresponding increases were 11 and 9 per cent. for station waggon and 30 and 21 per cent. for trucks, etc.

The new trucks registered in New South Wales during the last five years are classified in the next table according to their aggregate weight and motive power:—

Table 568. New Trucks, etc., Registered* in N.S.W.: Aggregate Weight and Motive Power

Year Ended 30th June	Aggregate Weight (in cwt.)†						Motive Power		Total Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles
	Under 75	75 to 144	145 to 234	235 to 359	360 or more	Other‡	Petrol	Diesel	
1961	632	1,781	1,819	962	825	201	5,306	914	6,220
1962	606	1,473	1,272	808	593	163	4,270	645	4,915
1963	806	1,784	1,470	1,003	914	134	5,131	980	6,111
1964	1,268	2,233	1,949	1,307	1,096	96	6,269	1,680	7,949
1965	1,996	2,391	2,159	1,607	1,353	103	7,390	2,219	9,609

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Aggregate weight is the sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and the weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety.

‡ Vehicles to which an aggregate weight is not applicable (e.g. cab and chassis, tow trucks).

The following table shows the principal makes of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 569. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.: Make of Vehicle

Make and Horsepower of Vehicle	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
CARS						
Austin: 9·8 and 10·3	896	564	268	311	273	328
21·6 .. ..	..	..	411	1,613	877	330
Other	3,093	1,776	1,325	16	15	12
Chevrolet	801	687	539	729	838	618
Chrysler: 27·7 .. ..	..	..	1,036	3,784	6,367	8,713
Other	811	895	315	222	101	5
Datsun .. ..	..	11	78	320	904	1,426
De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	269	301	266	383	448	388
Fiat	1,011	923	852	1,551	1,619	1,516
Ford: 10 and 16·2	1,297	1,130	1,483	2,283	3,278	4,416
25·4	5,673	2,138	432	840	776	369
29·4 and 32·5 .. ..	..	6,925	6,733	8,894	7,820	8,119
Other	1,575	805	979	714	579	700
Hillman: "Imp" .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,073	1,458
Other	2,271	2,020	2,105	2,458	1,790	1,219
Holden	25,681	26,716	25,544	30,265	33,216	31,052
Humber	547	523	486	823	1,286	1,191
Isuzu Bellett .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	1,872
Mercedes-Benz	422	491	386	406	378	378
Morris: "Mini" .. ..	..	671	4,689	7,375	7,892	6,237
1100 .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,051	7,675
Other	5,431	3,304	3,926	3,981	2,522	3
Renault	332	577	466	292	275	366
Toyota .. ..	..	..	1	16	662	2,210
Triumph: 9·8 and 11·9	2,082	2,011	1,262	228	265	126
Other	17	140	34	62	123	390
Vauxhall: 13·6 .. ..	..	..	..	..	557	2,262
15·6 and 16·5	1,371	940	934	1,145	1,040	549
23·4 and 25·3	1,324	1,250	993	1,120	770	301
Volkswagen: 14·6	8,219	7,701	7,304	7,213	8,702	8,274
17·1 .. ..	..	..	..	438	950	1,224
Wolseley	603	445	653	1,725	1,082	931
Other	5,627	5,862	4,420	3,771	3,414	3,735
Total, All Makes	69,353	88,806	67,920	82,978	92,946	98,393
STATION WAGGONS						
Chrysler	10	..	..	1	1,616	3,828
Ford	1,784	3,043	3,674	5,421	4,322	3,590
Holden	12,603	12,881	11,759	15,536	17,536	18,259
Toyota .. ..	..	..	1	3	198	676
Volkswagen	53	20	7	145	899	895
Other	1,213	2,098	2,389	3,070	2,289	2,093
Total, All Makes	15,663	18,042	17,830	24,176	26,860	29,341
TRUCKS, UTILITIES, AND PANEL VANS†						
Austin	972	669	495	507	576	662
Bedford	1,912	1,989	1,820	2,209	2,560	2,669
Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	730	616	482	772	956	1,468
Commer	457	586	433	602	834	792
Ford: 29·4 and 32·5 .. ..	..	203	1,970	2,608	2,495	2,571
Other	3,325	2,433	899	853	1,177	1,455
Holden	9,017	8,833	7,076	7,196	8,365	6,384
International	2,039	1,873	1,686	1,926	2,000	1,986
Landrover	710	770	731	722	803	857
Morris: 13·2, 14·4, and 15·6	660	323	350	367	448	300
Other	575	468	309	337	418	1,046
Toyota .. ..	..	38	104	241	730	1,683
Volkswagen	1,306	1,129	1,013	1,135	916	729
Other	3,564	1,280	918	1,301	1,785	2,237
Total, All Makes	25,267	21,210	18,286	20,776	24,063	24,839

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes truck-type vehicles.

The principal makes of new cars and station waggons registered in 1964-65 were Holden (38.5 per cent. of total number registered), Ford (13.4 per cent.), Morris (10.8 per cent.), Chrysler (9.8 per cent.), and Volkswagen (8.1 per cent.). The principal makes of trucks, utilities, and panel vans were Holden (25.7 per cent. of the total number registered), Ford (16.2 per cent.), Bedford (10.7 per cent.), International (7.1 per cent.), and Toyota (6.7 per cent.).

THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons and arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles registered for use on the public roads, including tractors and trailers. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They have been increased on several occasions since the inception of the scheme, and in June, 1966, were as follows:—

<i>Type of Vehicle</i>	<i>Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts</i>	<i>Other Districts</i>
	\$	\$
Cars (used for private or business purposes) ..	26.95	18.15
Taxicabs	170.15	84.35
Hire Cars	75.15	27.35
Goods Vehicles—		
Small (up to 2 tons unladen weight) ..	31.85	18.15
Large (over 2 tons)	60.85	35.05
Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles—		
Small (up to 2 tons)	25.55	11.95
Large (over 2 tons)	27.75	11.95
Tractor or self-propelled machinery	4.15	2.15
Motor Cycles—		
Over 2½ h.p.	45.55	24.15
Over 1 to 2½ h.p.	11.55	7.35
Up to 1 h.p.	3.15	2.15
Trailers	1.65	1.65

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. To qualify for a licence, they must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regula-

tions. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. The minimum age of licensees are: drivers of public passenger vehicles, 21 years; motor van drivers in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, 21 years; drivers of articulated motor lorries, 21 years; drivers of other motor lorries, 19 years; drivers of motor cars and riders of motor cycles, 17 years.

Licences are issued in several classes:—

Class 1: Private cars, lorries up to 2 tons unladen, and tractors;

Class 2: Private hire cars, car-type tourist vehicles, country taxicabs, service cars, light vans, and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences;

Class 3: Lorries of any weight (except articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences;

Class 4: Omnibuses, tourist vehicles (all types), and vehicles covered by Class 1, 2, and 3 licences;

Class 5: Lorries of any weight (including articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences.

Other classes of licenses are issued to drivers of taxicabs in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and to motor cycle riders.

A learner's permit is issued for a period of three months (two months until 1963), to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. Provisional licences have been issued since January, 1966, to those who have not previously held a Class I licence (or a motor cycle rider's licence), and are subject to cancellation for a conviction for basic traffic offences during the first year's driving experience.

Drivers of public passenger vehicles have been required, since April, 1956, to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations. Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The next table shows the number of drivers' licences issued in New South Wales during the last ten years:—

Table 570. Motor Drivers' and Riders' Licences Issued,* N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Taxicab Drivers†	Total Drivers' Licences	Motor Cycle Riders
1956	770,808	4,279	183,023	15,054	...	8,414	981,578	67,323
1957	809,043	3,026	188,520	12,256	6,241	8,652	1,027,738	63,729
1958	851,290	3,325	180,679	17,462	26,462	8,978	1,088,196	61,276
1959	926,721	3,596	179,411	17,984	29,124	9,385	1,166,221	61,343
1960	968,326	3,804	187,675	18,835	30,985	9,583	1,219,208	56,037
1961	1,036,674	4,061	199,925	19,937	35,664	9,649	1,305,910	52,912
1962	1,086,467	4,485	209,379	24,049	38,422	8,873	1,371,675	47,991
1963	1,126,017	4,010	214,570	21,269	39,251	8,954	1,414,071	36,771
1964	1,192,837	4,270	224,947	22,777	43,359	9,098	1,497,288	29,522
1965	1,261,909	4,293	226,136	23,328	45,885	10,150	1,571,701	36,517

* Learners' permits issued during 1964-65 numbered 228,819.

† Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts only. Elsewhere taxi drivers hold a Class 2 licence.

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are allocated as follows:—

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives the fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers ;

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibuses which ply in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and taxes on public motor vehicles registered in those districts ;

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods ;

The Funds of the Main Roads Department receive the taxes on motor vehicles (other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund) and the road maintenance charges.

The first three Funds are under the control of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

Motor Taxes. The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle and, except in the case of motor cycles, are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used.

The annual rates current since January, 1963 are \$3.60 for a solo motor cycle, \$6.35 for a motor cycle with a side car or box, 44½c per ½ cwt. for motor cars with pneumatic tyres, and 50½c per ½ cwt. for motor omnibuses with pneumatic tyres.

For motor lorries, tractors, or trailers with pneumatic tyres, tax is levied for each 5 cwt. (or part thereof) at a rate which increases with the unladen weight of the vehicle up to a maximum of 7 tons ; thereafter an amount of \$10 is payable for each additional 5 cwt. (or part thereof). Examples from the scale are as follows:—

Exceeding—	Not exceeding—	\$
20 cwt.	25 cwt.	22.65
25 cwt.	30 cwt.	28.65
30 cwt.	35 cwt.	36.65
35 cwt.	40 cwt.	45.35
40 cwt.	45 cwt.	56.65
45 cwt.	50 cwt.	70.00

The maximum tax on a tractor is \$84.60.

For vehicles with non-pneumatic tyres, the rate is 25 per cent. higher than for pneumatic-tyred vehicles. The rate for vehicles with a compression-ignition engine is the same as the ordinary rate, but until 1st December, 1957 it was double the ordinary rate.

Tractors, trailers, and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 90 per cent. of ordinary rates ; however, if charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, are being paid in respect of these vehicles, they are taxable

at 50 per cent. of ordinary rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and trailers used solely for the carriage of agricultural plant or machinery. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees, but are required to be registered and to display number plates.

The motor taxes collected during 1964-65 amounted to \$30,043,000, of which \$29,530,000 was credited to the funds of the Main Roads Department and \$513,000 to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Registration Fees. Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees are—motor car, \$3; motor cycle, \$1.50; motor omnibus, \$10 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and \$6 in other districts; taxicabs, \$10 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts and \$6 elsewhere; hire cars, \$6; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$4; other motor vehicles, \$3; and traders' registration, \$8.45 for motor cycles, and \$36.65 for other vehicles. The traders' registration fees have been current since January, 1963, and the other registration fees since August, 1956.

Drivers' Licences. The annual fees are \$4 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle, \$3 for a licence to ride a motor cycle, and \$2 for a learner's permit. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$4.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, as described on page 689.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. The provisions of this Act are summarised on page 687. The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 30c to \$1, and agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$2. The maximum rates of charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods carried are given on page 687.

Road Maintenance Charges. In terms of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958-1964, road charges are payable in respect of commercial goods vehicles which have a load-capacity in excess of four tons or which (from 1964) have a load-capacity of four or less tons but are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. The charges are payable at the rate of $\frac{5}{18}$ c per ton-mile travelled in New South Wales, are calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity, and are credited to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc. collected in New South Wales in the last five years, and the disbursements from the proceeds of the taxes, are summarised in the following table. The table includes the Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants credited to the Public Vehicles Fund. Contributions by the Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes (which amounted in 1964-65 to \$26,000) have been excluded from both receipts and payments.

Table 571. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., N.S.W.: Receipts and Payments.

Item	Year ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Motor Vehicle Tax	18,262	19,099	22,939	28,541	30,043
Registration and Drivers' Licence Fees, etc.	7,319	7,712	9,706	12,126	12,683
Omnibus Service Licence Fees ..	62	66	67	66	67
Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act ..	2,929	3,138	3,292	3,583	3,893
Road Maintenance Charges ..	7,031	7,205	8,010	9,232	10,246
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant	218	218	218	218	253
State Government Grant .. ..	...	40	...	...	...
Other	312	327	394	498	527
Total Receipts*	36,134	37,805	44,626	54,264	57,712
PAYMENTS					
Administration of Traffic and Road Transport—					
Police Services	3,847	4,143	4,735	5,079	5,320
Other	4,121	4,075	4,340	4,945	5,346
Provision of Traffic Facilities ..	796	831	1,065	1,463	1,654
Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	25,477	26,476	32,007	40,143	42,533
Paid to Railway and Department of Government Transport ..	2,032	2,033	2,034	3,433	2,833
Refund of Charges Collected from Road Hauliers in respect of Interstate Journeys ..	310	305	56	9	1
Total Payments*	36,584	37,864	44,238	55,072	57,688

* Excludes contributions by Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes.

The value of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In 1964-65, \$4,937,000 was paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and \$383,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund.

In 1964-65, the Commissioner for Railways received \$2,800,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury or death, or damage to property exceeding \$50 (\$20 for many years until May, 1960), must be reported to the police within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The numbers of road accidents and casualties in each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 572. Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Accidents*	Casualties							
		Division of Cumberland		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)		Rest of N.S.W.		Total, N.S.W.	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1955	35,315	359	8,721	70	1,302	369	5,936	798	15,959
1956	38,823	357	9,246	59	1,335	392	6,466	808	17,047
1957	39,725	359	9,405	72	1,432	343	6,484	774	17,321
1958	44,164	346	10,331	61	1,529	388	7,518	795	19,378
1959	47,856	382	10,798	48	1,536	403	7,520	833	19,854
1960	52,151	457	12,391	62	1,768	420	8,171	939	22,330
1961	49,435	454	12,252	48	1,663	432	8,329	934	22,244
1962	47,857	416	11,006	49	1,493	422	7,387	887	19,886
1963	53,931	408	13,399	63	1,920	423	9,261	894	24,580
1964	56,917	447	14,056	65	1,848	462	9,758	974	25,662
1965	61,969	443	15,178	68	2,107	574	10,623	1,085	27,908

* Includes accidents without casualties.

The next table shows the number of accident casualties in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and to the population. The ratio of casualties to population increased markedly during the last ten years. However, with the number of vehicles on the register expanding at a much greater rate than the population during this period, the ratio of casualties to vehicles registered has tended to decline.

Table 573. Road Casualties, N.S.W.: Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population

Year ended 30th June	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered			Per 10,000 of Mean Population		
	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1955	1.08	21.58	22.66	2.31	46.13	48.44
1956	1.01	21.21	22.22	2.29	48.37	50.66
1957	0.90	20.18	21.08	2.16	48.27	50.43
1958	0.87	21.18	22.05	2.17	52.97	55.14
1959	0.85	20.30	21.15	2.24	53.37	55.61
1960	0.90	21.35	22.25	2.48	58.92	61.40
1961	0.84	19.91	20.75	2.41	57.39	59.80
1962	0.76	16.90	17.66	2.25	50.36	52.61
1963	0.71	19.56	20.27	2.23	61.21	63.44
1964	0.70	18.48	19.18	2.38	62.76	65.14
1965	0.75	19.40	20.15	2.58	66.56	69.14

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 39.4 per cent. of road deaths in 1964-65, resulted from collisions between vehicles, 27.8 per cent. from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 31.8 per cent. from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 55.4 per cent., 14.4 per cent., and 29.0 per cent.

Causes of Road Accidents

In road accident statistics, the determination of "responsibility" and "principal cause" is widely recognised as often depending on the subjective assessment of a variety of contributing circumstances. Because of this, and because the concepts applied in assessing known circumstances may not be uniform, the statistics in the following table for New South Wales are not necessarily comparable with similar statistics published for other Australian States or for overseas countries.

Table 574. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Principal Causes

Cause	1963-64			1964-65		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
Motor Drivers and Cyclists—						
Excessive speed	1,798	118	1,501	3,327	250	2,309
Inattentive driving	10,863	139	4,001	5,772	93	2,443
Intoxication	2,244	58	858	2,475	86	916
Inexperience	680	23	419	1,110	18	684
Not giving way at intersection	12,177	52	4,485	13,520	80	5,219
Turning to right without care	3,115	15	1,094	3,813	14	1,309
Overtaking improperly .. .	1,246	38	543	1,795	40	789
Not keeping to left .. .	2,739	123	1,581	2,645	91	1,431
Following vehicle too closely	2,063	7	395	5,312	5	1,044
Other causes	5,947	85	2,715	7,458	136	3,431
Total	42,872	658	17,592	47,227	813	19,575
Pedestrian and Passengers—						
Crossing roadway carelessly ..	1,086	73	1,042	1,084	61	1,042
Passing behind or in front of vehicle	329	19	315	277	14	274
Pedestrians or passenger intoxicated	211	18	197	246	26	225
Children under seven years not under supervision ..	468	28	447	484	23	472
Children playing on roadway	34	...	35	55	2	53
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion .. .	49	1	49	48	1	48
Person falling from moving vehicle	87	4	85	75	1	76
Other causes	192	38	140	187	17	163
Total	2,456	181	2,310	2,456	145	2,353
Pedal Cyclists						
Vehicle defects	454	11	458	515	10	520
Weather Conditions	3,852	60	2,018	3,966	49	1,967
Road Conditions	316	11	164	392	8	221
Caused by parties other than those involved	3,826	36	1,897	3,687	41	1,848
Animals	2,314	11	1,045	2,739	16	1,256
Other causes	800	2	164	932	1	138
Total, All Causes	27	4	14	55	2	30
Total, All Causes	56,917	974	25,662	61,969	1,085	27,908

Most road accidents in New South Wales appear to be attributable to human failure rather than to defective equipment or external causes (weather, road conditions, etc.). The most important single cause of road casualties is "not giving way at intersection"; other important causes are "excessive speed", "inattentive driving", "vehicle defects", "road conditions", "not keeping to left", "turning to right without care", and "carelessness on the part of pedestrians".

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

Motor drivers and passengers comprise almost two-thirds of the persons killed and about four-fifths of those injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constitute about one-third of the fatal cases and one-seventh of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table:—

Table 575. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed and Injured

Year ended 30th June	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others*	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1960	244	49	46	336	264	...	939
1961	283	40	31	354	226	...	934
1962	257	43	32	300	254	...	887
1963	267	35	24	318	249	1	894
1964	320	20	34	318	282	...	974
1965	380	27	31	310	335	2	1,085
PERSONS INJURED							
1960	6,745	1,673	1,130	3,909	8,828	45	22,330
1961	7,250	1,235	1,047	3,804	8,884	24	22,244
1962	6,817	1,023	966	3,446	7,613	21	19,886
1963	6,674	927	993	3,984	9,965	37	24,580
1964	9,386	829	906	4,005	10,477	39	25,662
1965	10,554	922	976	4,068	11,359	29	27,908

* Includes tram drivers and drivers and riders of animals.

The next table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1964-65:—

Table 576. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1964-65

—Age in Years	Number				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population in each Age Group			
	Killed		Injured		Killed		Injured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 5	14	16	549	407	0·67	0·80	26·38	20·75
5 and under 17	59	41	2,337	1,481	1·26	0·91	50·15	33·58
17 " " 30	274	68	8,677	2,952	7·05	1·86	224·41	81·43
30 " " 40	100	18	2,566	993	3·45	0·67	89·24	37·59
40 " " 50	87	34	2,041	1,033	3·22	1·31	76·26	40·54
50 " " 60	101	33	1,516	894	4·81	1·62	72·81	43·43
60 or over	149	86	1,197	923	6·82	3·00	54·86	32·48
Not stated	2	3	163	179	...	...	*	*
Total	786	299	19,046	8,862	3·80	1·46	92·01	43·23

* Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

Time and Place of Road Accidents

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1964-65, there were 10,106 accidents (16 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 128 persons being killed (12 per cent. of the total and 4,285 injured (15 per cent. of the total)). More persons were killed

between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (viz., 207 or 19 per cent. of the total) than in any other two-hour period of the day.

Approximately one-third of the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1964-65, there were 412 persons killed (40 per cent. of the total) and 9,144 injured (33 per cent. of the total) at such locations, compared with 279 killed (26 per cent. of the total) and 12,094 injured (43 per cent. of the total) at intersections.

ROAD SAFETY

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. The amount spent by the Council in 1964-65, was \$129,000, including a Commonwealth grant of \$26,000.

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in 1947, to encourage road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department of Motor Transport, were operating in June, 1965 at 465 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong.

A co-ordinated system of traffic control signals in the inner area of Sydney was brought into operation in 1963. Twelve television cameras provide a composite view of traffic in the area and 65 sets of traffic signals in the system are controlled from a central point. The system is to be expanded to cover over 150 intersections in the inner city area.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

The number of charges and convictions for traffic offences at Courts of Petty Sessions in the State is shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 577. Traffic Offences, N.S.W.: Convictions at Courts of Petty Sessions

Year	Total Offences Charged	Summary Convictions						
		Court Appearance Made					No Court Appearance*	Total Convictions
		Driving Offences		Parking, etc. Offences	Licensing, Registration, etc. Offences	Other Traffic Offences†		
		Drunken Driving	Other					
1959	472,275	4,480	82,495	41,352	9,786	3,346	321,157	462,616
1960	506,955	4,803	91,013	37,580	10,034	3,322	351,685	498,437
1961	527,638	4,862	97,254	32,040	9,943	2,505	370,688	517,292
1962	576,541	4,829	75,540	31,718	8,154	2,940	443,689	566,870
1963	518,151	5,384	54,967	43,311	9,312	3,613	389,395	505,982
1964	523,561	5,427	59,249	50,172	11,378	3,327	381,058	510,611

* Fine paid without court appearance. See text below table.

† Includes offences by pedestrians.

Persons charged with parking, etc. offences (since 1954) and less serious driving offences (since 1962) may elect to plead guilty and to pay their fine without a court appearance. Since 1962, police officers have been empowered to serve on-the-spot notices of these offences (the notice setting out the offence with which a person is charged and the standard fine for that offence).

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines. Of the 510,611 convicted in 1964, 503,484 were fined, 418 were imprisoned (including 92 for drunken driving), and 6,709 were otherwise dealt with. Among the more serious offences charged in 1964 were 378 cases involving personal injury or death; of these, 160 were withdrawn or discharged, 192 were committed to a higher court for trial, and 26 were convicted summarily.

Persons convicted of certain driving offences are automatically disqualified for a specified period from holding a driver's licence, and the courts may order suspension or disqualification for other offences. In 1964-65, the number of persons disqualified was 8,202, of whom 4,450 were convicted of drunken driving, 1,100 of dangerous driving, 697 of negligent driving, 446 of driving whilst disqualified, and 776 of exceeding the speed limit.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances. During 1964-65, 5,206 licences were cancelled, in 4,924 cases because of criminal or traffic convictions and in 264 cases because of physical disabilities.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

CIVIL AVIATION

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Act, 1920-1963, and regulations made under the Act, by the Department of Civil Aviation. The Department determines the rules of the air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory, licenses air services (in liaison with State transport authorities), approves fares, freight rates, and time-tables, negotiates international air transport agreements, and regulates international flights and air services within Australia. The Department is responsible for the operation of the Australian air traffic control and air navigation network, provides (in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology) a national weather information service for aircraft, and co-ordinates search and rescue operations. It operates aerodromes and related facilities and licenses their use, determines airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft and issues certificates of airworthiness, is responsible for the licensing of aircraft operating crews and flying training schools, and collects the charges imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes and air route facilities. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited only by the power of a State to authorise or prohibit the carriage of passengers or freight intra-state.

The (Commonwealth) Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act, 1959-1962, gives effect to the 1929 Convention of Warsaw (as amended by subsequent Protocols in 1955 and 1961), covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors, and consignees, and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers. The Act also applies, with modifications, the principles of that Convention to certain classes of internal carriage by air.

Air Navigation Charges

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, 1952-1964, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth. The charges for flights made in regular public transport operations are based on the weight of the aircraft and the route flown, and are payable in respect of each flight. In other cases, the charges are based on the weight of the aircraft and the purpose for which it is used, and are payable in respect of the period for which the aircraft is registered.

International Flights and Air Services

An aircraft arriving in or departing from any part of Australian territory must comply with the air navigation regulations and with all other laws in force in that part.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of an overseas country must not set down or pick up traffic in Australian territory except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an agreement between Australia and the country of the airline concerned. The aircraft of countries which have adopted the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation (see page 707) have certain non-traffic rights covering flights across and landing in Australian territory, but aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation.

Australian National Airlines Commission

The Australian National Airlines Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1945, under the Australian National Airlines Act, to operate air services between the States and to and within the Commonwealth Territories. The Commission may establish international air services subject to the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation. Under certain conditions, the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services and may itself engage in intra-state operations.

The Commission trades under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines". In 1964-65, its revenue amounted to \$50,018,000 and its net operating profit to \$1,409,000.

Domestic Airlines Agreements

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and rationalising the services of both airlines. The Act provided for financial assistance to the company and the sharing of government business between the two airlines, and for the appointment of an independent chairman to settle disputes between the respective undertakings.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. in 1957 by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1957, was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline. The 1957 Act also established a rationalisation committee (comprising a representative of each airline and a co-ordinator appointed by the Minister for Civil Aviation) to deal with disagreements between the two airlines on such questions as routes, timetables, and fares and freight rates; appeal from a decision could be made to the co-ordinator.

A further agreement between the Commonwealth and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. was ratified by the Airlines Agreement Act, 1961. The new agreement consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system and extended the term of the arrangements for a further ten years (to 1977). Revised financial provisions were substituted for those which (under the 1952 agreement) expired in 1962, and detailed provision was made for the introduction of turbo-jet aircraft on Australian domestic services. The new agreement defined more clearly the functions of the rationalisation committee and the co-ordinator (the chairman of the committee), and provided for an arbitrator to be appointed (in place of the independent chairman) to settle appeals against decisions of the co-ordinator.

Airlines Equipment Act

The Airlines Equipment Act, 1958, empowers the Commonwealth to ensure that the two major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets, and is designed to prevent the provision of excess aircraft capacity. Under the provisions of the Act, each of the airlines obtained government approval in 1965 to purchase a further Boeing 727 jet and three Douglas DC9 aircraft for introduction on Australian domestic services in 1966.

Licensing of Aircraft by the State

In terms of the (New South Wales) Air Transport Act, 1964, commercial aircraft operating regular intrastate services for the carriage of passengers or freight must be licensed by the State Government. Intrastate airline operators must hold a State licence in addition to a licence issued under Commonwealth air navigation regulations. Before October, 1964, State licences for commercial aircraft operating within New South Wales territory were issued in terms of the (New South Wales) State Transport (Coordination) Act, 1931-1962.

In October, 1961, the New South Wales Government announced that certain of the commercial air routes within the State would be re-allocated between Airlines of N.S.W. and East-West Airlines (the two airlines operating intrastate services in the State). Airlines of N.S.W. challenged before the High Court the validity of the proposed re-allocation of air routes, and the Government suspended action pending the outcome of the case. In February, 1964, the High Court ruled that the State Government was entitled to issue licences for, and to control routes of, commercial aircraft operating solely within the State's boundaries.

In October, 1964, the Commonwealth Government gazetted air navigation regulations purporting to bring intrastate services under exclusive Commonwealth control. Relying on these regulations, Airlines of N.S.W. challenged before the High Court the validity of the (N.S.W.) Air Transport Act, 1964, which provided for heavy penalties to be imposed where an intrastate service was being operated without a State licence. In its decision, delivered in February, 1965, the High Court ruled that, although the Commonwealth was entitled, in accordance with its powers over air navigation, to license (or to refuse to license) intrastate flights by aircraft, the State also had a general right to license (or to refuse to license) the intrastate carriage of passengers or freight.

Following on the Court's ruling, a committee comprising representatives of the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and the State Department of Transport was set up to advise on the allocation of commercial air routes within New South Wales between East-West Airlines and Airlines of N.S.W. The re-allocation recommended by the Committee came into effect in November, 1965.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

A Civil Aviation Conference, held at Chicago in 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with headquarters in Montreal. The functions of

this Organisation, which is a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council (which comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other British Commonwealth countries), the South Pacific Air Transport Council (comprising representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Fiji), and an International Air Transport Association (confined to international air transport operators) were established in 1945. Particulars of the activities of these organisations were given in Year Book No. 58 and earlier issues.

AIRCRAFT, PILOTS, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of registered aircraft and aircraft owners and a classification of licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 578. Civil Aviation Aircraft and Personnel, Australia*

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Aircraft Registered	1,360	1,502	1,600	1,787	1,936	2,207
Aircraft Owners Registered ..	745	850	938	1,006	1,167	1,293
Pilots' Licences—						
Private	3,001	3,208	3,629	4,069	4,726	5,388
Commercial	1,110	1,154	1,277	1,377	1,558	1,667
Student	3,710	4,161	4,445	4,860	5,717	6,973
Airline Transport—						
1st Class	618	659	690	684	670	750
2nd Class	418	471	432	464	603	725
Flight Navigators' Licences ..	168	142	141	135	137	154
Radio Operators' Licences—						
1st Class Flight Telegraphy ..	55	43	37	20	19	18
Flight Radio-telephone	2,651	3,679	5,370	6,552	7,956	9,102
Flight Engineers' Licences ..	193	200	175	168	215	429
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licences	2,382	2,492	2,485	2,521	2,553	2,779

* Includes the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates numerous aerodromes throughout Australia. In addition, there are many airfields owned by private or local government authorities, which are licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. In 1957, the Commonwealth introduced a Local Ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Commonwealth shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, five miles south of the centre of the city, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. The north-south runway at the airport is at present being extended to a length of 8,500 feet, necessitating the reclamation of part of Botany Bay. The development of a new international passenger terminal and a new operations and control tower complex are projected.

Particulars of the civil airfields in operation in the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 579. Civil Land Aerodromes*, N.S.W. and Australia

Maximum Effective Take-off Length Available†	At 30th June					
	1963		1964		1965	
	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia
Feet						
Under 3,500	1	51	1	40	1	43
3,500 to 4,199	2	81	8	93	8	94
4,200 to 4,999	12	113	7	112	9	112
5,000 to 5,899	28	166	31	172	28	167
5,900 to 6,999	16	69	15	57	17	59
7,000 to 8,399	4	18	4	18	4	19
8,400 or more	1	4	1	2	1	2
Total Aerodromes—						
Government‡	23	122	22	113	19	110
Licensed¶	41	380	45	381	49	386
Total	64	502	67	494	68	496

* Excludes the Commonwealth-owned flying boat base in Sydney Harbour.

† Lengths according to the International Civil Aviation Organisation's length classification for airports.

‡ Under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation.

¶ Under the control and management of local government and private authorities.

Air Traffic Control

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates radio stations and navigation aids on air routes throughout Australia. The rapid expansion of air traffic and the introduction of faster aircraft in recent years has been accompanied by an extension of the V.H.F. radio communication system. Navigational aids such as Instrument Landing Systems, Distance Measuring Equipment, V.H.F. Omni Radio Ranges, Non-directional Beacons, and Visual Aural Range units, have been progressively introduced.

Aero Clubs and Flying Schools

Aero clubs, flying schools, and gliding clubs are assisted by the Commonwealth Government by grants and, where practicable, by the free use of hangar accommodation. The grants to aero clubs and flying schools are payable on the basis of the number of training hours flown by club or school aircraft and the number of members licensed as pilots; those to gliding clubs are based on membership and certificates awarded. The Commonwealth grants to aero clubs, flying schools, and gliding clubs in New South Wales amounted to \$56,000 in 1964-65.

In 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government introduced an Australian Flying Scholarship Scheme, designed to train career pilots for the commercial aviation industry. The scholarships provide financial assistance covering about 70 per cent. of training fees. The number of scholarships awarded for 1964-65 was 159.

Air Ambulance and "Flying Doctor" Service

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc. given below were current in June, 1965.

OVERSEA SERVICES

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of overseas air services from Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows—London (seven services weekly via Singapore, three weekly via Hong Kong, three weekly via North America, and one weekly via Mexico); San Francisco (eight weekly); Vancouver (weekly); Tokyo (three weekly); Hong Kong (four weekly); Johannesburg (weekly); Auckland (four weekly); Wellington (four weekly); Christchurch (two weekly); Noumea (fortnightly); Norfolk Island (two weekly). These services are operated by Boeing 707 jet and Lockheed Electra prop-jet aircraft.

Air services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, formerly operated by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., have been operated since 1960 by Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. Pty. Ltd. Trans-Australia Airlines operates, on behalf of Qantas, the services from Lae (in New Guinea) to Soekarnopura (fortnightly) and Honiara (fortnightly), and (under charter from a Portuguese Timor airline) the service from Darwin to Baucau in Timor (weekly).

Air New Zealand (formerly Tasman Empire Airways Ltd.), which is owned by the New Zealand Government, operates services by Lockheed Electra aircraft between Sydney and Auckland (six weekly), Sydney and Christchurch (twice weekly), Sydney and Wellington (four weekly), Melbourne and Christchurch (weekly), Melbourne and Auckland (weekly), and Brisbane and Auckland (weekly during winter and spring).

Ten other overseas airlines operate international services terminating in Australia. The airlines, with their services shown in brackets, are as follows—British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.) (Sydney-London and Sydney-Hong Kong), Pan-American (Sydney-Los Angeles), Canadian Pacific Airlines (Sydney-Vancouver), South African Airways (Perth-Johannesburg), Philippine Air Lines (Sydney-Manila), and Air India, K.L.M., U.T.A., Alitalia, and Lufthansa (Sydney-London). The Indonesian Airline Garuda operates a service between New Guinea and West Irian.

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals, via the most direct route, are as follows: London, 11,859; Singapore, 4,224; Tokyo, 5,677; Vancouver, 8,379; Johannesburg, 8,039; Norfolk Island, 1,048; Lae, 2,029; Noumea, 1,233.

INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Throughout Australia there is an extensive network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight, and mail between the capital cities and towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth, from Adelaide to Perth and Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a weekly average of 147 direct return flights to Melbourne, 82 to Brisbane, and 38 to Adelaide.

In addition to these inter-capital links, there are interstate services with intermediate stops at some of the more important country towns. There are 87 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra.

The number of New South Wales towns directly connected with Sydney by air service was 12 in 1947, 36 in 1951, and 48 in 1965. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Merimbula and Cooma in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill, and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino, Moree, Inverell, and Goodooga in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to twenty return trips per week.

The principal aircraft types used on the interstate services are Boeing 727 jet, Lockheed Electra, and Vickers Viscount. The bulk of the intrastate traffic is carried by Fokker Friendship and Douglas DC3 aircraft.

AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The development of international air services into and out of Australia during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 580. Regular International Air Services Into and Out of Australia *

Year ended 30th June	Australian-owned Airlines†			Other Airlines			Total, All Airlines		
	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail
INTO AUSTRALIA									
1960	925	35,928	Tons‡ 2,230	1,338	57,187	Tons‡ 1,558	2,263	93,115	Tons‡ 3,788
1961	1,147	45,878	2,512	1,739	76,328	1,764	2,886	122,206	4,276
1962	1,443	60,655	2,647	1,801	69,705	2,034	3,244	130,360	4,681
1963	1,534	84,247	3,410	1,766¶	79,477¶	2,372¶	3,300¶	163,724¶	5,782
1964	1,741	98,325	3,981	2,096	104,277	2,737	3,837	202,602	6,718
1965	2,066	124,281	5,149	2,518	126,990	3,357	4,584	251,271	8,506
OUT OF AUSTRALIA									
1960	925	31,895	Tons‡ 1,031	1,327	49,433	Tons‡ 1,518	2,252	81,328	Tons‡ 2,549
1961	1,147	36,906	1,379	1,734	69,564	1,860	2,881	106,470	3,239
1962	1,439	56,616	2,115	1,802	62,853	1,868	3,241	119,469	3,983
1963	1,543	75,920	2,613	1,764¶	67,814¶	1,866	3,307¶	143,734¶	4,479
1964	1,758	87,057	2,777	2,098	85,564	1,926	3,856	172,621	4,703
1965	2,114	110,998	3,419	2,512	113,239	2,384	4,626	224,237	5,803

* Relates to services flown wholly or partly between Australia (including external Commonwealth Territories) and places outside.

† Excludes services operated by Air New Zealand (formerly TEAL). (In July, 1961, the Commonwealth Government sold its interest in TEAL to the New Zealand Government.)

‡ In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

¶ Revised.

The operations of the regular air services conducted by Australian-owned airlines during the last eleven years are summarised in the next table. The particulars shown for overseas services relate to services flown wholly or partly between Australia (excluding external Commonwealth Territories) and places outside and to services flown wholly outside Australia ; particulars for internal services relate to services flown wholly within Australia (excluding external Commonwealth Territories).

Table 581. Regular Air Services Operated by Australian-owned Airlines*

Year ended 30th June	Hours Flown	Miles Flown	Paying Passengers Carried	Paying-passenger-Miles	Seat-miles Available	Freight	Mail
	Thousand					Thousand ton-miles†	
OVERSEA SERVICES							
1955	48	10,417	102	277,013	469,122	9,088	7,512
1956	51	11,383	125	340,422	524,174	10,105	8,041
1957	61	13,406	161	425,260	661,589	11,066	8,989
1958	68	14,943	177	452,278	749,228	13,902	9,285
1959	73	16,058	186	479,802	831,432	15,498	8,323
1960	60	16,570	242	648,382	1,078,706	24,395	9,783
1961	63	19,331	286	744,307	1,320,711	29,222	10,593
1962	66	21,165	341	860,103	1,612,243	31,126	11,694
1963	63	22,301	398	1,038,944	1,896,179	33,822	15,277
1964	70	24,475	473	1,212,876	2,105,175	39,445	16,164
1965	87	30,542	588	1,558,638	2,707,161	52,718	20,008
INTERNAL SERVICES							
1955	258	43,517	1,917	765,652	1,220,360	36,983	1,257
1956	252	43,701	2,020	827,885	1,325,860	38,909	1,357
1957	251	42,120	2,125	891,196	1,428,332	36,330	1,404
1958	238	40,533	2,123	898,542	1,458,907	32,987	1,474
1959	229	40,287	2,235	944,379	1,516,207	28,841	1,472
1960	225	43,199	2,660	1,132,518	1,911,269	29,240	2,567
1961	220	42,300	2,639	1,109,552	1,852,204	28,221	3,064
1962	207	41,176	2,666	1,119,430	1,857,531	26,076	3,198
1963	218	43,700	2,833	1,221,179	2,039,424	28,270	3,324
1964	245	48,971	3,257	1,408,317	2,284,846	30,491	3,741
1965	256	52,323	3,768	1,639,087	2,555,153	33,891	4,074
TOTAL, ALL SERVICES							
1955	306	53,934	2,019	1,042,665	1,689,482	46,071	8,769
1956	303	55,084	2,145	1,168,307	1,850,034	49,014	9,398
1957	312	55,526	2,287	1,316,456	2,089,921	47,396	10,393
1958	306	55,476	2,300	1,350,820	2,208,135	46,889	10,759
1959	302	56,345	2,421	1,424,181	2,347,639	44,339	9,795
1960	285	59,769	2,902	1,780,900	2,989,975	53,635	12,350
1961	283	61,631	2,925	1,853,859	3,172,915	57,443	13,657
1962	273	62,341	3,007	1,979,533	3,469,774	57,202	14,892
1963	281	66,001	3,231	2,260,123	3,935,603	62,092	18,601
1964	315	73,446	3,730	2,621,193	4,390,021	69,936	19,905
1965	343	82,865	4,357	3,197,725	5,262,314	86,609	24,082

* Excludes services operated by Air New Zealand (formerly TEAL). (In July, 1961, the Commonwealth Government sold its interest in TEAL to the New Zealand Government.

† In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The following table shows a selection of the predominant passenger fares in operation in 1965 and earlier years, and the freight charges in 1965 on regular air services from Sydney:—

Table 582. Regular Air Services from Sydney: Passenger Fares and Freight Rates

Sydney to—	Single Fare for 1st Class Travel at 30th June					Freight Rate per lb. at 30th June, 1965
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents
Overseas Terminals—						
Amsterdam	970.00	970.00	970.00	970.00	970.00	157.5
Auckland	107.50	107.50	109.00	109.00	109.00	40.8
Hong Kong	417.50	417.50	460.00	460.00	460.00	97.5
Johannesburg	730.00	730.00	730.00	730.00	730.00	131.7
London (via India) ..	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.00	158.3
Lord Howe Island ..	32.90	32.90	32.90	32.90	34.90	7.5
Norfolk Island	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	20.0
Port Moresby	97.40	97.40	97.40	97.40	97.40	43.3
San Francisco*	700.90	700.90	700.90	700.90	664.00	207.5
Tokyo	530.00	530.00	582.50	582.50	582.50	114.2
Interstate Terminals—						
Adelaide (direct) ..	42.10	42.10	42.10	42.10	44.60	13.8
Brisbane	24.70	24.70	24.70	24.70	26.20	8.8
Canberra	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	9.40	5.0
Darwin (via Brisbane) ..	118.40	118.40	118.40	118.40	125.50	38.8
Hobart (via Melbourne) ..	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40	47.10	13.8
Melbourne	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	24.70	8.8
Perth (via Adelaide) ..	109.60	109.60	109.60	109.60	116.20	31.7
Intrastate Terminals—						
Albury	†	†	15.90	15.90	16.90	5.8
Armidale	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.70	14.50	5.0
Bathurst	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	6.20	3.0
Bourke	22.30	22.30	22.30	22.30	23.60	7.5
Broken Hill	30.60	30.60	30.60	30.60	32.40	10.0
Coff's Harbour	13.60	15.10	15.10	15.10	16.00	5.0
Cooma	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.90	5.0
Coonamble	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60	16.50	6.7
Cowra	7.70	7.90	7.90	7.90	8.80	3.3
Deniliquin	20.20	20.20	20.20	20.20	21.40	6.7
Dubbo	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.90	5.0
Forster	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.90	5.0
Grafton	14.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	16.30	5.8
Moree	17.90	17.90	17.90	17.90	19.00	6.7
Moruya	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	5.0
Narrandera	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	17.70	6.7
Newcastle	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.90	6.7
Parkes	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.50	5.0
Tamworth	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	12.60	5.0
Wagga Wagga	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60	14.40	6.7
West Wyalong	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	14.20	5.0

* Also Vancouver.

† Service by air to Corowa and thence by road.

The return fares for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare; for overseas journeys, it is usually about 10 per cent. less than double. Tourist fares are available on most overseas and interstate journeys; the tourist fare from Sydney to London (via India), for example, was \$620 in June, 1965. The fare for children is one-half the adult rates. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight, which varies for different airlines.

When an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb.), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table often applies to the excess weight.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving Australian aircraft or international aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. An aircraft accident is defined as any occurrence which results in the death or injury of any person or in substantial damage to the aircraft, and which takes place after any person has boarded the aircraft and before all persons have disembarked. These reports are the basis of the following statistics.

Table 583. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents to Australian Aircraft*

Nature of Flight			1961		1962		1963		1964	
			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Regular Domestic Air										
Services†	..	..	17	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Charter	..	..	11	5	3	3	2	3	1	8
Aerial Work—										
Agricultural	..	..	4	12	4	11	5	11	5	8
Instructional	..	..	3	4	2	4	2	2	...	9
Other	..	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2
Private	..	..	15	13	4	13	16	23	15	16
Total	..	..	50	34	13	42	25	39	22	43

* Relates to accidents in civil flying (including gliding) to aircraft on the Australian Register (irrespective of the location of the accident).

† Includes services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and services within the Territory. Australian aircraft on regular overseas services have been involved in only one fatal accident (in 1953) during the post-war years; it caused the death of 11 passengers and 8 crew members.

COMMUNICATION

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services in Australia are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The rates and charges for these services are uniform throughout Australia.

The finances of the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The marked increase in earnings in this period reflects the increasing volume of business handled and the higher charges imposed in 1956 and 1959 (for postal and other services) and 1964 (telephone services only).

Table 584. Postmaster-General's Department: Finances, Australia

Year ended 30th June	Earnings			Working Expenses	Interest Payable to C'wealth Treasury	Profit or Loss		
	Postal Branch	Tele-communi-cations Branch*	Total			Postal Branch	Tele-communi-cations Branch*	Total
	\$ thousand							
1955	53,600	94,296	147,896	145,554	2,640	(—) 4,508	4,210	(—) 298
1956	59,254	103,094	162,348	161,384	1,814	(—) 4,804	3,954	(—) 850
1957	64,956	115,582	180,538	172,548	1,756	(—) 3,052	9,286	6,234
1958	68,028	125,508	193,536	183,826	1,690	(—) 3,908	11,928	8,020
1959	72,926	137,680	210,606	196,894	1,626	(—) 1,702	13,788	12,086
1960†	86,522	164,650	251,172	219,622	30,694	1,456	(—) 600	856
1961	92,848	179,446	272,294	231,478	35,290	1,990	3,536	5,526
1962	94,622	185,790	280,412	244,164	40,172	(—) 754	(—) 3,170	(—) 3,924
1963	99,844	203,094	302,938	262,108	42,356	1,050	(—) 3,576	(—) 2,526
1964	106,576	222,718	329,294	282,560	47,328	956	(—) 1,550	(—) 594
1965	112,190	257,854	370,044	312,926	52,907	(—) 2,618	6,831	4,212

* From 1964-65, the Telegraph and Telephone Branches were combined to form the Telecommunications Branch.

† The basis of the Post Office commercial accounts was altered in 1959-60. The principal changes were new methods of charging for superannuation, depreciation, and interest. Interest became payable to the Treasury, at the long-term bond rate, on the net funds provided by the Treasury; in 1964-65, \$50,987,060 of the total interest payable was in respect of the Telecommunications Branch.

Particulars of the staff of the Department in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table:—

Table 585. Postmaster-General's Department: Employees in N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Permanent Staff	Semi-Official and Non-Official Postmasters and Employees	Telephone Office Keepers	Mail Contractors (including Drivers)	Temporary and Other Employees	Total Employees
1960	22,806	2,428	426	2,057	10,143	37,860
1961†	22,748	2,397	389	2,145	10,065	37,744
1962	23,198	2,367	364	2,099	9,661	37,689
1963	23,678	2,347	343	2,112	9,489	37,969
1964	23,706	2,372	317	2,103	10,491	38,989
1965	23,452	2,348	294	2,047	11,529	39,670

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† From 1961, excludes a small number of employees located in New South Wales but, since 1959-60, under the control of the Victorian Branch of the Department.

Postal Services

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,415 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1965, of which 516 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials) and 1,899 were non-official.

The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per pound-mile of mail carried. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for Australia as a whole, \$15,170,000 (including \$11,915,000 for overseas mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1964-65.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas, in 1938-39 and the last six years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 586. Articles Posted and Received in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (excl. Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (incl. Registered Parcels)
	Thousand			
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1939	333,132	2,795	68,130	3,810
1960	550,589	4,460	109,450	5,909
1961	585,809	4,029	113,524	5,464
1962	595,888	3,863	115,207	5,373
1963	617,948	3,692	123,958	5,598
1964	643,674	3,676	136,438	5,860
1965	689,257	3,472	143,763	6,272
POSTED FOR DELIVERY OVERSEA				
1939	11,919	207	2,632	115
1960	34,403	592	9,813	352
1961	29,855	602	10,448	319
1962	37,028	648	10,102	284
1963	37,484	699	10,618	250
1964	42,332	739	10,949	266
1965	47,820	983	11,474	272
RECEIVED FROM OVERSEA				
1939	15,240	246	9,562	155
1960	48,594	1,067	35,146	396
1961	51,718	1,118	30,794	470
1962	49,820	1,023	32,840	459
1963	49,623	1,027	31,980	485
1964	51,853	1,089	28,729	528
1965	56,494	1,006	29,961	574

* Includes Australia Capital Territory.

For letters up to one ounce in weight posted to places within Australia, its Territories, the British Commonwealth, or the Republic of Ireland, the postage rate was increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c in December, 1950, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c in July, 1951, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c in October, 1956, and to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c in October, 1959, and was reduced to 4c in February, 1966; the rate for each additional ounce has been 3c since February, 1966. Since this date, the rates for letters to all other places has been 7c for the first ounce and 4c for each additional ounce. Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage, for a fee of 20c (in addition to postage); the maximum compensation payable is \$100 for articles posted to places within Australia and \$7.25 for items posted overseas. An insured parcel service provides for insurance up to \$144 for postage to most overseas countries.

All articles (including parcels) may be sent by air mail to places within Australia and most overseas countries. All enveloped mail not exceeding 10 in. x 5 in. x $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in size is sent by air (if delivery would thereby be expedited) to places within Australia and its territories free of air mail fees; for other articles, a fee of 3c per oz. is charged in addition to ordinary postage. For letters sent to places outside Australia and its territories, the inclusive postage and air mail fees per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. range from 7c for New Zealand, 15c for the more distant Eastern countries, 20c for Canada, U.S.A., and the Middle East, and 25c for the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa, and Central and South American countries. Aerogrammes, written on special lightweight forms which cost 9c (including postage and air mail fees), may be sent to British Commonwealth and foreign countries.

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 62,505 and 6,641, respectively, in New South Wales in June, 1965.

The postal branch of the Postmaster-General's Department transacts money order and postal order business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia, and are issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. Postal orders are payable only within Australia, and the maximum amount of a single postal order is \$4. A fee which depends on the amount of the money order or postal order is charged for this service.

Particulars of money orders issued and paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 587. Money Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Issued in N.S.W.				Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Total Value	Payable in—		Number	Total Value	Issued in—	
			Australia	Oversea Countries			Australia	Oversea Countries
Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1960	4,237	96,026	95,102	924	4,341	97,252	96,446	806
1961	4,082	100,924	99,920	1,004	4,441	101,908	101,006	902
1962	4,294	99,634	98,850	784	4,389	100,758	99,862	896
1963	4,769	134,088	133,294	794	4,975	136,008	135,120	888
1964	5,134	149,538	148,692	846	5,428	152,306	151,354	952
1965	5,188	162,952	162,072	881	5,533	166,351	165,230	1,121

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

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The next table shows particulars of the postal order business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years:—

Table 588. Postal Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Issued in N.S.W.		Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
				Issued in N.S.W.	Issued in Other States	Total
	Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1960	6,070	6,601	6,561	5,677	1,283	6,960
1961	6,176	6,622	6,622	5,697	1,296	6,993
1962	5,746	6,441	6,141	5,584	1,346	6,930
1963	6,020	6,787	6,435	5,789	1,572	7,361
1964	5,805	6,683	6,254	5,707	1,882	7,589
1965	5,319	6,207	5,900	5,338	1,735	7,073

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Telegraphs

The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. It has been extended steadily since 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio, or by a combination of these.

The charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words is 30c. An additional charge of 5c is made for each two words in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone.

Particulars of the telegraph business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 589. Telegraph Business, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	To Places within Australia†		To or From Places outside Australia				Total Revenue Received
	Despatched		Despatched		Received	Revenue Received	
	Number	Revenue Received	Number	Cost to Sender	Number		
	Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.			$ thous.
1960	7,095	2,939	694	2,363	720	541	3,480
1961	6,996	2,888	706	2,318	753	612	3,500
1962	6,884	2,862	671	2,226	731	642	3,503
1963	6,854	2,828	725	2,269	737	730	3,558
1964	7,345	3,118	814	2,615	856	801	3,919
1965	7,328	3,409	928	‡	978	966	4,375

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes radiogram traffic with islands adjacent to Australia and with ships at sea.

‡ Not available.

Telephones

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines service practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into

use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. A coaxial cable between Sydney, Canberra, and Melbourne, completed in 1962, has improved trunk-line facilities between these cities.

The growth of the telephone service in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last eleven years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 590. Telephones, N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Telephone Exchanges	Telephone Services†			Public Telephones‡	Number of Services per 1,000 of Population
		Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.*	Total, N.S.W.*		
1956	2,328	294,888	171,736	466,624	7,369	130
1957	2,306	316,547	183,292	499,839	7,739	136
1958	2,323	342,597	196,320	538,917	7,938	144
1959	2,278	363,566	207,555	571,121	8,380	150
1960	2,218	385,066	217,743	602,809	8,911	155
1961	2,171	403,737	226,658	630,395	9,193	159
1962	2,130	426,923	238,411	665,334	9,686	165
1963	2,105	442,860	252,476	695,336	10,094	169
1964	2,061	463,914	268,830	732,744	10,397	175
1965	2,017	483,836	282,418	766,254	10,525	179

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e., not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers.

‡ Included in "Telephone Services".

For an exclusive (i.e., not a duplex or party line) telephone service, the annual rental (from October, 1964) ranges from \$16 in respect of non-continuous attendance exchanges and country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 2,000, to \$40 in the Sydney, Newcastle, and Canberra (A.C.T.) local call areas. Effective outward local calls from subscribers' services are charged at the rate of 10c for three calls, and from public telephones at the rate of 5c per call. There is a connection fee of \$30 for a new telephone service.

CABLE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established in 1946 under the Overseas Telecommunications Act, which implemented in Australia the recommendations of the 1945 Telecommunications Conference between countries of the British Commonwealth. This Conference recommended the transfer to national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the countries concerned and the establishment of a representative advisory board (the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board) to co-ordinate their development.

The Commission provides Australia's overseas telegraph, telex, and photo-telegraph services and, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department, the overseas telephone services. In addition to these services, the Commission operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high-frequency radio services for communications with ships in any part of the world. The Commission's coastal radio stations also provide certain services to a number of stations within Australia and its territories.

The following table gives particulars of international telegraph traffic between Australia and overseas countries during the last five years. Details for New South Wales are not available.

Table 591. International Telegraph Traffic between Australia and Oversea Countries

Year ended 31st March	From Australia to—				To Australia from—			
	Common-wealth Countries	Foreign Countries	Total, Inter-national	Australian External Territories	Common-wealth Countries	Foreign Countries	Total, Inter-national	Australian External Territories
	Thousand words							
1960	22,314	13,452	35,766	*	28,617	10,376	38,993	*
1961	24,230	13,767	37,997	*	29,735	11,352	41,087	*
1962	22,098	13,403	35,501	*	30,106	11,288	41,394	*
1963	25,588	14,790	40,378	2,028	26,723	12,845	39,568	3,703
1964	23,978	16,191	40,168	2,563	27,039	13,830	40,869	4,279
1965	24,370	17,671	42,041	3,298	29,706	15,724	45,430	5,163

* Not available.

The international telex (teleprinter exchange) service, which was introduced in October, 1958 and is operated by the Commission, enables subscribers to the internal Australian telex system to be connected to telex subscribers in many overseas countries. Direct radiotelephone circuits are provided by the Commission for the operation by the Postmaster-General's Department of radio telephone services between Australia and most overseas countries. The growth of these services in recent years is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 592. International Telex and Radiotelephone Services, Australia

Year ended 31st March	From Australia to—				To Australia from—			
	Common-wealth Countries	Foreign Countries	Total, Inter-national	Australian External Territories	Common-wealth Countries	Foreign Countries	Total, Inter-national	Australian External Territories
	Paid minutes							
INTERNATIONAL TELEX SERVICE								
1960	75,421	89,918	165,339	...	59,726	110,158	169,884	...
1961	114,764	145,184	259,948	...	88,993	191,042	280,035	...
1962	154,505	187,823	342,328	...	130,297	240,504	370,801	...
1963	171,771	224,356	396,127	...	145,798	277,933	423,731	...
1964	219,500	306,793	526,293	...	196,385	356,524	552,909	...
1965	279,419	433,967	713,386	1,240	274,730	504,111	778,841	594
INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICES								
1960	160,318	101,005	261,323	17,655	155,993	85,581	241,574	30,509
1961	173,341	107,043	280,384	24,352	189,690	104,481	294,171	44,208
1962	176,406	110,338	286,744	32,494	197,900	121,612	319,512	46,184
1963	259,979	131,365	391,344	34,450	338,041	134,650	472,691	48,824
1964	431,191	183,768	614,959	40,451	557,001	203,655	760,656	56,474
1965	774,378	371,487	1,145,865	55,735	892,648	350,481	1,243,129	76,692

Direct phototelegraph circuits are operated between Australia and New Zealand, Singapore (relaying to Japan), the United Kingdom (relaying to most European countries, South Africa, and Ceylon), and Canada, and the United States of America. In 1964-65, 2,031 phototelegrams were transmitted from Australia and 13,999 were received from overseas countries.

A new trans-Pacific coaxial submarine cable, connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Honolulu, was brought into full operation in December, 1963. The cable, which forms part of the projected British Commonwealth round-the-world large-capacity cable system, provides telephone, telegraph, telex, leased teleprinter, phototelegraph, and broadcast programme facilities, free from atmospheric interference, on a scale not previously possible.

Radiocommunication Stations

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations authorised by the Postmaster-General, under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia (including internal and external Commonwealth Territories). The number of authorised land mobile stations has increased greatly in recent years, reflecting the growth in the number of motor vehicles equipped with two-way radio for communication with central offices. Particulars of broadcasting and television stations are given later in the chapter.

Table 593. Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in N.S.W.* and Australia†, 30th June, 1965

Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia †	Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia †
Transmitting and Receiving—			Transmitting and Receiving—		
Fixed Stations‡—			Mobile Stations—		
Aeronautical ..	11	87	Aeronautical ..	495	1,559
Services with other ..			Land Mobile ..	18,438	50,139
Countries (O.T.C.) ..	60	138	Harbour Mobile ..	203	6,628
Outpost ..	244	2,252	Outpost ..	237	1,983
Other ..	314	1,204	Ships ..	1,493	4,137
Land Stations¶—			Amateur Stations ..	1,612	5,017
Aeronautical ..	67	201	Receiving Only—		
Base Stations—			Fixed Stations ..	152	480
Land Mobile ..	1,719	4,867			
Harbour Mobile ..	30	123			
Coast ..	27	140			
Special Experimental	154	474			

* Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes internal and external Commonwealth Territories.

‡ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

¶ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1965, and comprise national and commercial services. The general control of the services is a function of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Board, which was established under the Broadcasting and Television Act and which comprises three full-time and two part-time members, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, is responsible for ensuring that (a) the provision of services by broadcasting and television stations is in accordance with plans approved by the Postmaster-General, (b) the technical equipment and operation of the stations conform to standards

approved by the Board, (c) programmes provided by the commercial stations serve the best interests of the public, and (d) interference to the transmission and reception of programmes is detected and prevented. The Board is also required to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised and the conditions under which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by commercial stations. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, and, subject to direction by the Postmaster-General, it allocates frequencies and operating power.

The Board is obliged to hold public inquiries into applications, made to the Postmaster-General for licences for commercial broadcasting and commercial television stations in areas for which the Postmaster-General proposes to grant licences, and into any other matter within its function (if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, or if the Postmaster-General so directs). In exercising its powers and functions in relation to commercial broadcasting and television stations, the Board is obliged to consult representatives of those stations.

National Services

The activities of the National Broadcasting and Television Services are controlled, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission and transmitting stations made available and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act, 1946-1960, the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Commission is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and comprises seven part-time members, at least one of whom must be a woman. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Annual estimates of the Commission's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Postmaster-General, and funds are appropriated by Parliament.

At 30th June, 1965, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from 18 stations in New South Wales (including 2 in Sydney) and 2 in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas.

The National Television Service commenced transmitting (in Sydney) in November, 1956. At 30th June, 1965, programmes of the Service were being transmitted from seven stations in New South Wales—in Sydney, the Newcastle-Hunter River area, the Illawarra area (Wollongong), the Central Tablelands (Orange), the Richmond-Tweed area (Lismore), the South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina (Wagga Wagga), and the Grafton-Kempsey area—and one in the Australian Capital Territory.

Commercial Services

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated under licences, granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General after taking into consideration any recommendations by the Broadcasting Control Board. The initial period of a licence is five years, and renewals are granted for one year. The annual licence fee is \$50 for a broadcasting station and \$200 for a television station plus, for the second and following years, a proportion of the station's gross earnings during the preceding financial year. The proportion (which is applied to both broadcasting and televi-

sion stations) ranges from 1 per cent. on earnings up to \$1,000,000, 2 per cent. on \$1,000,001 to \$2,000,000, and 3 per cent. on \$2,000,001 to \$4,000,000, to 4 per cent. on earnings over \$4,000,000. The commercial stations derive their income from the transmission of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 37 commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including 6 in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

The regular transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September, 1956. At 30th June, 1965, there were ten commercial stations operating in New South Wales—three in Sydney, and one each in the Newcastle-Hunter River area, the Illawarra area (Wollongong), the Central Tablelands (Orange), the Richmond-Tweed area (Lismore), the South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina (Wagga Wagga), the Grafton-Kempsey area, and the Upper Namoi area (Tamworth)—and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

Listeners' and Viewers' Licences

A broadcast listener's licence (or a television viewer's licence) must be held for each address at which a broadcast receiver (or a television receiver) is used. The licence authorises the use of any broadcast (or television) receiver which is (a) in the possession of the licence-holder or a member of his family and is ordinarily kept at the address specified in the licence, and (b) installed in a vehicle which is ordinarily in the possession of the licence-holder or a member of his family and is ordinarily garaged at that address. Since April, 1965, a person who has both broadcast and television receivers at the one address has been required to hold a combined receiving licence.

Each broadcast or television receiver let out on hire (except under a hire purchase agreement) must be covered by a hirer's licence held by the person or firm from whom the receiver is hired. The proprietor of a guest house, hotel, etc., must hold a lodging house licence for each broadcast or television receiver provided in any part of the lodging house available for occupation by lodgers.

The ordinary annual licence fee for a broadcast receiver has been \$5.50 in areas within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station, and \$2.80 in other areas, since October, 1956. The ordinary annual fee for a television receiver has been \$12 since October, 1964, and for a combined receiving licence \$17 since April, 1965.

Licences are issued at concessional rates to a person who is in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, or a war pension for total and permanent incapacity, provided that the person lives alone or with another person whose income does not exceed \$19 per week. The rates are \$1 for a broadcast receiver in an area within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station and \$0.70 in other areas, \$3 for a television receiver, and \$4 for a combined receiving licence. Licences are granted free to schools and to blind persons over 16 years of age.

The next table shows the number of broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years:—

Table 594. Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences, N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Licences						Licence Fees Collected during Year ended June (\$ thous.)
	Ordinary	Pensioner's (Concession Rate)	Blind Persons (Free)	Schools (Free)	Hirer's and Lodging Houses	Total Licences†	
BROADCAST LISTENERS' LICENCES							
1955	678,324	65,080	731	1,915	...	746,050	2,777
1956	701,614	71,862	765	2,043	...	776,284	2,877
1957	694,045	80,176	802	2,049	...	777,072	3,548
1958	694,230	87,715	863	2,089	...	784,897	3,904
1959	727,654	96,779	919	2,101	...	827,453	4,231
1960	724,639	105,072	934	2,014	...	832,659	4,046
1961	712,691	109,894	929	2,014	...	825,528	3,985
1962	692,788	115,564	874	2,029	1,095	812,350	3,915
1963	676,129	120,105	969	2,053	2,286	801,542	3,875
1964	687,632	126,922	1,037	2,000	4,587	822,178	3,925
1965	567,916	109,849	1,201	2,056	5,459	686,481	3,789
TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENCES							
1957	28,255	657	...	...	...	28,912	284
1958	138,425	4,923	55	19	...	143,422	1,396
1959	287,282	13,444	120	25	...	300,871	2,898
1960	385,479	23,654	171	30	...	409,334	3,989
1961	454,249	33,920	281	66	...	488,516	4,584
1962	507,651	46,153	336	85	415	554,640	5,246
1963	559,137	58,844	430	121	891	619,423	5,985
1964	616,675	72,545	499	217	1,716	691,652	6,635
1965	521,762	63,485	655	329	6,161	592,392	6,556
COMBINED RECEIVERS' LICENCES							
1965	140,767	21,743	...	...	...	162,510	2,055

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Annual licences. Excludes licences issued for periods less than a year for receivers under hire; such licences were first issued in July, 1961.

FACTORIES

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufacturing industries of New South Wales were engaged primarily in the production, for local use, of food commodities, furniture, bricks, and clothing (from imported materials), in printing, in the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and in the preliminary treatment of primary products (such as woolscouring and sawmilling).

The development of the manufacturing industries after federation is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 595. Factories in New South Wales

Year	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Production	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
			Thous. H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1901	3,367	61,764‡	57	9,890	20,022	27,398
1911	5,039	104,551‡	213	20,096	38,864	51,302
1920-21	5,837	139,211‡	492	51,238	86,256	119,088
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77,090	147,254	205,482
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45,502	93,307	193,482
1935-36	8,486	193,200	1,505	66,630	138,940	202,918
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89,213	180,532	240,093
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175,295	306,359	305,738
1953-54	20,199	402,595	3,931	587,172	1,040,086	859,492
1954-55	20,837	419,810	4,295	655,230	1,166,256	960,232
1955-56	21,602	433,081	4,571	718,047	1,288,172	1,118,360
1956-57	21,838	436,369	4,932	756,663	1,413,598	1,334,582
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793,383	1,515,724	1,532,014
1958-59	22,684	449,518	5,740	826,029	1,610,630	1,719,901
1959-60	23,274	467,139	6,201	922,289	1,832,893	1,894,373
1960-61	23,515	472,061	6,819	980,032	1,932,758¶	2,218,148
1961-62	23,629	461,087	7,347	976,139	1,931,612¶	2,628,235
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,829	1,087,216	2,074,886	2,817,915
1963-64	23,642	487,753	8,143	1,101,021	2,267,917	2,958,722

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Estimated.

¶ Revised.

With the introduction of a uniform protective customs tariff and the removal of barriers to interstate trade after federation, and with favourable economic conditions in the following decade, the manufacturing industries expanded steadily. This expansion was quickened, after the outbreak of war in 1914, as a result of the demand for war materials, the curtailment of imports, and the general increase in money incomes.

Under these conditions, the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Large-scale iron and steel works and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and the scope and range of items manufactured increased considerably.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused a severe contraction in activity. Recovery commenced in 1933, and during the rest of the nineteen-thirties rapid expansion occurred both in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. This was due partly to import restrictions (which were imposed to adjust the balance of payments during the economic crisis, and which afforded increased protection for local industries), partly to the depreciation of the Australian currency in

1931, and partly to improving economic conditions. Customs and primage duties were gradually reduced, as economic conditions improved, but without materially prejudicing the progress of local manufactures.

When war broke out in 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez. In meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of munitions, aircraft, ships, machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific gave added impetus to these developments.

In the post-war period, a very considerable expansion of the State's manufacturing industries has taken place. This expansion has been fostered by the marked growth in population and money incomes, the introduction of new products, materials, machines, and techniques, the generally favourable conditions in the primary industries, the volume of local capital available for investment, and the substantial investment of oversea capital. Activity was affected in 1952-53 (by a minor economic recession) and in 1961-62 (as a result of economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government) but in each case expansion was steadily resumed. In 1963-64, the value of factory production in New South Wales was more than seven times as great as in 1945-46, reflecting both the high rate of industrial development and the steep rise in costs and prices during the post-war period.

TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on a policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

Proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties are investigated by the Tariff Board. The Board, which is an advisory body appointed by the Commonwealth Government, takes into account the effect of any changes on Australian industries. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending a full inquiry by the Tariff Board, the Government may request a Special Advisory Authority to investigate whether temporary protection should be imposed. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties and bounties are made by the Commonwealth Government.

Further particulars relating to tariffs, the Tariff Board, and the Special Advisory Authority are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a producer's net profit in the production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

Bounties are currently payable to Australian producers of cellulose acetate flake, copper, copper and brass strip, cotton, phosphate fertilizers, pyrites, sulphate of ammonia, sulphuric acid, tractors, and vinyl resin. Particulars of the copper bounty are given in the chapter "Mining", and of the bounty on raw cotton in the chapter "Agriculture".

The Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act, 1956-1965, provides for a bounty of 5c per lb. on cellulose acetate flake produced in Australia and sold for use in the local manufacture of cellulose acetate rayon yarn.

Under the Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act, 1963, a bounty has been payable, since August, 1963, in respect of superphosphate and ammonium phosphate produced in Australia and either sold for use in Australia as a fertilizer or used for the production of a fertilizer mixture for use in Australia. Bounty is payable on the phosphorus pentoxide content at the rate of \$30 per ton.

Under the Pyrites Bounty Act, 1960-1965, a bounty is payable to producers who were engaged before December, 1960 in the production of local pyrites for use in Australia in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The rate of bounty varies inversely with the landed duty-free cost of imported brimstone, and is \$6 per ton of the sulphur content of the pyrites when the landed cost of brimstone is \$32 per ton.

The Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954-1965, provides for the payment of a bounty on acid (including oleum) manufactured in Australia from local pyrites and sold for delivery in Australia or used in the local production of any commodity. The bounty is confined (except in special cases) to producers who were already engaged in the manufacture of sulphuric acid from local pyrites before December, 1960. The current rate of bounty is \$5 per ton of 100 per cent. acid.

The Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act, 1962-1966, provides for a bounty in respect of sulphate of ammonia produced in Australia and sold for use in Australia as a fertilizer. The current rate of bounty ranges up to \$8 per ton.

The bounty payable on tractors (other than crawler tractors) manufactured for sale for use in Australia or its Territories varies according to the belt pulley horse-power of the tractor and the proportion of Australian parts and materials used in its manufacture. Under the Tractor Bounty Act, 1959-1966, the rate of bounty ranges from \$538 to \$778 per tractor.

The Vinyl Resin Bounty Act, 1963-1966, provides for a bounty on vinyl resin and latex produced in Australia and sold for use or further manufacture in Australia. The rate of bounty is 35c per lb. of vinyl resin or the vinyl resin content of latex produced.

The amounts of bounty paid in Australia in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 596. Bounty Payments in Australia

Product	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand					
Cellulose Acetate Flake ..	257	255	138	202	217	135
Copper	815	810	1,373	1,397	1,389	299
Copper and Brass Strip ..	...	...	...	37	123	154
Cotton	429	747	630	574	947	1,916
Flax Fibre	165	12	24	35	...	...
Phosphate Fertilizers ..	...	...	...	...	18,807	22,881
Pyrites .. ..	...	172	794	796	1,228	925
Rayon Yarn	143	144	138	270	...	...
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	...	...	...	360	318	526
Sulphuric Acid	2,961	2,706	2,018	2,189	2,315	1,821
Tractors	1,242	1,881	1,753	1,926	2,013	2,755
Vinyl Resin .. ..	...	...	...	...	228	363
Total	6,013	6,728	6,869	7,787	27,586	31,775

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, AND STANDARDISATION

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry is responsible for the encouragement of industrial development in Australia, assisting manufacturers to find markets overseas; the promotion of overseas investment in Australian industry, the promotion of industrial efficiency and decentralisation of manufacturing industries, and the conduct of surveys of the structure, capacity, and operation of Australian manufacturing industries.

The N.S.W. Government's policy on industrial development and decentralisation is implemented by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation. The Department provides a central organisation for the collection and presentation of information required by manufacturers and for the co-ordination of negotiations with all governmental authorities. A Country Industries Assistance Fund, created in 1958-59, is used to assist the establishment and expansion of secondary industries in country centres; payments from the Fund to the end of 1965-66 amounted to \$5,591,000, and included \$2,144,000 for railway freight concessions, \$1,692,000 for the provision of housing for key personnel, \$1,347,000 loaned for the erection or purchase of industrial buildings, and \$409,000 as subsidies and grants for water, power, and other services and overhead costs.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is governed by an Executive of nine members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The Executive is assisted by an Advisory Council which comprises, in addition to the Executive, the chairmen of the six State Advisory Committees and other persons co-opted by reason of their scientific knowledge. It is the function of the Organization to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Isotopes Division of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission produces and supplies a wide range of radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research. It also undertakes research into the various uses of isotopes, and provides an advisory service on their application.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, is governed by a council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organizations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Commonwealth and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, and the sale of publications.

The Association issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

STATE MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

FACTORY STATISTICS

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from statutory returns supplied annually by manufacturers. These returns contain particulars of employment, salaries and wages paid, value of premises and equipment, motive power installed, materials and fuels used, and output. The items do not, however, constitute a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories, and are not intended to show the profits and losses of factories collectively or individually.

A factory is defined for statistical purposes as an *establishment* in which four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. The following are, however, excluded from the scope of the definition—smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studios, florists and seedmen, slaughtering establishments, and (in 1952-53 and later years) plants crushing or treating ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

The factory establishment is the basic unit in respect of which returns are collected. Where any other form of activity (e.g., retailing) is carried on in conjunction with manufacturing, the particulars in the return are confined to the manufacturing activities. Where two or more distinctive manufacturing industries are carried on at the one location, each is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate factory establishment. Each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

The *Average Number of Persons Employed* is quoted in the statistics on two bases: (a) the *average during period of operation*, which is the aggregate of the average number employed in each establishment during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year), and (b) the *average during whole year*, in which the number of persons employed in establishments working only part of the year is reduced to the equivalent number for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in the average number of persons employed (unless otherwise specified), but their drawings are not included in the amount of salaries and wages paid.

Value of Output is the value of the goods manufactured or (in the case of repair work or work done on commission) of the work done. It is based generally on the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and excise duties but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. In the case of government factory establishments supplying goods and services for government use, the value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the total factory costs.

Value of Production is the value added to materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the *value of output* both the *value of materials used* and the *value of fuel and power used*. In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw material of another, so that these commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of materials used. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason, the value of production, and not the value of output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS

Factory statistics for 1945-46 and later years have been compiled on the basis of a standard classification of manufacturing industries adopted by the 1945 Conference of Australian official statisticians. This classification is a revised and extended version of the classification which had been used since 1930-31, but the two classifications are for the greater part comparable.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factory establishments are as follows. Where a sub-class is marked with an asterisk, there is no factory establishment in that sub-class in operation in New South Wales.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

Coke Works.

*Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.

*Carbide.

Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt.

Fibrous Plaster and Products.

Marble, Slate, etc.

Cement, Portland.

Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.

Other Cement Goods.

Other.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles.

Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra-cotta.

Glass (other than Bottles).

Glass Bottles.

Other.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.

Explosives (including Fireworks).

White Lead, Paints, Varnish.

Oils, Vegetable.

Oils, Mineral.

Oils, Animal.

Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.

Soap and Candles.

Chemical Fertilizers.

Inks, Polishes, etc.

Matches.

Other.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS,
MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and
Rolling of Iron and Steel.
Foundries (Ferrous).
Plant, Equipment and Machinery.
Other Engineering.
Extracting and Refining of other
Metals; Alloys.
Electrical Machinery, Cables and
Apparatus.
Tramcars and Railway Rolling
Stock.
Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—
Construction and Assembly.
Repairs.
Motor Bodies.
Horse-drawn Vehicles.
Motor Accessories.
Aircraft.
Cycles, Foot, etc., and Accessories.
*Construction and Repair of Vehicles
—Other.
Ship and Boat Building and Repair-
ing, Marine Engineering.
Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.
Agricultural Machines and Imple-
ments.
Non-Ferrous Metals—
Rolling and Extrusion.
Founding, Casting, etc.
Sheet Metal Working, Pressing,
and Stamping.
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings (Ferrous).
Wire and Wire Netting (including
Nails).
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.
Gas Fittings and Meters.
Lead Mills.
Sewing Machines.
Arms, Ammunition (excluding ex-
plosives).
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus.
Other Metal Works.

CLASS V. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWEL-
LERY, PLATE

Jewellery.
Watches and Clocks (including Re-
pairs).
Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chrom-
ium, etc.).

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE
GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Cotton Ginning.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving.
Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving.
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.
*Silk, Natural.

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE
GOODS (NOT DRESS) (*continued*)

Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic
Fibres.
*Flax Mills.
Rope and Cordage.
Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins,
etc.
Bags and Sacks.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing.
Other.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER
(NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Furriers and Fur Dressing.
Woolscouring and Fellmongery.
Tanning, Currying, and Leather
Dressing.
Saddlery, Harness and Whips.
Machine Belting (Leather or Other)
Bags, Trunks, etc.
*Other.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT
KNITTED)

Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing.
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing.
Dressmaking, Hemstitching.
Millinery.
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.
Foundation Garments.
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves.
Hats and Caps.
Gloves.
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber).
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Boot and Shoe Accessories.
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.
Dyeworks and Cleaning (including
Renovating and Repairing).
Other.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND
TOBACCO

Flour Milling.
Cereal Foods and Starch.
Animal and Bird Foods.
Chaffcutting and Corncrushing.
Bakeries (including Cakes and
Pastry).
Biscuits.
Sugar Mills.
Sugar Refining.
Confectionery (including Chocolate
and Icing Sugar).
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning.
Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar.
Bacon Curing.
Butter Factories.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO (*continued*)

Cheese Factories.
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories.
Margarine.
Meat and Fish Preserving.
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.
Ice and Refrigerating.
Salt Refining.
Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
Breweries.
Distilleries.
Wine-making.
*Cider and Perry.
Malting.
Bottling.
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.
Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.
Ice Cream.
Sausage Skins.
*Arrowroot.
Other.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY WORKS, BOXES AND CASES, WOODTURNING AND WOODCARVING

Sawmills.
Plywood Mills (including Veneers).
Bark Mills.
Joinery.
Cooperage.
Boxes and Cases.
Woodturning, Woodcarving, etc.
Basketware and Wickerware (incl. Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).
Perambulators.
Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plaster or Cement).
Other.

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.
Bedding and Mattresses (not Wire).
Furnishing Drapery.
Picture Frames.
Blinds.
*Other.

CLASS XII. PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals.
Printing—
Government.
General, incl. Bookbinding.
Manufactured Stationery.
Stereotyping and Electrotyping.
Process and Photo-engraving.
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers.
Paper Bags.
Paper Making.
Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, Crayons.
Other.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.
Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Gramophones and Gramophone Records.

Pianos, Piano-players, Organs.
Other.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Oilcloth, etc.
*Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell.
Plastic Moulding and Products.
Brooms and Brushes.
Optical Instruments and Appliances.
Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances.
Photographic Material, including Developing and Printing.
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.
Artificial Flowers.
Other.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electric Light and Power.
Gas Works.

* No factory in New South Wales.

COMPARABILITY OF THE STATISTICS

The comparability of the statistics has been affected on occasions by changes in the classification of certain activities or of particular factory establishments, and by changes in the treatment of certain costs or in the method of valuing products used in the process of manufacture. Where the comparability of figures given in a table has been affected significantly, an explanatory footnote has been attached to the table.

STRUCTURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of factories in 1963-64 according to class of industry:—

Table 597. Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1963-64

Class of Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Output	Value of Production
			Thous. H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	520	9,837	186	25,380	167,645	57,308
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	309	12,542	91	30,094	93,777	53,990
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	614	23,994	358	61,333	563,765	217,763
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	10,255	239,533	1,779	578,057	2,455,895	1,019,893
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	353	2,254	5	4,225	13,351	7,711
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	433	21,275	75	39,465	181,115	80,540
Skins and Leather (not clothing or footwear)	291	5,171	22	10,470	49,212	16,865
Clothing (except knitted)	3,356	44,852	33	66,792	242,106	119,095
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,467	41,337	307	87,378	671,974	236,222
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	2,008	18,944	218	40,032	169,534	71,507
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	789	8,818	22	17,720	71,344	31,747
Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	1,182	32,639	170	78,249	316,836	161,334
Rubber	234	7,941	67	19,720	80,276	30,584
Musical Instruments	36	493	1	1,053	6,613	4,036
Miscellaneous Products	710	12,718	50	26,931	97,724	50,933
Heat, Light, and Power	85	5,405	4,759	14,122	156,529	108,390
Total	23,642	487,753	8,143	1,101,021	5,337,695	2,267,917

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

On the basis of employment, the principal factory classes are industrial metals, machines, and conveyances (which accounted for 49.3 per cent. of total factory employment in 1963-64), clothing (except knitted) (9.2 per cent.), food, drink, and tobacco (8.5 per cent.), paper and printing (6.7 per cent.), chemicals, etc. (4.9 per cent.) and textiles (4.4 per cent.). Electricity generating stations and gas works, which form Class XVI, account for only a small proportion of factory employment (1.1 per cent. in 1963-64), despite the importance of their production.

Of the total value of factory production in 1963-64, metal and machinery works accounted for 45 per cent., food and drink factories for 10 per cent., and chemical and paint works for 10 per cent. Proportions contributed by other important classes of industry were: paper and printing, 7 per cent.; clothing, 5 per cent.; gas and electricity, 5 per cent.; and textiles, 4 per cent.

In 1963-64, the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories other than electricity generating stations was 3,417,000. Of this figure, 52 per cent. was in metal and machinery works, 10 per cent. was in chemical works, and 9 per cent. was in food and drink factories.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The factory establishments in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are grouped, in the following table, according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. It should be noted

that, as explained on page 729, each distinctive manufacturing industry carried on at the one location is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate establishment, and each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

Table 598. Size of Factories in New South Wales

Year	Employing on the Average—							Total
	Under 4 Persons	4 Persons	5 to 10 Persons	11 to 20 Persons	21 to 50 Persons	51 to 100 Persons	Over 100 Persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS								
1938-39	2,720	976	2,534	1,316	1,101	438	379	9,464
1945-46	3,536	1,118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,287
1958-59	9,364	1,927	5,305	2,784	1,945	711	648	22,684
1959-60	9,751	1,966	5,368	2,741	2,042	725	681	23,274
1960-61	10,055	1,882	5,367	2,735	2,110	745	691	23,585
1961-62	10,226	1,872	5,359	2,761	1,986	744	681	23,629
1962-63	10,357	1,871	5,283	2,773	1,977	761	707	23,729
1963-64	10,169	1,865	5,270	2,795	2,012	802	729	23,642
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION (Including working proprietors)								
1938-39	5,708	3,904	17,553	19,272	35,234	31,223	118,906	231,800
1945-46	7,302	4,472	22,902	26,395	46,458	36,155	172,090	315,774
1958-59	17,475	7,708	36,759	40,739	60,595	49,788	240,422	453,486
1959-60	18,017	7,864	37,308	39,960	63,723	50,552	253,360	470,784
1960-61	18,531	7,528	37,137	39,799	65,770	52,446	255,103	476,314
1961-62	18,914	7,488	37,104	40,247	62,074	51,800	247,289	464,916
1962-63	19,086	7,484	36,733	40,540*	62,108	54,360	258,090*	478,401*
1963-64	18,593	7,460	36,732	40,823	63,105	55,928	268,249	490,890

* Revised.

In 1963-64, factories with more than 100 employees comprised 3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the aggregate number of persons employed by them represented 55 per cent. of total factory employment. Establishments with ten or fewer workers comprised 73 per cent. of the total number, but accounted for only 13 per cent. of all factory employees. The distribution of factory employees according to size of establishments has differed little in recent years from that in 1938-39.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are motor repair works, bakeries (including cakes and pastries), and boot repairing establishments. In the "under four group" in 1963-64, there were 2,814 motor repair works employing 5,186 persons, 798 bakeries, etc. employing 1,653 persons, and 865 boot repairing establishments employing 1,186 persons.

In the next table, the factories in 1963-64 are classified according to their size and geographical location. Factories in the metropolis in 1963-64 employed 361,745 persons, of whom 54 per cent. were in establishments with more than 100 workers and only 11 per cent. in establishments with ten or fewer workers. This concentration of employment in large industrial units is even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla industrial areas, where establishments with more than 100 employees comprised 4 per cent. of the total number of establishments and absorbed 82 per cent. of the total factory employees in 1963-64. Elsewhere in the State, the small manufacturing unit predominates.

Table 599. Size and Geographical Location of Factories, 1963-64

Average Number Employed during Period of Operation	Number of Establishments				Number of Persons Employed*			
	Metro-polis	Newcastle and Wollon-gong	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales	Metro-polis	Newcastle and Wollon-gong	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales
Under 5	6,761	797	4,476	12,034	14,724	1,663	9,666	26,053
5 to 10	3,422	272	1,576	5,270	24,059	1,867	10,806	36,732
11 to 20	2,031	110	654	2,795	29,828	1,569	9,426	40,823
21 to 50	1,606	106	300	2,012	50,858	3,399	8,848	63,105
51 to 100	690	39	73	802	48,182	2,687	5,059	55,928
101 to 500	511	41	68	620	104,472	8,566	14,138	127,176
Over 500	86	15	8	109	89,622	44,231	7,220	141,073
Total	15,107	1,380	7,155	23,642	361,745	63,982	65,163	490,890

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 600. Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	1938-39	1945-46	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	4,529	4,376	8,684	9,512	9,467	9,582	9,837
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . .	8,312	7,466	12,424	12,415	12,298	12,617	12,542
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. . .	8,187	13,164	22,957	23,088	22,751	23,160	23,994
Industrial Metals, Machines, Con-veyances ..	82,452	136,602	223,498	226,766	221,660	230,313	239,533
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	979	1,110	2,345	2,248	2,176	2,179	2,254
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	15,089	18,341	22,272	21,772	20,241	21,232	21,275
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	4,306	6,385	5,485	5,312	5,160	5,237	5,171
Clothing (except knitted) ..	32,019	37,651	44,646	44,892	43,500	44,566	44,852
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	28,514	35,474	39,109	39,744	40,202	41,046	41,337
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. . .	9,995	13,499	20,493	20,574	19,208	19,055	18,944
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. . .	6,140	4,987	9,362	9,178	8,898	8,758	8,818
Paper, Printing, etc. . .	17,290	16,959	29,994	31,476	31,006	31,617	32,639
Rubber ..	3,538	3,990	7,885	7,595	6,907	7,591	7,941
Musical Instruments ..	286	311	588	496	448	458	493
Miscellaneous Products ..	3,981	6,407	10,925	11,277	11,520	12,339	12,718
Heat, Light, Power ..	3,164	4,148	6,472	5,716	5,645	5,499	5,405
Total	228,781	310,870	467,139	472,061	461,087	475,249	487,753

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The growth in factory employment since 1945-46 reflects the very considerable expansion and the continuing diversification of the State's manufacturing industries during the post-war period. Factory activity was affected in 1952-53 (by a minor economic recession) and in 1961-62 (as a result of economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government), but in each case expansion was steadily resumed. In 1963-64, the number employed in factories in New South Wales was 57 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

Although the general rate of growth in factory employment was fairly steady during the post-war period, individual industries advanced at varying rates. In general, the light industries were first to expand after the end of the war in 1945, responding quickly to the post-war demand for consumer goods. The basic industries (iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, cement, chemicals, etc.) took longer to carry out their expansion, which has been very great. Between 1945-46 and 1963-64, employment increased by 75 per cent. in the metals and machinery industry, 82 per cent. in the chemicals, paint, and oil industry, 99 per cent. in the rubber goods industry, 166 per cent. in the cement and cement goods industry, 92 per cent. in the paper and printing industry, 30 per cent. in the heat, light, and power industry, and by only 19 per cent. in the clothing industry and 16 per cent. in the food, drink, and tobacco industries.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

An occupational grouping of the persons employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 601. Nature of Employment* in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Working Proprietors			Managerial, Clerical, and Technical Staff			Foremen and Overseers, Workers in Factory, and Others			Total Persons Employed
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1939†	7,202	502	7,704	15,769	7,513	23,282	144,201	53,594	197,795	228,781
1946	8,634	780	9,414	21,013	14,476	35,489	197,807	68,160	265,967	310,870
1959	13,763	2,271	16,034	39,957	23,028	62,985	287,037	83,462	370,499	449,518
1960	13,262	2,231	15,493	42,340	24,211	66,551	295,606	89,489	385,095	467,139
1961	12,793	2,231	15,024	44,253	24,952	69,205	298,346	89,486	387,832	472,061
1962	12,261	2,031	14,292	44,359	24,904	69,263	292,534	84,998	377,532	461,087
1963	12,235	2,064	14,299	45,212	25,859	71,071	300,669	89,210	389,879	475,249
1964	11,861	1,869	13,730	47,514	27,044	74,558	306,875	92,590	399,465	487,753

* Average number employed during whole year.

† Not strictly comparable with figures for later years.

Of the total persons employed in factories during 1963-64, 3 per cent. were working proprietors, 15 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the balance (82 per cent.) consisted of persons engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the storing and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers. The corresponding proportions in 1938-39 were 3 per cent., 10 per cent., and 87 per cent., respectively.

Of the females employed in factories in 1963-64, 2 per cent. were working proprietors, 22 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the remainder (76 per cent.) were factory hands and overseers, etc. In the case of male workers, the proportions were 3 per cent., 13 per cent., and 84 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1963-64 according to the class of industry:—

Table 602. Nature of Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1963-64

Class of Industry	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draughtsmen, and Research Staff	Foremen and Overseers, Workers in Factory, and Others	Total Persons Employed
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	220	1,352	252	8,013	9,837
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	100	1,262	60	11,120	12,542
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	89	5,122	1,630	17,153	23,994
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	5,630	32,917	5,884	195,102	239,533
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. .	252	301	1	1,700	2,254
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	167	1,949	141	19,018	21,275
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	171	493	22	4,485	5,171
Clothing (except knitted) .. .	2,771	3,183	22	38,876	44,852
Food, Drink, Tobacco .. .	1,923	6,631	788	31,995	41,337
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	1,017	2,156	45	15,726	18,944
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	523	1,123	9	7,163	8,818
Paper, Printing, etc.	496	5,394	195	26,554	32,639
Rubber .. .	59	1,001	178	6,703	7,941
Musical Instruments .. .	22	49	3	419	493
Miscellaneous Products .. .	286	1,824	139	10,469	12,718
Heat, Light, Power .. .	4	350	82	4,969	5,405
Total .. .	13,730	65,107	9,451	399,465	487,753

* Average number employed during whole year.

In industries where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than the average, and a smaller than average proportion of managerial and clerical staff. In 1963-64, for instance, working proprietors comprised 6 per cent. of the persons employed in clothing factories, and 5 per cent. of those in sawmills, joinery, etc., as compared with the general average of 3 per cent. Industries with a smaller than average proportion of working proprietors included paper, printing, etc. (1.5 per cent.), rubber and bricks, pottery, glass, etc. (0.8 per cent.), chemicals, paints, etc. (0.4 per cent.), and textiles (0.8 per cent.).

Among the industries which had a higher than average proportion (13 per cent.) of managerial, clerical, and technical staff in 1963-64 were chemicals (22 per cent.), paper, printing, etc. (17 per cent.), industrial metals (13 per cent.), and rubber (13 per cent.). The proportion in the clothing industry (7 per cent.) was well below the average.

MONTHLY FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are small, female employment fluctuating rather more than male employment. For the most part, the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and, as regards females, to the fruit processing season.

The next table shows the number of employees on factory pay-rolls (excluding working proprietors) on the last pay-day of each month in 1963-64 and earlier years.

Table 603. Monthly Factory Employment*, N.S.W.

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Thousands											
1938-39	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1957-58	423.0	423.9	426.4	428.6	431.2	428.2	427.9	431.5	432.9	432.7	432.4	431.5
1958-59	432.3	432.6	432.9	433.0	434.2	431.3	430.0	433.2	434.3	434.9	436.0	437.0
1959-60	439.4	441.5	445.5	447.8	450.7	448.7	450.5	454.7	457.4	457.9	459.9	461.5
1960-61	461.9	463.7	466.2	467.0	468.0	463.9	460.4	458.2	452.5	446.3	441.4	437.5
1961-62	435.2	436.9	440.0	444.6	447.3	445.2	447.2	451.9	453.9	452.6	455.1	455.4
1962-63	455.9	456.9	458.9	461.5	462.8	459.6	459.8	464.2	465.2	463.0	461.8	461.4
1963-64	462.8	465.0	467.8	471.5	474.1	470.8	473.0	478.5	479.7	480.3	480.1	482.0
1963-64—												
Males	347.5	348.6	349.9	351.6	353.4	352.5	355.3	357.9	358.4	359.3	359.0	360.3
Females	115.2	116.4	117.9	119.9	120.7	118.3	117.7	120.6	121.3	120.9	121.1	121.7

* Employees on pay-rolls on last pay-day of month (excluding working proprietors); for 1938-39, mid-monthly pay-rolls.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years, and the proportion of the State's population represented by these employees:—

Table 604. Sex of Persons Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Population
1938-39	167,172	121.1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83.6
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0
1953-54	305,040	178.1	97,555	57.6	402,595	118.2
1954-55	316,673	182.2	103,137	59.9	419,810	121.4
1955-56	327,106	184.8	105,975	60.4	433,081	122.9
1956-57	329,386	182.8	106,983	59.9	436,369	121.6
1957-58	337,211	183.7	108,591	59.6	445,802	121.9
1958-59	340,757	182.6	108,761	58.5	449,518	120.6
1959-60	351,208	185.0	115,931	61.2	467,139	123.2
1960-61	355,392	182.0	116,669	60.6	472,061	121.8
1961-62	349,154	176.0	111,933	57.0	461,087	116.8
1962-63	358,116	177.7	117,133	58.6	475,249	118.4
1963-64	366,250	178.4	121,503	59.8	487,753	119.3

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The high proportion of the population employed in factories in recent years, as compared with the pre-war period, is indicative of the expansion which has occurred in the manufacturing industries. In 1963-64, factories provided employment for 11.9 per cent. of the population of the State, compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion of the male population employed in factories rose from 12.1 per cent. in 1938-39 to 17.8 per cent. in 1963-64, and the proportion of the female population rose from 4.5 per cent. to 6.0 per cent.

The proportion of females employed in the principal manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table:—

Table 605. Females Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Industry	Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed					Number of Females Employed in 1963-64
	1938-39	1945-46	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Clothing—						
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing ..	82	85	83	84	84	16,360
Dressmaking and Millinery ..	94	93	87	87	87	1,813
Shirts, Underclothing, etc. ..	92	90	91	91	90	7,347
Boots and Shoes (including Repairs) ..	45	41	43	44	46	3,554
Textiles—						
Cotton ..	59	56	51	52	54	2,399
Wool, Worsted, etc. ..	56	49	57	58	57	3,022
Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods ..	76	77	77	80	81	4,959
Industrial Metals and Machines—						
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering ..	3	8	8	8	8	7,491
Electrical Machinery, Wireless ..	18	28	29	30	31	14,187
Motor Vehicles and Accessories ..	7	10	9	9	10	4,230
Sheet Metal Working ..	24	20	23	22	23	2,582
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—						
Biscuits ..	62	48	61	61	62	1,653
Confectionery ..	59	53	50	51	51	1,450
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ..	53	48	46	47	46	1,053
Condiments, Coffee, Spices ..	63	62	51	47	49	1,188
Tobacco, Cigars, etc. ..	62	61	47	47	48	1,032
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines ..	42	40	32	32	32	3,786
Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks ..	50	63	62	63	64	1,510
Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags, Cartons, etc. ..	60	46	38	37	37	3,559
Newspapers, Printing, Binding ..	24	26	24	24	25	5,045
Rubber ..	34	20	21	21	22	1,751
Other Industries ..	12	16	17	17	18	31,532
All Manufacturing Industries ..	27	27	24	25	25	121,503

Although the number of females employed in factories is substantially greater than in 1938-39, the proportion of females employed has fallen slightly. In some industries (e.g. papermaking, etc., tobacco, etc., chemicals, etc., and rubber), the fall in the proportion of females has been marked. In other industries (e.g. electrical machinery and wireless, and machine belting, etc.), the proportion has risen noticeably.

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles, and some foodstuffs, employ more females than males. In 1963-64, for instance, the proportion of females employed was 87 per cent. in dressmaking and millinery establishments, 90 per cent. in factories making shirts and underclothing, 81 per cent. in hosiery and knitting mills, and 62 per cent. in biscuit factories.

AGES OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover,

the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The number of certificates of fitness issued in 1939 and recent years to children under 16 years of age is shown below:—

Table 606. Children under 16 years of Age: Certificates of Fitness to Work in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	No. of Certificates Issued			Year	No. of Certificates Issued		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1939	6,023	6,175	12,198	1960	4,255	3,018	7,273
1946	3,461	3,095	6,556	1961	3,791	2,763	6,554
1957	3,713	2,754	6,467	1962	4,280	3,350	7,630
1958	3,776	2,848	6,624	1963	4,008	3,236	7,244
1959	3,965	3,362	7,327	1964	4,387	3,066	7,453

The following table contains an age and sex distribution of the factory employees in 1939 and later years:—

Table 607. Age and Sex of Factory Employees* in N.S.W.

Year	Under 16 Years			16 and under 21 Years			Adults			Total Factory Employ- ees
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	

NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

1939	5,759	7,084	12,843	31,923	24,289	56,212	122,041	28,529	150,570	219,625
1946	2,451	2,265	4,716	30,089	23,353	53,442	203,801	56,701	260,502	318,660
1957	2,584	1,981	4,565	30,848	18,225	49,073	284,392	84,436	368,828	422,466
1958	2,575	1,929	4,504	31,881	18,270	50,151	291,552	85,336	376,888	431,543
1959	2,453	2,175	4,628	32,593	18,254	50,847	294,776	86,707	381,483	436,958
1960	2,625	2,219	4,844	33,937	19,754	53,691	307,794	95,211	403,005	461,540
1961	2,710	2,009	4,719	33,290	17,848	51,138	296,306	85,328	381,634	437,491
1962	2,955	2,646	5,601	35,817	19,770	55,587	303,792	90,461	394,253	455,441
1963	2,623	2,196	4,819	37,434	20,711	58,145	307,286†	91,124	398,410†	461,374†
1964	2,854	2,215	5,069	40,632	22,106	62,738	316,841	97,386	414,227	482,034

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACTORY EMPLOYEES

1939	2·6	3·2	5·8	14·5	11·1	25·6	55·6	13·0	68·6	100·0
1946	0·8	0·7	1·5	9·4	7·3	16·7	64·0	17·8	81·8	100·0
1957	0·6	0·5	1·1	7·3	4·3	11·6	67·3	20·0	87·3	100·0
1958	0·6	0·4	1·0	7·4	4·2	11·6	67·6	19·8	87·4	100·0
1959	0·6	0·5	1·1	7·4	4·2	11·6	67·5	19·8	87·3	100·0
1960	0·6	0·5	1·1	7·3	4·3	11·6	66·7	20·6	87·3	100·0
1961	0·6	0·5	1·1	7·6	4·1	11·7	67·7	19·5	87·2	100·0
1962	0·6	0·6	1·2	7·9	4·3	12·2	66·7	19·9	86·6	100·0
1963	0·6	0·5	1·1	8·1	4·5	12·6	66·6	19·7	86·3	100·0
1964	0·6	0·5	1·1	8·4	4·6	13·0	65·7	20·2	85·9	100·0

* Employees at 15th June in 1939 and 1946, and on last pay-day in June in later years. Excludes working proprietors.

† Revised.

There was a marked decline during the war and early post-war years in the number of factory employees under 21 years of age. This decline reflected the small number of births during the depression in the early nineteen-thirties and the gradual raising of the school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943. The number of adult factory employees rose steeply between 1939 and 1964, reflecting the general expansion in factory activity.

SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1963-64 and earlier years:—

Table 608. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W.
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$	\$	\$
1939	76,544	12,668	89,213	478	208	404
1946	146,760	28,534	175,295	670	346	582
1954	491,498	95,674	587,172	1,688	998	1,518
1955	548,934	104,296	653,230	1,814	1,030	1,616
1956	605,761	112,286	718,047	1,934	1,080	1,722
1957	637,223	119,440	756,663	2,020	1,138	1,800
1958	668,489	124,894	793,383	2,068	1,174	1,846
1959	696,603	129,427	826,029	2,130	1,215	1,906
1960	774,333	147,956	922,289	2,291	1,301	2,042
1961	825,120	154,911	980,032	2,408	1,353	2,144
1962	823,670	152,469	976,139	2,444	1,396	2,184
1963	864,504	162,712	1,027,216	2,499	1,414	2,228
1964	927,806	173,214	1,101,021	2,533	1,426	2,257

The salaries and wages paid in 1963-64 in the various classes of industry are shown in the next table:—

Table 609. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W., 1963-64
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Class of Industry	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	\$ thousand			\$		
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	24,580	800	25,380	2,635	1,590	2,580
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	28,290	1,804	30,094	2,496	1,507	2,399
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	51,439	9,895	61,333	2,916	1,560	2,566
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	529,688	48,369	578,057	2,550	1,527	2,413
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	3,407	818	4,225	2,087	1,361	1,874
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	21,649	17,815	39,465	2,488	1,417	1,855
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	7,790	2,680	10,470	2,389	1,535	2,025
Clothing (except knitted)	22,801	43,991	66,792	1,983	1,319	1,489
Food, Drink, Tobacco	68,391	18,987	87,378	2,444	1,421	2,114
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	38,200	1,832	40,032	2,167	1,436	2,113
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	14,585	3,135	17,720	2,214	1,447	2,009
Paper, Printing, etc.	65,018	13,231	78,249	2,792	1,414	2,399
Rubber	17,130	2,590	19,720	2,767	1,484	2,483
Musical Instruments	828	225	1,053	2,501	1,397	2,136
Miscellaneous Products	19,975	6,956	26,931	2,552	1,437	2,118
Heat, Light, Power	14,036	85	14,122	2,623	1,574	2,613
All Classes of Industry	927,806	173,214	1,101,021	2,533	1,426	2,257

The amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees rose rapidly throughout the post-war period, particularly in 1950-51, 1951-52, and 1959-60, and in 1963-64 was more than six times as great as in 1945-46. The average earnings of both male and female employees in 1963-64 was approximately four times the 1945-46 average.

These movements reflect the rising award rates of pay for factory workers, the incidence of payments above the award rates, and the working of overtime at penalty rates of pay. The average earnings have also been affected by the diminished proportion of junior employees.

Besides differences in wage rates, the average earnings received in different classes of industry are influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed. There may also be differences in working time.

An index of nominal wage rates is given in the Chapter "Wages and Hours".

VALUE OF FACTORY PRODUCTION

The value of production of the manufacturing industries, shown in the following table for 1938-39 and later years, is the value added to materials by the process of manufacture in each industry. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output (which is, in general, the value of the goods manufactured) both the value of materials used and the value of fuel and power used. The value of production is the amount available to provide for salaries and wages, drawings by working proprietors, depreciation, insurances, selling expenses and other overheads, taxation, and profit.

Table 610. Value of Factory Output and Production, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid (excluding drawings by working proprietors).	Value of Materials Used *	Value of Fuel and Power Used †	Value of Output	Value of Production	Average Value of Production per Employee ‡
	\$ thousand					\$
1939	89,213	241,004	15,303	436,839	180,532	788
1946	175,295	403,412	24,413	734,184	306,359	986
1954	587,172	1,442,623	116,895	2,599,602	1,040,085	2,584
1955	653,230	1,605,233	121,851	2,893,339	1,166,255	2,778
1956	718,047	1,769,163	132,939	3,190,274	1,288,172	2,974
1957	756,663	1,896,786	142,890	3,453,274	1,413,598	3,240
1958	793,383	2,033,857	146,903	3,696,483	1,515,724	3,400
1959	826,029	2,141,723	152,550	3,904,903	1,610,630	3,583
1960	922,289	2,412,510	174,216¶	4,419,618	1,832,893	3,924
1961	980,032	2,472,967	184,523	4,590,249||	1,932,758||	4,094
1962	976,139	2,447,332	187,821	4,566,765||	1,931,612||	4,189
1963	1,027,216	2,629,648	197,509§	4,902,043	2,074,886	4,366
1964	1,101,021	2,859,622	210,157	5,337,695	2,267,917	4,650

* Includes containers and packing (\$123,745,000 in 1963-64) and tools replaced and repairs to plant (\$109,623,000 in 1963-64).

† Includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

‡ Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

§ A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 is attributable to a change in the method of valuing coal used in the iron and steel industry.

|| Revised.

The value of factory production in New South Wales rose continuously throughout the post-war period, and in 1963-64 was more than seven times as great as in 1945-46. This expansion reflects both the steep rise in costs and prices and the almost uninterrupted high rate of industrial development during the period.

Since before the war, there has been a much greater increase in the value of factory production than in the value of production for the rural industries. The recorded value of factory production rose from an annual average of \$154 million in the three years ended 1937-38 to \$2,137 million in the three years ended 1963-64, while the value for the rural industries rose from \$128 million to \$768 million.

Particulars of the value of output and production according to class of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 611. Value of Factory Output and Production, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	Value of Output	Value of Production				
	1963-64	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
\$ thousand						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	167,645	45,322	50,672	49,623	49,498	57,308
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . .	93,777	45,350	47,373	49,372	49,389	53,990
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. . . .	563,765	176,932	185,026	179,477	196,376	217,763
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	2,455,895	817,888	861,395	848,252	924,647	1,019,893
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	13,351	7,178	7,123	6,901	7,233	7,711
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	181,115	71,246	69,660	66,972	73,473	80,540
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	49,212	16,305	15,572	16,097	16,997	16,865
Clothing (except knitted)	242,106	100,753	105,433	106,493	113,001	119,095
Food, Drink, Tobacco	671,974	188,376	198,742	209,488	221,742	236,222
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	169,534	69,329	70,927	66,916	66,730	71,507
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. . . .	71,344	29,496	29,842	29,907	29,729	31,747
Paper, Printing, etc.	316,836	123,894	137,319	140,503	149,451	161,334
Rubber	80,276	22,918	24,915	23,415	26,357	30,584
Musical Instruments	6,613	2,946	3,032	3,329	3,540	4,036
Miscellaneous Products	97,724	38,929	40,325	44,346	47,325	50,933
Heat, Light, Power	156,529	76,032	85,404	90,520	99,398	108,390
Total	5,337,695	1,832,893	1,932,758	1,931,612	2,074,886	2,267,917

VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

The following table shows the recorded value of the land, buildings, plant, and machinery used for manufacturing purposes in 1939 and more recent years. The recorded values represent book values less any depreciation reserves. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been estimated by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase; rented plant and machinery have been valued by capitalising the rent paid at ten years' purchase (fifteen years' purchase for 1939).

Table 612. Value of Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	At 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1939	114,707	125,386	240,093	1958	700,339	831,676	1,532,014
1946	160,617	145,121	305,738	1959	800,545	919,355	1,719,901
1953	353,152	415,467	768,619	1960	881,096	1,013,276	1,894,363
1954	393,449	466,044	859,493	1961	1,003,586	1,214,561	2,218,148
1955	443,038	517,193	960,232	1962	1,286,965*	1,341,270	2,628,235*
1956	520,535	597,826	1,118,360	1963	1,379,533	1,438,382	2,817,915
1957	607,962	726,620	1,334,582	1964	1,454,527	1,504,195	2,958,722

* A substantial part of the increase in 1961-62 was attributable to the cost of storage dams, water diversion systems, and power stations associated with new generating capacity brought into use in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued at \$1,123,000,000 in 1964, and rented premises (valued as described above) at \$330,000,000.

Changes from year to year in the value of fixed assets, as shown in the previous table, are for the most part the net effect of new investment, revaluation of existing assets, and depreciation charges.

An indication of the scale of new investment in post-war years is given by the next table, which shows for each year the value of the premises and equipment in new factory establishments and the additions and replacements to premises and equipment in existing establishments. These values do not measure the actual capital expenditure in a year because, generally in the case of new factory establishments and sometimes in the case of major extensions to existing establishments, the full cost incurred over more than one year is attributed to the year in which the unit was brought into operation. The figures include the value of second-hand assets purchased by manufacturers.

Table 613. New Investment* in Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1946	4,798	18,658	23,456	1959	95,952	188,572	284,524
1954	32,534	90,384	122,918	1960	66,926	193,716	260,642
1955	45,192	100,548	145,740	1961	77,844	218,620	296,464
1956	69,604	133,276	202,880	1962	256,150†	256,698	512,848†
1957	78,234	196,644	274,878	1963	91,964	248,242	340,206
1958	91,102	177,526	268,628	1964	72,875	228,655	301,530

* See text preceding table.

† See note *, Table 612.

The principal industries in which new plant and machinery were brought into operation in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 614. New Investment* in Factory Equipment, by Principal Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Industry						
	Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances	Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	Heat, Light, and Power	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	All Other Industries	Total
	\$ thousand						
1955	40,500	4,030	13,496	10,618	5,384	26,520	100,548
1956	41,634	4,070	10,126	12,516	8,098	56,832	133,276
1957	89,356	4,372	55,734	12,118	7,438	27,626	196,644
1958	88,048	8,750	25,318	11,336	7,022	37,052	177,526
1959	72,510	8,558	33,700	13,910	9,748	50,146	188,572
1960	80,198	13,138	25,890	12,664	12,860	48,966	193,716
1961	97,946	12,556	18,510	16,806	16,722	56,080	218,620
1962	124,310	12,084	16,992	18,880	11,232	73,260	256,758
1963	99,116	9,530	48,072	16,866	14,948	59,710	248,242
1964	84,873	11,735	21,045	18,057	15,305	77,640	228,655

* See text above previous table.

MOTIVE POWER IN FACTORIES

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the prime movers (but not the electric motors) in electricity generating stations and both the engines and electric motors in other factories.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power of the different types of engines and electric motors installed in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The figures include the engines and motors in reserve or idle, as well as those ordinarily in use, but exclude obsolete equipment.

Table 615. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Electricity Generating Stations				Other Factories				
	Steam	Oil	Water	Total*	Steam	Oil	Other Engines†	Electric Motors	Total‡
	Horse-power								
1939	848,895	57,802	41,540	953,487	209,697	20,541	6,090	601,999	838,327
1946	1,091,562	70,193	37,500	1,203,094	200,272	29,006	4,420	912,319	1,146,017
1954	1,770,609	145,265	53,933	1,970,787	225,918	207,144	1,800	1,525,587	1,960,449
1955	1,939,942	152,979	138,233	2,231,954	225,031	192,904	1,148	1,643,962	2,063,045
1956	2,052,053	149,775	138,483	2,341,111	261,529	186,177	1,712	1,780,267	2,229,685
1957	2,280,363	149,383	178,508	2,608,254	264,730	178,680	1,704	1,878,410	2,323,524
1958	2,333,703	135,813	219,208	2,688,724	264,837	172,583	1,667	2,044,416	2,483,503
1959	2,530,793	117,472	441,720	3,089,985	298,169	156,892	1,436	2,193,633	2,650,150
1960	2,609,870	116,504	720,120	3,446,494	288,551	150,279	1,289	2,314,058	2,754,177
1961	3,025,167	103,141	729,050	3,857,358	321,226	149,107	1,252	2,490,110	2,961,695
1962	3,065,532	107,055	1,113,025	4,285,824	319,423	135,016	5,473	2,601,739	3,061,651
1963	3,333,732	113,011	1,106,475	4,553,430	336,326	125,708	7,362	2,802,481¶	3,271,877¶
1964	3,508,322	104,708	1,113,025	4,726,267	346,952	119,082	7,361	2,943,376	3,416,771

* Includes gas engines in addition to the types shown.

† Gas and Water.

‡ Includes both the electric motors driven by electricity generated in own works (see next table) and the prime movers from which the electricity was obtained.

¶ Revised.

The total motive power available for manufacturing purposes increased very considerably during the post-war years. In electricity generating stations, the capacity of steam engines (which are the predominant prime movers in the stations) was more than trebled between 1945-46 and 1963-64. The horse-power of electric motors, which are the principal type of power in factories other than electricity generating stations, was also more than trebled during the post-war period. The expansion of motive power available in factories reflects the post-war growth in industrial activity, the increasing mechanisation of industrial processes, and, in the case of generating stations, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, and the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas.

In electricity generating stations, steam engines (almost exclusively turbine engines) accounted for 74 per cent., oil (almost exclusively heavy oil) engines for 2 per cent., and water-powered engines for 24 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1963-64. The increase in the capacity of water-powered engines in recent years reflects the development of hydro-electric stations.

In factories other than electricity generating stations, electric motors accounted for 86 per cent., steam engines for 10 per cent., and oil engines for 3 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1963-64.

The next table shows, for the last two years, the horse-power of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than generating stations:—

Table 616. Factories other than Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.: Engines and Electric Motors in Use and in Reserve

Type of Engine or Motor	1962-63			1963-64		
	Ordinarily In Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total	Ordinarily in Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total
	Horse-power					
Steam: Reciprocating	54,959	19,271	74,230	51,642	14,919	66,561
Turbine	210,448	51,648	262,096	230,519	49,872	280,391
Gas	5,869	1,493	7,362	5,868	1,493	7,361
Light Oils	38,369	43,187	81,556	37,894	41,808	79,702
Heavy Oils	18,032	26,120	44,152	17,982	21,398	39,380
Water .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Motors driven by—						
Purchased Electricity	2,425,718*	228,961	2,654,679*	2,556,383	232,420	2,788,803
Electricity Generated in Own Works	117,049	30,753	147,802	123,458	31,115	154,573
Total Horse-power	2,870,444*	401,433	3,271,877*	3,023,746	393,025	3,416,771

* Revised.

The following table contains an analysis of the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories (other than electricity generating stations) according to class of industry:—

Table 617. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories other than Generating Stations, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors Installed			Horse-power per Employee		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	174,290	181,901	186,298	18.4	19.0	18.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	77,955	87,648	91,180	6.3	6.9	7.3
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	281,386	314,259	358,400	12.4	13.6	14.9
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,564,596	1,698,632*	1,778,606	7.1	7.4	7.4
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	5,502	5,256	5,158	2.5	2.4	2.3
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	75,502	75,163	74,518	3.7	3.5	3.5
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	22,088	21,247	21,605	4.3	4.1	4.2
Clothing (except knitted)	32,920	31,584	32,920	0.8	0.7	0.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco	289,289	295,148	307,053	7.2	7.2	7.4
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	218,662	220,363	217,818	11.4	11.6	11.5
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	22,976	22,298	21,953	2.6	2.5	2.5
Paper, Printing, etc.	151,207	167,374	169,683	4.9	5.3	5.2
Rubber	65,015	66,183	67,278	9.4	8.7	8.5
Musical Instruments	1,374	1,392	1,398	3.1	3.0	2.8
Other (excluding Electricity Generating Stations)	78,889	83,429	82,903	6.2	6.8*	6.5
Total (excluding Electricity Generating Stations)	3,061,651	3,271,877*	3,416,771	6.7	6.9*	7.0

* Revised.

The relatively high average of 18.9 horse-power per employee in establishments treating non-metalliferous mine, etc. products is due mainly to the coke and cement works in this class. The classes of industry next in order in 1963-64 were chemicals, etc., with an average of 14.9 horse-power, and sawmills, joinery, etc., with 11.5. The lowest average horse-power per employee is in the clothing industry (0.7 in 1963-64).

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed in electricity generating stations in 1963-64 and earlier years is shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is given later in the chapter.

Table 618. Generators in Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Stations	Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed						
		Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	Total
		Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Light Oils	Heavy Oils		
1939	106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684
1946	100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201
1954	84	4,577	1,283,772	655	993	94,974	36,980	1,421,951
1955	85	3,027	1,435,272	520	1,025	98,927	96,980	1,635,751
1956	78	2,504	1,460,422	520	1,702	97,622	98,030	1,660,800
1957	82	2,504	1,637,972	...	1,756	98,002	125,480	1,865,714
1958	72	2,460	1,678,922	...	1,227	90,448	155,055	1,928,112
1959	64	1,960	1,881,422	...	4,703	76,226	311,780	2,276,091
1960	62	760	1,922,150	...	4,895	75,396	521,780	2,524,981
1961	58	560	2,253,247	...	4,564	66,092	528,780	2,853,243
1962	55	560	2,283,247	132	4,889	68,066	808,780	3,165,674
1963	54	560	2,483,247	132	4,706	68,137	808,780	3,365,562
1964	50	560	2,614,247	132	4,756	66,578	808,780	3,495,053

FUEL AND POWER USED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the value of the principal items of fuel and power used in factories in 1945-46 and later years:—

Table 619. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended June	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Electricity	Coal Gas	Other (including Tar Fuel)	Total
\$ thousand								
1946	7,944	4,092	478	2,090	5,880	1,680	402	22,565
1959	41,413	25,110	906	19,492	43,711	7,461	6,285	144,378
1960	40,621	27,554	867	20,684	48,025‡	19,640‡	8,101‡	165,492‡
1961	39,083	32,525	844	19,609	51,278	22,696	9,109	175,145
1962	37,924	30,642	777	20,444	54,865	21,545	11,501	177,697
1963	37,535	34,940¶	779	21,076	60,648	20,409	10,898	186,284¶
1964	37,859	39,395	777	23,427	64,201	21,250	10,882	197,791

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

¶ A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 is attributable to a change in the method of valuing coal used in the iron and steel industry.

Electricity accounted for 32 per cent. of the total value of fuel and power used in factories in 1963-64, coal for 19 per cent., coke for 19 per cent., and fuel oil for 12 per cent. The very steep rise in the total value during the post-war years has been partly due to the increased quantities of fuel and power used and partly to higher prices.

Particulars of the fuel and power used in 1963-64 in the different classes of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 620. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1963-64

Class of Industry	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Electricity	Coal Gas	Other (incl. Tar Fuel)	Total
£ thousand								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	2,539	83	7	390	2,632	4,418	707	10,774
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	3,595	54	276	1,702	1,956	1,032	76	8,692
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	1,577	63	52	8,106	7,510	223	1,105	18,636
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	903	36,267	25	7,928	32,381	12,819	7,480	97,804
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	418	1	6	307	2,201	29	210	3,172
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	157	‡	‡	128	418	7	...	710
Clothing (except knitted)	72	19	75	417	1,323	104	2	2,012
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,806	78	283	1,918	7,087	918	277	12,367
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	139	1	43	331	2,127	20	187	2,848
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	‡	‡	3	19	410	7	‡	440
Paper, Printing, etc.	1,047	2	1	206	2,587	97	3	3,944
Rubber	284	3	4	307	1,556	15	‡	2,168
Heat, Light, Power	25,233	2,823	1	1,490	254	1,469	831	32,101
Other	87	2	1	177	1,760	92	4	2,122
Total	37,859	39,395	777	23,427	64,201	21,250	10,882	197,791

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

‡ Less than \$500.

Two-thirds of the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, pottery, and glass, in cement and coke works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. The bulk of the fuel oil is consumed in metal and machinery works, chemical works, oil refineries, power stations, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Metal and machinery works, food, drink, and tobacco factories, and the chemicals, etc. group together account for over two-thirds of the total electricity consumed in factories.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries in general, and the electric power stations in particular. Large quantities are also used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. In 1963-64, the total quantity of coal used in factories, either as fuel or raw material, was about 2½-times that in 1945-46. The steep rise in fuel oil consumption since 1954-55 reflects the development of oil refining and the increased use of oil for heating steel furnaces in the steel industry. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

The next table shows the quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in factories, in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 621. Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal		Coke as fuel	Wood as fuel	Oil as fuel	Tar Fuel
	Fuel	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works				
Thousand tons				Thousand gallons		
1939	2,510	2,240	1,344	173	24,216	*
1946	2,959	2,252	1,181	177	23,511	15,407
1954	5,211	4,156	1,985	198	58,224	29,609
1955	5,370	4,267	2,016	214	64,634	33,153
1956	5,394	4,163	2,051	208	96,956	28,182
1957	5,560	4,532	2,033	207	131,171	34,098
1958	5,844	4,622	2,117	199	137,188	32,618
1959	5,984	4,629	2,097	204	169,497	31,908
1960	6,223	5,024	2,376	201	190,590	30,996
1961	6,247	5,734	2,551	201	192,645	35,645
1962	6,206	5,815	2,577	174	223,809	36,223
1963	6,376	5,895	2,551	183	243,013	36,593
1964	6,977	6,306	2,783	184	287,274	38,361

* Not available.

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke, and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in the last three years:—

Table 622. Coal, Coke, and Oil Used as Fuel in Factories in N.S.W.

Class of Industry	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil
	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.
Non-metalliferous									
Mine and Quarry									
Products ..	508	6	5,573	509	6	5,007	535	5	4,470
Bricks, Pottery, Glass,									
etc.	464	3	14,964	446	2	16,100	467	5	21,152
Chemicals, Paints, etc.	186	3	82,327	200	4	93,752	199	4	120,876
Metals, Machines,									
Conveyances	154	2,320	83,535	143	2,314	91,100	124	2,545	100,121
Textiles and Textile									
Goods (not dress) ..	55	...	2,217	51	...	2,854	52	...	3,150
Skins, Leather	19	...	1,064	17	...	1,397	18	...	1,447
Clothing (except									
knitted) ..	7	3	2,310	8	2	2,414	8	1	2,483
Food, Drink, Tobacco	239	7	13,772	222	6	13,765	227	6	15,407
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	23	...	1,330	23	...	1,262	25	...	1,442
Furniture of Wood,									
Bedding, etc. . .	...	...	150	...	...	104	...	...	180
Paper, Printing, etc. .	106	...	1,010	114	...	1,437	139	...	2,188
Rubber ..	27	1	2,650	33	...	2,822	34	...	2,869
Heat, Light, and Power	4,407	234	11,930	4,600	216	9,844	5,138	217	10,165
Other ..	11	...	977	10	...	1,155	11	...	1,324
Total Used as Fuel	6,206	2,577	223,809	6,376	2,551	243,013	6,977	2,783	287,274

In addition to these quantities, 6,306,000 tons of coal were used as raw material in coke works and gas works in 1963-64.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES

The following table shows particulars of the factories operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1963-64:—

Table 623. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1963-64

Statistical Division	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Value of—			
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Production
			\$ thousand			
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	15,107	361,745	1,555,983	813,720	2,061,052	1,596,307
Balance	370	7,921	88,344	16,800	47,387	35,567
North Coast	1,002	8,150	33,066	14,519	50,352	29,009
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle	848	34,411	227,974	84,785	312,284	150,026
Balance	1,283	15,181	191,057	30,655	78,595	89,889
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong	532	29,571	395,214	77,289	362,065	201,587
Balance	529	4,231	34,200	8,397	23,024	21,061
Northern Tableland	308	1,751	7,232	2,981	5,263	6,319
Central Tableland	776	9,114	89,170	18,359	39,534	49,570
Southern Tableland	333	2,541	32,301	4,735	8,547	11,453
North Western Slope	403	2,508	13,185	4,725	12,258	11,427
Central Western Slope	390	2,034	6,850	3,502	8,613	7,495
South Western Slope	746	5,568	252,504‡	9,804	25,966	33,646
North Central Plain	191	1,001	4,166	1,659	5,399	3,644
Central Plain	140	518	1,667	801	1,306	1,548
Riverina	477	3,368	21,176	6,016	24,137	15,026
Western Division	207	1,277	4,634	2,275	3,999	4,343
Total, N.S.W.	23,642	490,890	2,958,722	1,101,020	3,069,779	2,267,917

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ See note *, Table 612.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Metropolis, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. In 1963-64, its factories absorbed 74 per cent. of the total number of factory employees and contributed 70 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields—at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning division and at Wollongong in the South Coast division. Iron and steel works in each of these centres are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products. Non-ferrous metals are also treated at Port Kembla. Factories in these two centres in 1963-64 employed 15 per cent. of the total number of factory workers and accounted for 16 per cent. of the total value of production.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale factories consist mostly of cement works, sawmills, milk and other food processing plants, and electricity generating stations, the sites of which are determined by the

Table 624. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Establishments			Persons Employed*			Wages and Salaries Paid†		
	1945-46	1962-63	1963-64	1945-46	1962-63	1963-64	1945-46	1962-63	1963-64
								\$ thousand	
Cumberland—									
Metropolis	8,167	15,168	15,107	250,409	352,667	361,745	138,910	760,490	813,720
Balance ..	..	357	370	..	7,676	7,921	..	15,120	16,800
North Coast	584	1,038	1,002	5,799	8,236	8,150	2,778	13,822	14,519
Hunter and Manning—									
Newcastle	956	858	848	29,042	33,218	34,411	17,854	78,640	84,785
Balance ..	..	1,290	1,283	..	14,608	15,181	..	27,494	30,655
South Coast—									
Wollongong	488	523	532	10,559	28,743	29,571	6,020	72,666	77,289
Balance ..	..	516	529	..	4,088	4,231	..	7,870	8,397
Tableland—									
Northern	191	308	308	1,073	1,691	1,751	434	2,636	2,981
Central ..	415	766	776	6,456	9,128	9,114	3,508	17,054	18,359
Southern	143	335	333	1,601	2,452	2,541	672	4,420	4,735
Western Slope—									
North ..	170	411	403	1,189	2,488	2,508	544	4,388	4,725
Central ..	205	389	390	1,257	1,985	2,034	330	3,284	3,502
South ..	395	757	746	3,934	5,454	5,568	1,674	9,248	9,804
Plain—									
North Central	101	191	191	604	958	1,001	266	1,502	1,659
Central ..	82	137	140	331	499	518	122	722	801
Riverina ..	274	472	477	2,314	3,258	3,368	1,178	5,742	6,016
Western Division	116	213	207	1,206	1,256	1,277	804	2,120	2,275
Total, N.S.W. ..	12,287	23,729	23,642	315,774	478,405	490,890	175,294	1,027,216	1,101,020

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ The Metropolis, as defined for statistical purposes, was enlarged in 1954 by the transfer of 425 square miles from the Balance of Cumberland. Separate figures on a comparable basis are not available for 1945-46.

distribution of raw materials. A post-war movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities, but the movement has not been sustained. The most widely distributed factory activities in country towns are printing, baking, motor repairs, manufacture of aerated waters, the generation of electricity, and consumer service industries.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1963-64, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

Table 625. Factory Employment* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., by Class of Industry, 1963-64

Class of Industry	Statistical Divisions							Total, N.S.W.
	Cumber- land	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	South Coast	Table- lands	West- ern Slopes	Rest of N.S.W. †	
Treatment of Non-metalliferous								
Mine and Quarry Products ..	5,274	77	1,243	1,795	1,151	271	94	9,905
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	10,090	90	1,353	623	170	188	66	12,580
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	21,251	55	2,057	480	88	81	238	24,250
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	170,188	1,975	31,959	24,298	5,432	4,139	2,138	240,129
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	2,141	12	51	25	15	17	...	2,261
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	18,049	4	2,219	358	736	218	27	21,611
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	5,147	17	29	2	18	6	6	5,225
Clothing (except knitted) ..	38,562	354	2,063	1,944	1,298	891	305	45,417
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	29,097	2,469	2,939	1,308	1,857	2,192	1,956	41,818
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	9,452	2,521	3,031	1,025	1,383	1,203	767	19,382
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	8,315	25	375	44	65	40	33	8,897
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	29,397	310	936	832	489	480	280	32,724
Rubber	7,205	72	129	343	69	111	22	7,951
Musical Instruments ..	483	...	5	2	3	3	...	496
Miscellaneous Products ..	12,481	32	129	22	75	52	8	12,799
Heat, Light, Power ..	2,534	137	1,074	701	557	218	224	5,445
Total	369,666	8,150	49,592	33,802	13,406	10,110	6,164	490,890

* Average number of persons employed during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Comprises Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.

The growth of factories in statistical divisions of New South Wales since 1945-46 is illustrated in the table on page 751. Between 1945-46 and 1963-64, factory employment increased by 48 per cent. in the Cumberland division and by 71 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning division, and more than trebled in the South Coast division.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories and workshops operated in New South Wales by the State and Commonwealth Governments include railway and omnibus workshops, electricity generating stations, dockyards, aircraft and munitions factories, post office workshops, printing works, clothing and furniture factories, and plant for the treatment of by-products at abattoirs.

Particulars of the operations of the government factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Factories controlled by local government bodies are classified as private establishments, and are therefore not included.

Table 626. Government Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Average Number Employed during Period of Operation			Value of—				
	Males	Females	Persons	Salaries and Wages Paid	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output *	Pro-duction *
				\$ thousand				
1939	15,764	442	16,206	8,174	26,496	7,296	18,532	11,236
1946	27,205	1,957	29,162	18,988	48,908	17,378	42,378	25,000
1954	33,921	1,012	34,933	53,612	139,906	55,664	132,748	77,084
1955	33,896	1,030	34,926	58,734	154,738	54,538	142,606	88,068
1956	33,177	981	34,158	63,116	159,950	57,000	156,720	99,720
1957	33,574	956	34,530	65,204	247,088	62,370	172,150	109,780
1958	33,206	1,007	34,213	64,404	314,936	63,040	181,492	118,452
1959	33,017	1,144	34,161	64,566	372,112	64,090	185,272	121,182
1960	31,872	1,379	33,251	67,488	387,222	64,320	196,502	132,182
1961	30,534	1,567	32,101	70,906	386,070	64,518	206,878	142,360
1962	31,373	1,506	32,879	73,608	589,876†	64,134	215,156	151,022
1963	31,042	1,428	32,470	71,634	636,854	64,102	224,892	160,790
1964	30,651	1,390	32,041	76,868	642,915	64,244	237,413	173,169

* The value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials, fuel, and power used and other factory costs.

† See note *, Table 612.

State Government railway and omnibus workshops accounted for 44 per cent. of the total employment in government factories and 22 per cent. of the total value of government factory production in 1963-64. Electricity generating stations operated by the State Government accounted for 11 per cent. of the total employment and 43 per cent. of the total value of production.

Employment in government factories expanded rapidly during the war years with the production of munitions and other war supplies by government undertakings. Although many of these war-time establishments were sold or leased to private enterprise after the war, employment in government factories remained at a high level, and in 1963-64 it was almost double the 1938-39 figure.

Government factories in 1963-64 accounted for 7 per cent. of all factory employment, 7 per cent. of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory workers, and 8 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Females comprised only 4 per cent. of government factory employment in 1963-64 compared with 25 per cent. in private factories.

PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS

Table 627 shows the total quantity and value of most of the principal factory products manufactured in New South Wales in the last three years. The figures for each product represent the total recorded production of the item by all factory establishments in the State, irrespective of the manufacturing industries to which the establishments are classified. The production of small establishments which are not regarded as factories for statistical purposes is not included.

Other important factory products are also manufactured in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because their manufacture is undertaken by only a few factory establishments.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Butter†	lb.	87,346	80,568	80,880	31,073*	29,603†	29,696‡
Cheese†	lb.	13,336††	11,881††	11,527	2,949*	2,859‡	2,707‡
Milk—							
Concentrated and Condensed† ..	lb.	21,863	14,599	17,768	1,653	1,057	1,262
Powdered (All types) ..	lb.	63,425	61,974	64,097	12,222	10,522	11,257
Ice Cream and Other Frozen Dairy Foods §	Gallon	8,873	9,841	10,790	10,378	10,692	12,642
Meat—							
Bacon and Ham (including Canned) || ..	lb.	27,247	28,731	30,247	*	*	*
Canned (excluding Bacon and Ham) ..	lb.	18,305	13,479	12,064	5,902	3,817	3,423
Meals (Blood, Liver, etc.)	Ton	51	60	63	3,350	3,720††	4,515
Wheaten Products—							
Flour, White (incl. Sharps) ..	Short ton	533	509	603	41,656	39,685	46,262
Flour (Self-raising) ..	Cwt.	324	315	318	2,625	2,621	2,484
Bran	Short ton	80	75	90	*	*	*
Pollard	Short ton	120	117	138	*	*	*
Semolina	Short ton	5	4	5	413	375	470
Bread	lb.	566,828	580,248	589,293	49,673	50,883††	51,862
Biscuits	lb.	77,693	78,605	83,189	21,035	20,581	21,120
Wheatmeal for Baking	Short ton	16	18	18	1,211	1,361††	1,474
Prepared Animal and Bird Foods—							
Poultry Pellets ..	Short ton	108	136	174	6,806	8,932	11,800
Poultry Mash ..	Short ton	85	90	90	*	5,398	5,717
Other	Short ton	192	94	87	12,378	5,577	5,165
Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—							
Crystallized and Glace Fruit	lb.	1,444	*	*	633	*	*
Jams (incl. Conserves, Fruit Spreads, etc.) ..	lb.	23,808	24,642	25,226	3,587	3,731	3,527
Fruit, Canned or Bottled	lb.	57,129††	60,243	59,833	7,851††	7,496††	8,142
Vegetables, Canned or Bottled**	lb.	57,475††	57,709††	62,214	11,274	11,660††	12,146
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc. ..	lb.	5,316††	5,663	6,074	2,845	3,229	3,624
Condiments and Flavours—							
Pepper	lb.	310	559	614	282	334	376
Pickles	Pint	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chutney	Pint	572	606	406	203	202	142
Sauces: Tomato ..	Pint	5,292	5,576	5,899	1,483	1,495	1,528
Other	Pint	7,535	7,837	8,727	2,131	2,209	2,620
Spices	lb.	207	*	*	148	*	*
Curry Powder ..	lb.	*	350	398	*	258	321
Essences, Flavouring—							
Culinary	Gallon	49	57	65	359	424	479
Industrial	Gallon	298	306	351	5,156	5,442	6,259

* Not available.

† Production in factories only.

‡ Includes liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Excludes government subsidy.

§ "Other Frozen Dairy Foods" includes milk blocks, milk-based sherbets, and soft-serve mixes, etc. containing less than 10 per cent. butter-fat.

|| "Bone-in" weight basis.

** Includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" or chutney).

†† Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES (continued)							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Margarine: Table ..	lb.	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other ..	lb.	42,905	45,927†	51,375	6,920	7,462	8,575
Sugar: Raw ..	Cwt.	1,349	1,594	1,520	*	*	*
Icing ..	lb.	30,350	30,767	31,353	*	*	*
Confectionery (excl. Coverture)—							
Chocolate ..	lb.	23,125	23,749	26,284	11,393	11,222	12,248
Other ..	lb.	42,781	42,245	43,809	13,361	13,558	14,043
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, and Puddings ..	...	...	...	...	25,937	26,141	29,584
Peanut Butter and Paste ..	lb.	3,142	2,688	2,899	1,237	1,053	1,115
Jelly Crystals, Cubes, etc. ..	lb.	5,322	6,027	5,936	1,241	1,404	1,368
Custard Powder ..	lb.	2,697	*	2,233	562	*	455
Crumpets ..	...	...	...	...	389	449	547
Spaghetti (Canned) ..	lb.	8,264	7,226	9,830	1,280	1,024	1,414
Sausage Casings—							
Ox ..	Bundle	87	56	37	51	28	20
Sheep and Lamb ..	Bundle	459	515	448	602	653	688
Pig ..	Bundle	59	58	48	170	142	101
Aerated Waters and Cordials—							
Aerated Waters (incl. Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, etc.) ..	Gallon	30,592	33,204	35,959	15,547	17,192	18,705
Cordials and Syrups—							
Fruit Juice ..	Gallon	1,483	1,735	2,104	2,227	2,598	3,030
Other (Imitation and Flavoured) ..	Gallon	488	497	637	721	736	950
Concentrated Cordials and Extracts ..	Gallon	175	203	176	761	990	823
Fruit Juices (Natural)	Gallon	743	991	1,244	820	995	1,431
Beer and Stout—							
Bulk ..	Gallon	73,650	75,047	77,293	19,539	20,135	20,640
Bottled and Canned ..	Gallon	24,887	27,842	30,221	14,375	16,976†	18,988
Liqueurs ..	Gallon	57	78	91	387	454	475
Wine (Beverage)—							
Fortified ..	Gallon	1,994	2,025	2,179	1,648	1,681	1,785
Unfortified ..	Gallon	1,442	1,457	1,661	976	979	1,136
OILS, WAXES, AND SOAPS							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Motor Spirit ..	Gallon	527,478	564,216	600,628	53,030†	61,370	61,786
Diesel Distillate and Fuel ..	Ton	*	832	817	*	21,988	21,170
Fuel Oil (for burning)	Ton	1,174	1,229	*	17,619	18,835	*
Coconut Oil—							
Crude ..	lb.	41,887	45,196	43,007	*	*	*
Refined ..	lb.	25,265	26,053	27,710	3,500	3,761	4,186
Polish—							
Automobile ..	...	...	...	...	561	719	779
Floor—							
Solid Wax ..	lb.	1,707	1,277	1,310	414	397	410
Liquid Wax and Polish ..	Gallon	641	647	749	1,172	1,183	1,528
Furniture ..	Gallon	25	53	54	176	450	476
Soap and Synthetic Detergents—							
Personal Toilet use ..	Cwt.	314	334	340	10,954	11,289†	11,947
Household, Commercial, etc. ..	Cwt.	1,137†	1,193†	1,276	18,158†	19,628†	21,063
Industrial ..	Cwt.	137†	149†	163	1,613†	1,738†	1,886

* Not available.

† Publication of figures suspended pending review.

‡ Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64

TEXTILES AND APPAREL

		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Yarn, Spun†—							
Wool: Woollen ..	lb.	4,907	5,716	6,221	*	*	*
Worsted ..	lb.	6,238	6,430	6,117	*	*	*
Cotton ..	lb.	21,275	23,168	26,996	*	*	*
Rayon and Synthetic Fibres ..	lb.	1,450	1,459	1,845	*	*	*
Cotton Spinning Waste ..	lb.	845	973	1,458	46	62	113
Cloth, Woven†—							
Wool: Woollen‡ ..	Sq. yd.	3,671	4,369	5,524	4,208	4,855	4,987
Worsted ..	Sq. yd.	5,279	6,492	5,660	11,449	13,280	12,814
Cotton (incl. Towels) ..	Sq. yd.	21,799	23,011	26,698	15,684	15,559	17,840
Rayon and Synthetic Fibres ..	Sq. yd.	10,929	14,663	15,684	7,901	9,939	10,132
Blankets (Woollen, incl. Mixtures) ..	Number	438	537	818	2,084	2,538	2,738
Bags, Textile (Hessian, Calico, etc.) ..	Dozen	1,067	1,065	1,124	2,072	2,043	2,116
Tents, Flys, and Marquees ..	...	*	*	*	542	472	528
Tarpaulins ..	...	*	*	*	675	829	1,087
Blinds and Awnings—Outdoor ..	...	...	...	...	1,392	1,310	1,637
Sails ..	...	*	*	*	188	176	345
Waterproof Piecegoods ..	Sq. yd.	192	217	274	221	258	290
Outer Clothing, Men's and Youths—							
Suits ..	Number	379	419	432	*	*	*
Sports Coats and Blazers¶ ..	Number	146	146	142	*	*	*
Sports Trousers ..	Number	1,827	2,033	2,208	*	*	*
Footwear§—							
Men's and Youths' ..	Pair	2,880	3,151	3,249	11,559	12,109	12,848
Women's and Maids' ..	Pair	4,626	4,954	5,275	17,667	18,511	19,731
Boys', Girls', and Infants' ..	Pair	1,992	2,145	2,152	3,656	3,843	3,802
Handkerchiefs—							
Men's, Youths' and Boys' ..	Dozen	1,384	*	*	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	1,216	1,194	*	*	*	*
Cardigans, Pullovers, etc. (Knitted)—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' ..	Dozen	72	76	81	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	125	140	166	*	*	*
Bathing Suits—							
Woven Fabric—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' ..	Dozen	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	13	9	9	*	*	*
Knitted Fabric ..	Dozen	54	63	53	2,339	2,572	2,154
Shirts (Men's, Youths' and Boys')—							
Business, School, etc. ..	Dozen	153	185	204	*	*	*
Sports ..	Dozen	541	659	669	*	*	*
Work ..	Dozen	13	20	15	*	*	*
Hosiery—							
Men's ..	Doz. prs.	106	80	95	564	417	530
Women's ..	Doz. prs.	578	594	709	3,493	3,355	4,028
Infants' and Children's (sizes 0 to 10) ..	Doz. prs.	106	115	90	561	488	457

* Not available.

† Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

‡ Includes blanketing and rug materials.

¶ Excludes Bermuda jackets.

§ Excludes articles of rubber.

|| Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64

TEXTILES AND APPAREL (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Thousand units			\$ thousand		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Pyjamas—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' (incl. Pants only)	Dozen	200	255	254	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls'	Dozen	105	115	97	*	*	*
Nightdresses	Dozen	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hats and Caps	Number	4,401	4,336	3,971	*	*	*
Corsets, etc. (incl. Roll-on Girdles)	Dozen	84	110	120	4,163	4,384	4,887
Neckties	Dozen	328	341	287	*	*	*
Underwear—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys'	Dozen	1,073	1,142	1,124	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls'—							
Bloomers, Panties, and Scanties ..	Dozen	925	940	965	*	*	*
Slips and Half Slips ..	Dozen	280	263	285	*	*	*
Vests and Spencers ..	Dozen	310	310	309	*	*	*
Gloves, Work	Doz. pr.	218	268	330	1,995	2,350	2,887

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Item	Unit of Quantity	Thousand units			\$ thousand		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, etc.—							
Paints (not Water) and Enamels—							
Ready for Use—							
Architectural and Decorative ..	Gallon	4,083	3,946	4,173	16,094	15,517	16,945
Industrial (excl. Lacquers) ..	Gallon	1,994	2,203	2,537	7,537	8,220	9,283
Bituminous	Gallon	475	464	454	464	547	496
Marine, Anti-fouling, etc. ..	Gallon	105	100	194	379	337	638
In Paste Form	lb.	969	920	1,073	242	231	304
Paints, Water—							
Ready for Use—							
Plastic, Latex Type	Gallon	1,282	1,382	1,491	5,069	5,388	5,781
Alkyd and Other	Gallon	139	114	121	528	399	372
Lacquers (Nitro-cellulose)—							
Clear	Gallon	314	328	339	1,021	1,030	1,077
Colours	Gallon	485	504†	588	1,871	1,908	2,190
Stains (All types) packaged, ready for sale	Gallon	365	413†	443	1,098	1,331†	1,455
Other Paints and Coatings, n.e.i. ..	Gallon	224	316†	323	1,137	1,504†	1,680
Tinting Colours (All types) packaged, ready for sale ..	Gallon	34	38	41	243	263	247

* Not available.

† Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64

PAINTS AND VARNISHES (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Thousand units			\$ thousand		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Paint and Varnish Removers (Liquid) ..	Gallon	37	44	37	124	126	121
Thinners: for Enamels ..	Gallon	362	387	404	426	470	481
for Lacquers	Gallon	1,092	1,161	1,250	1,396	1,530	1,667
Paint and Varnish Brushes	Gross	16	16||	17	1,347	1,677	1,759

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND RADIO AND TV RECEIVERS

Item	Unit	Thousand units			\$ thousand		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Refrigerators (Domestic)	Number	96,374	95,619	102,025	19,704	17,702	21,516
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges (Domestic, Cooking)—							
Solid Fuel	Number	3,438	*	*	472	*	*
Electric (Fixed Type)†	Number	43,403	59,347	64,821	6,160	7,577	8,129
Toasters, Electric ..	Number	96,636	151,416	160,491	874	1,584	1,597
Clothes Washing Machines (Electric, Domestic)	Number	113,267	95,632	114,859	15,250	11,575	16,095
Wash Boilers: Electric ..	Number	9,279	12,796||	13,122	265	338||	340
Gas ..	Number	*					
Bath Heaters (All types)	Number	30,078	26,495	26,584	846	725	794
Hot Water Systems—							
Storage‡	Number	41,531	49,193	61,610	2,813	3,553	3,876
Instantaneous ..	Number	22,354	16,690	15,741	1,170	864	784
Sink Heaters	Number	7,495	6,979	7,442	173	158	196
Irons, Electric (All types)	Number	286,403	321,311	314,828	2,692	2,964	3,116
Fans, Electric¶	Number	128,016	87,721	90,453	2,162	1,451	1,673
Lawn Mowers (Petrol), Rotary Undercut Type	Number	133,725	138,853	132,704	9,238	10,178||	9,171
Radio Receiving Sets (Complete)—							
Radiograms	Number	40,645	50,542	48,002	3,715	4,644||	4,719
Portable and Car ..	Number	156,367	201,660	214,503	4,798	6,729||	6,421
Mantel, Table, and Console	Number	58,068	71,594||	31,290	2,057	1,524	856

* Not available.

† Includes wall-ovens but excludes grill boilers.

‡ Includes heat exchange (coil) type.

¶ Includes industrial.

|| Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND RADIO AND TV RECEIVERS (continued)

					\$ thousand		
Television Receiving Sets (Complete)	Number	196,897	187,492	178,960	37,652	33,213	31,859
Cabinets for—							
Radios	Number	124,169	135,605†	116,592	168	169	144
Radiograms	Number	35,520	47,996‡	48,641	779	1,216¶	1,766
Television Sets (incl. Combinations) ..	Number	158,561	140,987	138,122	3,330	2,955	2,986
Radio and Television Valves and Other Parts Made for Domestic Receiving Sets .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,593	12,926	12,855
Television Aerials and Accessories .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,913	1,630	1,632

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

					\$ thousand		
Radio and Television Apparatus (Other than Parts for Domestic Receiving Sets) .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,891	3,601	5,055
Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus .. ..	...	...	...	...	20,364	27,052	29,735
Transformers, Chokes, and Ballasts for—							
Distribution of Power and Light—							
1 kVA to 50 kVA ..	Number	7,268	6,946	6,158	1,436	1,441	1,359
50 kVA to 1,000 kVA ..	Number	1,803	1,483	1,461	3,612	3,137	3,045
Over 1,000 kVA ..	Number	77	87	105	2,081	2,520	2,894
Radio and TV Receivers, Record Players, etc. ..	Number	*	437,954	498,442	*	568	630
Other Purposes ..	Thousand	1,437	1,914	1,942	*	*	*
Regulating, etc. Apparatus ..	...	...	...	...	23,746	24,922	29,171
Electric Motors ..							
Up to and including ½ H.P. ..	Number	909,720	1,021,756	1,205,052	*	*	*
Over ½ H.P. and under 1 H.P. ..	Number	216,776	257,690¶	300,398	*	*	*
1 H.P. and Over ..	Number	40,139	49,433¶	57,511	*	*	*
Batteries, Wet Cell Type (incl. Dry-charged)†—							
Automotive ..							
S.L.I. (incl. Motor Cycle)—							
6 Volt	Number	362,622	395,992	379,511	2,580	2,703	2,666
12 Volt	Number	542,993	628,776	654,047	5,673	6,527	6,776
Other	Number	167,278	173,049	160,558	1,717	1,932	2,275
Meters, Electric (incl. Domestic)	Number	233,617	225,336	261,686	3,270	3,169	3,391
Electric Welding and Cutting Plant and Equipment .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,982	4,926¶	5,822
Commercial Refrigeration Cabinets, Free-standing	Number	*	*	*	5,392	5,355	5,430
Electric and Telephone Cable and Wire	Ton	*	*	*	37,990	37,933	38,529
Household Fittings, Electric .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,240	3,494	3,900
Cold Lighting (Neon Signs, etc.) .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,455	2,200	1,858

* Not available.

† Particulars of dry batteries are not available.

‡ Number of 2 volt cells.

¶ Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64

MACHINERY (EXCLUDING ELECTRICAL) AND VEHICLES AND PARTS							
					\$ thousand		
Machinery, Industrial and Commercial—							
Bakery (incl. Commercial Mixers) ..	...	...	...	...	1,682	1,842	1,878
Conveyors and Appliances ..	...	...	...	...	3,759	3,802	3,427
Food Processing and Canning ..	...	...	...	...	832	772	824
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting Hydraulic Hoists for Trucks ..	...	...	...	...	5,281	4,989	6,000
Metalworking (excl. Machine Tools) ..	Number	2,511	2,538	3,550	1,029	1,074	1,604
Mining ..	...	...	...	...	6,761	5,245	6,861
Printing ..	...	...	...	...	4,975	4,366	3,865
Pumping (incl. Pumps) ..	...	...	...	...	657	757	995
Woodworking ..	...	...	...	...	6,799	9,220	10,582
Rubber Making and Working ..	...	...	...	...	723	643	548
Textile ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Weighing Appliances ..	...	...	...	...	666	542	747
					999	1,045	1,240
Machine Tools (excl. Lathes) ..	...	...	...	...	1,059	865	327
Boilers—Steam ..	Number	192	317¶	323	708	1,279¶	1,368
Engines (Petrol, etc.)—							
Marine Inboard ..	Number	489	446	361	181	198	138
Other (excl. Motor Car) ..	Number	154,389	194,688	216,851	*	*	*
Ploughs (all kinds) ..	Number	883	1,174	1,468	*	*	*
Earth Scoops ..	Number	*	343	336	*	57	156
Motor Vehicles and Parts—							
Bodies†—							
Cars, Station Wagons, and Light Commercial Vehicles ..	Number	92,901	122,890	127,837	*	*	*
Vans (over 15 cwt.) ..	Number	356	466	687	*	*	*
Trucks (Trays and Tipplers) ..	Number	2,481	3,305	3,854	*	*	*
Passenger Buses ..	Number	217	291	311	*	*	*
Other ..	Number	184	196	393	*	*	*
Caravans‡ ..	Number	1,257	1,963	3,222	*	*	*
Trailers ..	Number	1,698	2,041¶	3,207	335	*	1,364
Semi-trailers ..	Number	187	312	367	980	1,559	1,751
Cylinder Sleeves and Liners ..	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tractors (made and assembled) ..	Number	333	596	575	*	*	*
Cycles, Pedal ..	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cycle Parts ..	...	...	...	...	*	113	117
Hand Trucks (all types) ..	Number	4,578	6,852	7,411	52	71	101
Railway Freight Cars and Waggons ..	Number	444	*	271	*	*	*

* Not available.

† Includes body-portion of mono-constructed vehicles, but excludes cabins and conversions.

‡ Includes shells and pre-cut kits.

¶ Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
METAL PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN MACHINERY AND VEHICLES)							
					\$ thousand		
Iron and Steel—							
Pig Iron†	Thous. ton	3,082	3,153	3,523	*	*	*
Steel Ingots†	Thous. ton	4,055	4,238	4,737	*	*	*
Direct Steel Castings†	Thous. ton	26	25	27	*	*	*
Structural, Fabricated	Thous. ton	199	197	210	50,524	49,132	54,898
Pipe Fittings	...	...	...	...	5,550	*	*
Reinforcing Rods	Ton	47,715	48,201	57,369	7,772	7,482	8,375
Cans, Canisters, Containers (Metal)	...	...	...	...	24,011	25,204	26,782
Mattresses—							
Box Spring	Number	10,288	14,602	16,893	211	333	368
Inner Spring	Number	257,310	255,751	270,470	3,996	4,255	4,243
Wire (incl. Wire Stretchers)	Number	207,099	193,111	224,149	1,309	1,230	1,481
Furniture (Metal), incl. Office Equipment	...	...	...	...	15,338	17,918	18,338
Window Frames (Metal)	...	...	...	...	7,208	8,788	11,102
Venetian Blinds (Metal)	...	...	...	...	4,059	3,208	3,919
Garbage and Sanitary Pans	...	...	...	...	837	599	702
Meters, Gas†	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sinks, Metal	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kitchenware, Aluminium ¶	...	...	...	...	3,630	4,131	4,525
Tools—							
Engineers', Small	...	...	...	...	2,005	2,394	2,598
Hammers (all types)	Dozen	7,315	7,570	7,828	124	128	124
Saw Blades—							
Circular	Dozen	2,132	2,038	2,396	509	533	562
Other	Dozen	2,651	3,344§	5,155	58	67	75
Nails, Bolts, etc.—							
Bolts and Nuts	...	...	...	...	5,449	6,254	7,802
Nails	Ton	7,861	7,883	8,275	1,591	1,611	1,702
Rivets	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Screws	...	...	...	...	1,051	1,477	1,680
Washers (Metal)	...	...	...	...	705	393	592
Springs: Laminated	...	...	...	...	2,243	2,770	3,094
Other	...	...	...	...	3,969	4,678	5,194
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, and Parts	...	...	...	...	9,949	11,056	13,035
PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY PRODUCTS							
					\$ thousand		
Bags, etc.—							
Bags and Packets—							
Of Transparent Film	...	...	...	...	2,697	2,556	2,323
Other (excl. Multi-wall and Carrier Bags)	...	...	...	...	4,706	5,223	5,897
Paperboard and Straw-board Boxes, Cartons, Tubes, Containers, etc.	...	...	...	...	35,644	40,219	43,469
Toilet Paper	...	...	...	...	2,567	2,700	3,371
Serviettes, Paper	...	...	...	...	746	984	873
Ink—							
Printing and Lithographic	Thous. lb.	13,791	13,076	14,907	4,155	4,203	4,665
Writing and Drawing	...	...	...	...	166	144	177
Books of Account, Registers, Exercise Books	...	...	...	...	2,935	3,243	3,494
Writing Pads	...	...	...	...	1,102	419	566
Greeting Cards	...	...	...	...	3,412	3,453	4,025
Envelopes	...	...	...	...	3,630	3,086	3,314

* Not available.

† Year ended 31st May.

‡ Particulars of water meters are not available.

¶ Excludes pressure cookers.

§ Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64

BRICKS, TILES, EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, AND GLASS							
Thousand units				\$ thousand			
Bricks and Blocks—							
Clay Bricks (excl. Brickettes)—							
Face and Texture ..	Number	165,417	195,712	237,213	6,802	7,956	10,734
Commons ..	Number	266,331	258,932	260,260	8,207	8,247	9,034
Cement Blocks ..	Number	5,398	6,185	7,733	1,140	1,323	1,626
Firebricks and Blocks ..	...	...	...	...	8,805	8,279	10,628
Earthenware (excl. Closet Pans, Kitchen Sinks, Wash Basins) ..	...	...	...	...	840	1,018	1,322
Cement, Portland ..	Ton	1,053	1,068	1,231	17,179	17,255	19,730
Concrete, Ready-mixed ..	Cub. yd.	1,565	1,786	2,181	17,297	19,273	24,179
Fibrous Plaster—							
Sheets ..	Sq. yd.	4,648	4,544	4,355	3,592	3,651	3,817
Other Goods ..	...	...	...	...	1,144	1,171	1,239
Pipes—							
Concrete (other than Agricultural) ..	Tons	147	172	216	4,138	4,781	5,856
Earthenware ..	...	...	...	...	5,105	5,393	6,591
Tiles—							
Floor and Wall, Ceramic ..	Sq. yd.	288	*	*	1,199	*	*
Roofing, Terra Cotta and Cement ..	Number	40,849	40,788	46,304	3,648	3,711	4,284
Pottery, Ornamental (Ceramic) ..	...	...	...	...	877	604	616
Terra-cotta Ware—							
Building ..	...	...	...	...	523	630	539
Other ..	...	...	...	...	122	109	47

RUBBER, LEATHER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Thousand units				\$ thousand			
----------------	--	--	--	-------------	--	--	--

Tyres—							
New—							
Motor Car and							
Motor Cycle ..	Number	1,569	2,203	2,400	12,324	17,049	18,138
Truck and Omnibus ..	Number	235	258	271	8,003	9,461	10,028
Other (incl. Solid) ..	Number	194	213	209	2,987	4,494	4,976
Retreaded and Recapped ..	Number	1,112	1,153	1,322	*	*	*
Boots, Shoes, and Sandals†—							
Men's and Youths' ..	Pair	2,633	2,853	2,974	11,119	11,653	12,452
Women's and Maids' ..	Pair	3,657	3,977	4,337	15,644	16,555	17,834
Boys' and Girls' ..	Pair	1,188†	1,275	1,277	2,769	2,931	2,868
Infants' ..	Pair	369	354	366	511	456	471
Slippers‡ ..	Pair	1,650	1,791	1,722	2,839	2,869	2,755
Bags of Leather, Fibre, Plastic, Canvas, etc.—							
Handbags, Ladies'—							
Leather ..	Number	370	270	271	1,736	1,481	1,518
Plastic ..	Number	1,426	1,756	1,748	3,116	3,505	3,489
Other ..	Number	119	187	211	407	580	628
Suitcases and Similar Bags ..	Number	471	621	769	1,697	2,142	2,610
All Other ..	Number	1,031	1,129	1,085	1,187	1,309	1,316
Machine Belting (Leather) ..	...	...	...	...	341	304	364
Harness and Harness Parts ..	...	...	...	...	146	136	151
Plastic—							
Buttons ..	...	...	...	...	1,399	1,504	*
Tableware and Kitchenware ..	...	...	...	...	1,233	958	1,154
Handles ..	...	...	...	...	401	351	375

* Not available.

† Excludes rubber footwear and plastic rainboots.

‡ Includes all soft-soled nursery footwear.

¶ Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64

OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

					\$ thousand		
Optical Instruments and Appliances—							
Spectacle Frames ..	Thousand	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,587	2,182	2,080
Surgical and Medical Instruments .. .. .	...	...	...	...	327	345	432
Surgical and Medical Appliances .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,329	1,397	1,548
Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, n.e.i.	...	...	...	...	735	814	826

PRODUCTS OF WOOD

					\$ thousand		
Furniture—							
Wood .. .. .	...	...	...	...	33,382	34,737	37,029
Seagrass and Bamboo	...	...	...	...	173	171	160
Handles—							
Axe and Hatchet ..	Gross	2,492	2,690	2,921	*	*	*
Broom, Mop, and Tool, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	809	811	1,022
Boats and Ships (Wood) Over 5 tons gross ..	{ Number Ton	{ 16 284	{ 31 337	{ 37 448	{ 447	{ 581	{ 430
Boxes and Cases—							
Fruit Cases (incl. Shooks)	Thousand	7,609	9,116	7,491	2,460	2,646	2,506
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,233	3,855	4,179
Plywood ($\frac{3}{4}$ " basis) ..	Thous. sq. ft.	56,184	55,788	58,880	6,886	6,962	7,313
Floorboards—							
Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	30,338	34,994	34,683	4,321	4,818	*
Imported Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	491	579	509	103	107	100
Weatherboards from Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	12,211	8,709	9,078	1,819	1,311	*
Dressed Timber, n.e.i. ..	Thous. sup. ft.	57,066	56,464	61,251	13,592	13,301	*
Palings and Pickets ..	Thous. sup. ft.	7,162	8,167†	8,048	494	561†	608
Sleepers (Sawn) ..	Thous. sup. ft.	1,168	2,626	4,313	123	277	558
Sawn Timber—							
From Native Logs—							
Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	274,131	279,330	306,711	*	*	*
Brushwoods and Scrubwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	22,307	22,558	22,241	*	*	*
Softwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	68,077	76,200†	76,203	*	*	*
From Imported Logs—							
Softwoods and Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	13,690	18,237†	17,669	*	*	*

* Not available.

† These items relate to undressed timber obtained by treating logs in New South Wales sawmills. They include items of undressed timber appearing elsewhere in the table (such as sawn sleepers and box shooks) and timber subsequently dressed to make other articles appearing in the table (such as floorboards and weatherboards). They do not, however, include timber re-sawn from timber imported in the sawn state, which forms a high proportion of softwood timber produced. Oversea imports of sawn timber into New South Wales amounted to 157 million super feet in 1962-63 and 186 million super feet in 1963-64; most of this would be re-sawn prior to sale.

‡ Revised.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
TOILET ARTICLES, TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS							
					\$ thousand		
Dentrifices .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,863	7,135	7,323
Cosmetic Creams and Lotions	Cwt.	17,668	17,498	20,722	4,939	4,851	5,754
Lipstick	lb.	73,527	68,259	63,272	1,708	1,625	1,434
Talcum Powder ..	Cwt.	49,083	50,570	57,610	2,300	2,453	2,728
Lanoline (Toilet) ..	lb.	28,753	23,575	23,426	54	35	36
Brushes—							
Hair and Cloth ..	Gross	*	4,118	*	*	206	*
Nail	Gross	2,760	2,200	*	46	39	*
Toys (incl. Dolls) ..	...	...	...	...	3,743	4,028	4,414
Picture and Mirror Frames .. ..	...	...	...	...	684	648	730
Badges (Metal) .. ..	...	...	...	...	752	977	1,000
Baskets .. ..	...	...	...	...	96	211	244
Bassinets, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	102		
Games .. ..	...	...	...	...	738	795	958
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS							
					\$ thousand		
Proprietary Medicines (All types) .. ..	...	...	...	...	52,961	49,048	53,777
Insecticides—							
Chlorinated							
Organics—							
DDT and TDE ..	...	...	...	...	*	394	659
BHC and Lindane ..	...	...	...	...	*	441	*
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	128	114
Chlorinated and Organic Phosphate Mixtures ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	108
Lead Arsenates ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Organic Phosphates ..	...	...	...	...	*	1,557	1,920
Pyrethrine .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	2,134	2,072
Rotenones .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	29
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	1,032	1,334
Fungicides .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	757	1,079
Weedicides—							
Selective—							
24D .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	1,085	989
245T .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	441	433
Other (incl. Petroleum) ..	...	...	...	...	*	211	207
Non-selective .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	1,506	1,504
Disinfectants (including Phenyl and Antiseptics) ..	...	...	...	...	1,660	1,810	1,991
Sulphuric Acid (100%) ..	Ton	245,530	268,584	322,529	*	*	*
Mixed Chemical Fertilizers (incl. Complete Manures)	Ton	33,014	28,597	36,635	1,568	1,342	1,894
Manures (without added Chemical Fertilizer) ..	Ton	8,374	6,830	5,881	426	351	305

* Not available.

Table 627. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS							
					\$ thousand		
Electricity	Million kWh	10,683	12,188	13,859	106,491	116,154	125,552
Gas (Town)	Thous. therms†	123,695	122,013	123,333	21,219	20,572	21,197
Coke (Gasworks) ..	Thous. tons	420	379	379	5,550	4,923	4,855
Coke Breeze	Thous. tons	406	350	373	*	*	*
Tar (Coal Tar): Crude	Thous. gals.	39,980	37,247	38,996	*	*	*
Refined†	Thous. gals.	29,055	37,257	38,738	*	*	*
Bituminous Emulsions..	Thous. gals.	6,773	6,332	6,950	1,292	1,273	1,446
Lime (made for Sale or Stocks)	Thous. tons	137	116	123	1,087	1,143	1,272
Ice	Thous. tons	90	84	79	872	875	918
Bottle Closures .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,127¶	4,905¶	5,352
Wool, Scoured	Thous. lb.	41,233	41,966	39,130	*	*	*
Wool Tops	Thous. lb.	10,191	10,887	11,830	*	*	*
Hides and Skins—Sheep Pelts	Thous. doz.	159	157	178	*	*	*
Boats (under 5 tons gross)	Number	4,488	4,442	4,987	1,787	1,759	2,221
Leather—							
All forms except Splits and Basils—							
Sold by Weight—							
Sole	Thous. lb.	4,599	4,865	4,680	1,687	1,768	1,670
Other (Harness, Belting, etc.) ..	Thous. lb.	822	769	545	503	427	414
Sold by Area—							
From Hides ..	Thous. sq. ft.	23,741	19,803	19,166	10,178	9,056	7,785
From Skins ..	Thous. sq. ft.	14,315	16,544	15,166	5,588	4,826	4,740
Splits: Dressed ..	Thous. sq. ft.	6,769	7,059	8,020	866	787	*
Not Dressed ..	Thous. sq. ft.	*	283	*	*	120	*
Basils	Thousand	186	*	*	78	*	*
Adhesives (All types) ..	Cwt.	185,644¶	198,737¶	238,738	3,755¶	4,329¶	4,728
Mattresses, Soft Filled and Other (including Rubber but excluding Wire and Springs) ..	Number	54,319	49,673	50,766	913	810	863
Motor Covers .. ..	...	...	...	...	75	85	113
Horse and Cow Rugs ..	Number	5,189	5,451	5,766	53	56	60
Brooms: Bassine ..	Gross	3,403	2,579	2,413	248	278	231
Hair and Bristle ..	Gross	1,481	1,034	1,056	181	160	166
Millet	Gross	5,060	5,022	5,010	608	663	658
Mops, Floor	Gross	9,593	9,758	7,584	674	658	595
Scrubbing Brushes ..	Gross	2,311	2,485	*	83	90	*

* Not available.

† Includes road surfacing material incorporating bitumen.

‡ 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

¶ Revised.

INDIVIDUAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The structure and production of the more important individual manufacturing industries in New South Wales are described in the following pages. The industrial classification which has been used in grouping factory establishments by industry is shown on page 730. The appropriate classification for each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries.

In the tables in the following pages, the statistics of "persons employed" refer to the average number employed during the whole year, including working proprietors, and "salaries and wages paid" exclude the drawings of working proprietors.

Particulars of certain industries are not available for publication separately. The principal industries concerned are asbestos cement works, coke works, cotton ginneries, distilleries, linoleum, malt, matches, sugar mills, and sugar refineries.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

One of the principal industries in Class I is the manufacture of coke for use as fuel in blast furnaces, but separate details for this industry are not available for publication. Particulars of the other principal individual industries in Class I are given in Tables 628 to 630; these industries accounted for 62 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 59 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1963-64.

Fibrous Plaster and Products

The chief product of the fibrous plaster industry is fibrous plaster sheets for the ceilings and interior wall linings of buildings. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given below:—

Table 628. Fibrous Plaster and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	86	459	370	338	217	262	599	337
1954	177	1,100	1,045	1,280	1,437	2,495	4,668	2,173
1955	186	1,145	1,135	1,449	1,650	2,790	5,307	2,518
1956	189	1,119	1,268	1,686	1,672	2,665	5,014	2,349
1957	183	1,064	1,303	1,687	1,617	2,585	4,963	2,378
1958	178	1,095	1,302	1,809	1,767	2,898	5,476	2,578
1959	174	1,085	1,320	1,988	1,815	3,109	5,754	2,644
1960	174	1,085	1,364	2,336	1,952	3,257	6,155	2,897
1961	168	1,010	1,291	2,254	1,857	2,940	5,498	2,558
1962	158	859	1,265	2,361	1,649	2,608	4,868	2,260
1963	157	820	1,272	2,368	1,648	2,636	4,988	2,353
1964	150	800	1,259	2,470	1,613	2,917	5,178	2,261

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets produced in New South Wales in 1963-64 was 4,355,000 square yards, valued at \$3,817,000, and the value of other fibrous plaster products was \$1,239,000. In this year, 40,916 tons of plaster of paris and 2,004 tons of sisalhemp and substitutes were used in the industry.

Portland Cement Works

There are extensive deposits in New South Wales of the principal raw materials (limestone, clay materials, and gypsum) used in the manufacture of portland cement, and large quantities of gypsum are imported from interstate sources. The five cement works in the State are situated close to the sources of raw material and in proximity to coal mines.

Particulars of the operations of portland cement works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 629. Portland Cement Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	5	931	48,495	3,292	493	1,177	2,907	1,730
1946	4	633	43,779	2,041	383	1,173	2,034	861
1954	6	1,327	68,721	9,597	2,361	6,368	11,036	4,668
1955	6	1,349	61,572	10,986	2,447	7,397	12,927	5,530
1956	6	1,368	65,726	10,993	2,650	8,002	13,708	5,706
1957	5	1,252	69,220	13,208	2,595	7,955	13,959	6,004
1958	5	1,401	72,122	14,540	2,873	8,838	15,758	6,920
1959	5	1,340	77,973	14,005	2,837	8,456	15,553	7,097
1960	5	1,377	74,966	13,655	3,127	8,447	17,388	8,941
1961	5	1,449	79,056	20,040	3,367	9,160	18,911	9,751
1962	5	1,382	92,724	21,448	3,427	9,176	17,388	8,212
1963	5	1,379	97,770	22,248	3,468	9,230	17,514	8,284
1964	5	1,415	98,460	24,521	3,673	9,572	20,032	10,460

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The capacity of the portland cement works has been increased greatly during the post-war years, to meet the rising demands for cement for residential and other building, public works, and ready-mixed concrete and other cement products. The motive power installed in the cement works in 1963-64 was more than double that in 1945-46, and represented an average of 70 horse-power per employee. Large-capacity rotary kilns have been constructed in recent years at the Kandos and Berrima works.

In 1963-64, 1,598,500 tons of limestone and 66,130 tons of gypsum were used in the works. The quantity of portland cement produced in 1938-39 and later years is shown in Table 631.

Cement Goods

Particulars of the factories engaged in the manufacture of cement goods are given in the following table. Their principal products are ready-mixed concrete, flat and corrugated asbestos cement building sheets, concrete pipes, cement blocks and roofing tiles, and asbestos cement mouldings.

Table 630. Cement Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1954	128	2,177	13,420	4,640	3,706	8,884	15,079	6,196
1955	123	2,421	13,197	4,660	4,225	10,707	17,544	6,837
1956	128	2,572	12,120	5,335	4,950	12,411	20,379	7,969
1957	126	2,462	12,035	5,990	5,122	14,016	23,170	9,154
1958	141	2,705	12,105	7,032	5,729	16,469	26,959	10,490
1959	149	2,910	14,967	8,422	6,069	18,911	30,823	11,913
1960	168	3,131	17,507	11,563	7,452	22,831	37,560	14,729
1961	182	3,572	19,547	15,074	8,834	28,581	46,241	17,660
1962	192	3,463	21,046	17,550	8,628	26,494	43,170	16,677
1963	205	3,675	22,715	18,550	9,311	29,852	48,152	18,300
1964	219	3,846	25,611	20,103	10,395	34,831	55,871	21,040

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The considerable expansion that has occurred in these factories since 1953-54 is reflected in the increase of 76 per cent. in the number employed in the factories and the increase of 91 per cent. in the motive power installed.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of portland cement, cement goods, and bricks (clay) and tiles are illustrated in the next table. Particulars of the production of asbestos cement goods are not available for publication.

Table 631. Cement, Cement Goods, and Bricks and Tiles Produced in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cement, Portland	Ready-mixed Concrete	Concrete Pipes	Bricks, Clay (excl. brickettes)	Firebricks and Blocks	Roofing Tiles*	Floor and Wall Tiles (Ceramic)
	Thous. tons	Thous. cub. yds.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	Thous. sq. yds.
1939	432	†	502	379,236	622	20,129*	82
1946	321	†	446	144,594	982	12,230*	20
1953	671	211	1,496	300,328	4,604	33,726	175
1954	726	387	1,622	375,593	4,928	38,897	263
1955	816	419	1,914	382,902	5,078	39,931	240
1956	829	564	2,270	374,768	5,526	39,596	239
1957	850	732	2,512	355,233	6,572	37,812	287
1958	948	811	3,726	375,873	6,520	40,475	380
1959	962	979	3,496	411,724	6,902	43,217	490
1960	1,046	1,323	4,018	446,853	7,746	45,240	574
1961	1,168	1,638	4,672	463,734	8,876	43,124	396
1962	1,053	1,565‡	4,150	431,748	8,806	40,849	288
1963	1,058	1,786	4,834	454,644	8,280	40,788†	†
1964	1,231	2,181	5,910	497,473	10,628	46,304	†

* Terra-cotta only in 1938-39 and 1945-46; terra-cotta and cement in later years.

† Not available.

‡ Revised.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class II are given in Tables 632 and 633. These industries accounted for 85 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 84 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1963-64.

Brick and Tile Works

Brickworks have been established in many parts of the State, and in some cases they are associated with tile-making and the manufacture of earthenware pipes. Particulars of the brick and tile works in 1938-39 and later years are given below:—

Table 632. Brick and Tile Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	147	3,910	17,246	3,768	1,728	1,228	4,115	2,887
1946	112	2,532	17,979	3,476	1,418	1,120	3,027	1,906
1954	124	4,859	32,016	9,426	8,120	6,809	18,980	12,171
1955	124	4,834	32,779	9,996	8,249	7,172	19,597	12,426
1956	119	4,840	33,761	12,660	8,844	7,583	20,681	13,098
1957	117	4,697	35,923	13,920	9,235	7,630	21,906	14,276
1958	115	4,831	36,581	15,548	9,719	8,318	23,411	15,093
1959	115	4,986	38,970	16,866	10,437	8,924	25,717	16,792
1960	114	5,093	41,033	18,457	11,388	9,672	28,202	18,530
1961	111	5,138	41,695	23,163	12,083	10,544	30,423	19,879
1962	113	5,042	42,560	25,984	11,963	10,485	29,356	18,870
1963	116	5,100	47,579	31,088	12,103	11,306	30,671	19,364
1964	116	5,190	50,851	34,085	12,943	13,990	37,411	23,421

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Trends in the production of bricks and tiles are illustrated in Table 631.

Glass and Glass Bottle Works

Particulars of the operations of glass and glass bottle works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Articles produced by the glass and glass bottle industries include plate and sheet glass, glass bricks, bottles and jars, cut crystal, and scientific glass. The glass industry also includes a number of relatively small establishments carrying out further treatment of glass, such as bevelling, cutting, silvering, and mirror-making.

Table 633. Glass and Glass Bottle Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	39	3,214	9,073	2,380	1,345	1,705	4,048	2,343
1946	44	4,099	13,464	3,536	2,545	3,213	7,220	4,007
1954	80	4,296	19,732	6,097	6,628	12,065	23,014	10,949
1955	84	4,603	19,759	6,906	7,712	13,588	28,309	14,722
1956	87	4,816	19,988	7,547	8,576	15,400	30,669	15,269
1957	88	4,639	20,451	11,457	8,585	14,909	28,811	13,901
1958	92	4,756	20,581	10,895	8,783	15,286	29,425	14,140
1959	98	4,916	19,749	11,908	9,115	17,724	34,368	16,644
1960	103	5,083	25,687	14,550	10,550	20,652	39,531	18,879
1961	109	5,106	26,347	17,253	11,217	19,336	39,352	20,016
1962	113	5,282	26,055	21,736	12,308	20,034	43,219	23,185
1963	110	5,582	30,981	26,335	12,454	20,981	43,900	22,919
1964	114	5,359	30,666	27,002	12,415	22,546	44,737	22,190

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The steady expansion of the glass and glass bottle industries during post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53, when employment was reduced by 21 per cent., and in 1956-57 and 1963-64, when employment fell slightly. In 1963-64, the number employed in the industries was 31 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and the motive power installed was more than twice as great.

Materials used in glass and bottle works in 1963-64 included 91.591 tons of sand and 28,091 tons of soda ash.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class III are given in Tables 634 to 638. These industries accounted for 81 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 85 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1963-64.

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals

The rapid expansion of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry during the post-war years has been directed towards replacing previously imported commodities by local production and matching the rapidly increasing demand for chemicals.

Table 634. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	77	2,598	17,676	5,653	1,853	5,367	9,589	4,222
1954	121	4,722	48,456	41,332	8,370	30,799	50,187	19,389
1955	130	5,491	52,800	45,077	10,627	37,153	61,750	24,597
1956	134	6,056	58,280	46,601	12,399	42,612	74,502	31,890
1957	141	6,296	63,417	50,465	13,625	47,425	83,846	36,422
1958	146	6,828	70,003	58,658	15,290	52,990	91,589	38,600
1959	159	7,373	75,889	61,213	17,096	59,336	106,335	46,999
1960	138	7,405	79,786	68,437	18,106	62,394	109,724	47,330
1961	146	7,360	82,954	68,911	19,022	58,718	104,196	45,479
1962	154	6,847	85,935	76,472	17,657	62,012	110,836	48,824
1963	160	7,125	94,385	75,320	18,739	69,234	127,775	58,540
1964	159	7,497	108,222	89,284	20,581	75,142	137,439	62,297

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Apart from a temporary contraction in 1952-53 and again in 1961-62, employment in the industry increased steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1963-64, the number employed in the industry was almost three times as great as in 1945-46, and the motive power installed was more than six times as great.

The principal products of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry are plastic and synthetic resins, sulphuric and other acids, insecticides, agricultural chemicals, industrial gases, synthetic fibres, chemical flavourings, and a wide range of basic organic and inorganic chemicals. (Chemical fertilizers are produced by establishments classified to the chemical fertilizer industry.) Particulars of the production of industrial and heavy chemicals, etc. by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given, where available for publication, in Table 627.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations

Articles produced by the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations industry include proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical drugs, dentifrices, skin creams and lotions, cosmetics, and hair preparations. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 635. Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	142	3,008	H.P. 2,817	\$ thous. 2,313	\$ thous. 1,402	\$ thous. 5,704	\$ thous. 12,071	\$ thous. 6,367
1954	121	3,006	4,457	4,577	3,731	12,359	29,226	16,868
1955	122	3,164	5,190	6,931	4,169	13,239	32,210	18,971
1956	122	3,271	4,942	7,709	4,541	14,440	34,821	20,380
1957	125	3,237	5,108	9,097	4,775	15,625	37,295	21,670
1958	129	3,498	5,730	10,706	5,383	19,256	48,698	29,442
1959	128	3,503	6,598	13,936	5,602	21,983	52,073	30,089
1960	133	4,052	7,188	17,210	6,946	27,953	68,012	40,059
1961	132	4,139	7,585	19,125	7,619	29,951	76,741	46,791
1962	126	4,214	7,791	19,602	8,091	32,967	80,460	47,493
1963	118	4,263	8,385	22,754	8,608	32,994	75,734	42,740
1964	120	4,462	9,576	26,361	9,158	35,934	86,206	50,271

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1963-64, the number employed in these factories was 48 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and the motive power was more than three times as great. Although the motive power installed was expanded steadily throughout the post-war years, the expansion in employment was concentrated mainly in the years since 1956-57.

Particulars of the production of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations are given in Table 627.

White Lead, Paints, and Varnish

The following table contains particulars of paint and varnish factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 636. White Lead, Paints, and Varnish, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	48	1,702	H.P. 5,683	\$ thous. 1,566	\$ thous. 844	\$ thous. 3,665	\$ thous. 6,200	\$ thous. 2,535
1946	58	2,180	8,601	1,874	1,442	6,268	9,553	3,285
1954	77	2,768	15,468	5,955	4,240	20,053	29,553	9,500
1955	78	2,970	15,788	7,039	5,375	22,950	35,546	12,597
1956	82	3,186	16,053	7,674	6,027	24,812	37,782	12,969
1957	85	3,101	16,382	7,903	6,021	25,277	38,438	13,161
1958	85	3,029	16,169	8,004	6,084	25,957	40,300	14,342
1959	84	2,892	15,381	7,902	5,902	27,206	41,369	14,163
1960	83	2,946	16,316	9,964	6,415	30,108	47,297	17,189
1961	84	2,865	16,523	11,066	6,605	27,227	44,256	17,029
1962	74	2,789	16,186	11,243	6,501	28,573	45,192	16,619
1963	82	2,792	16,347	11,224	6,673	31,066	48,032	16,966
1964	80	2,882	19,583	12,550	6,804	33,385	51,896	18,512

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1945-46 and 1963-64, the number of employees in paint and varnish factories increased by 32 per cent. and the motive power installed in the factories more than doubled.

Materials used in the paint and varnish industry include pigments, oils (especially linseed), gums and resins, solvents (especially acetates, petroleum solvents, and mineral turpentine), varnishes, phthalic anhydride, pig lead, and zinc. In the post-war years, a decline in the proportion of paint based on linseed oil has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of ready-mixed and water paints based on synthetic resins. Particulars of the production of paints, enamels, varnishes, etc. in all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 627.

Mineral Oil Treatment Plants

There has been a very considerable expansion in mineral oil treatment plants in New South Wales since 1938-39, as illustrated in the next table. A large-scale oil refinery at Kurnell came into full operation in 1956, and extensive additional distillation, catalytic cracking, and related facilities have since been installed at that and other refineries in the State.

Table 637. Mineral Oil Treatment Plants in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	13	231	528	578	103	1,136	1,907	771
1946	20	857	5,042	3,504	626	2,573	3,793	1,220
1954	28	954	7,709	7,412	1,729	26,668	40,511	13,843
1955	28	1,079	8,242	9,852	2,072	28,955	45,992	17,038
1956	32	1,440	38,931	62,605	3,158	46,934	61,732	14,798
1957	34	1,810	40,703	64,117	4,991†	82,911†	103,524†	20,613†
1958	35	2,337	48,785	66,759	5,551	95,252	112,390	17,138
1959	33	2,472	63,783	84,148	6,132	102,418	124,553	22,135
1960	34	2,526	62,346	91,329	6,537	109,380	138,164	28,785
1961	35	2,620	93,437	104,156	7,439	106,109	134,004	27,895
1962	35	2,703	113,414	130,926	8,050	115,494	133,919	18,425
1963	34	2,703	132,084	134,649	8,396	121,276	149,137	27,861
1964	35	2,746	155,025	155,574	9,223	126,304	158,258	31,953

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Revised.

Between 1938-39 and 1963-64, employment in mineral oil plants rose from 231 to 2,746, and the motive power installed from 528 to 155,000 horse-power. The motive power installed in 1963-64 represented 56.5 horse-power per employee, compared with 2.3 in 1938-39.

The quantity of motor spirit (excluding benzol) produced in New South Wales in 1963-64 was 600,628,000 gallons, compared with 4,575,000 gallons in 1945-46, 141,457,000 gallons in 1955-56, 527,478,414 gallons in 1961-62, and 564,216,000 gallons in 1962-63.

Soap and Candle Factories

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps, soap extracts and powders, and synthetic detergents is produced in New South Wales. The operations in 1938-39 and later years of the factories establishments classified to the industry are summarised in the following table.

Table 638. Soap and Candle Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	27	1,460	3,952	1,120	569	1,654	3,652	1,998
1946	40	1,721	4,280	1,076	991	3,474	6,818	3,344
1954	48	1,884	5,861	3,068	3,263	11,944	20,583	8,639
1955	43	1,768	5,480	3,105	3,263	13,634	23,120	9,486
1956	44	1,997	6,610	3,378	3,664	13,911	24,229	10,318
1957	44	1,790	6,372	3,740	3,108	13,817	25,576	11,759
1958	45	1,791	5,898	3,810	3,337	15,946	29,939	13,993
1959	41	1,755	6,091	4,327	3,419	15,486	29,408	13,922
1960	66	1,962	7,583	6,603	3,923	16,801	34,507	17,706
1961	65	1,991	8,503	6,819	4,390	18,891	38,926	20,035
1962	60	2,012	8,217	7,081	4,454	18,781	37,995	19,215
1963	60	2,057	9,552	7,324	4,732	19,413	39,948	20,535
1964	60	1,958	9,519	7,959	4,785	20,913	42,902	21,989

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The total production of soap and synthetic detergents by all factory establishments in New South Wales is shown in Table 627.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales. The growth of these industries was accelerated during the war years, when munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced, but with the transition of production to a peace-time basis, activity was interrupted. During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards, however, there has been considerable further expansion, although, for some time, prices and costs of production rose rapidly and labour and many basic materials were in short supply. The development of the metals and machinery industries since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 639. Metal and Machinery Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.		\$ thousand		
1939	2,634	82,452	383,350	36,990	96,344	159,726	63,382
1946	3,530	136,602	549,596	82,956	154,638	279,780	125,142
1954	7,010	176,527	881,557	275,320	603,044	1,029,068	426,024
1955	7,384	187,492	958,790	315,040	707,874	1,199,272	491,398
1956	7,852	197,730	1,042,365	353,900	802,664	1,364,732	562,064
1957	8,144	201,652	1,109,421	374,710	847,140	1,473,778	626,638
1958	8,528	209,583	1,225,746	398,258	956,268	1,638,316	682,048
1959	8,886	212,456	1,348,899	416,366	1,025,582	1,744,426	718,844
1960	9,401	223,498	1,420,802	472,682	1,185,842	2,003,730	817,888
1961	9,771	226,766	1,536,742	504,132	1,205,784	2,067,932	862,148
1962	9,896	221,660	1,564,596	498,800	1,173,766	2,023,248	849,482
1963	10,087	230,313	1,702,032	530,788	1,302,788	2,227,436	924,648
1964	10,255	239,533	1,778,606	578,057	1,436,001	2,455,895	1,019,893

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1963-64, employment in the metals and machinery industries was 75 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented 49 per cent. of the total factory employment in New South Wales. The motive power installed in the industries in 1963-64 was more than three times as great as in 1945-46.

The following table shows particulars of the principal industries in the metal and machinery group in 1963-64.

Table 640. Metal and Machinery Works, N.S.W.: Individual Industries, 1963-64

Industries	Estab- lishments	Persons Em- ployed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Produc- tion
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling	16	34,640	962,715	95,722	448,029	664,802	216,773
Foundries (Ferrous) ..	72	2,770	14,000	6,900	6,823	16,243	9,420
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings (Ferrous)	22	4,650	34,931	12,598	38,224	62,197	23,974
Wireworking (incl. Nails) ..	136	5,480	30,393	13,769	50,606	73,809	23,204
Sheet Metal Working ..	402	11,271	35,297	26,723	62,044	109,990	47,947
Plant, Equipment, Mach- inery and Other Engineer- ing	2,176	41,822	170,854	104,425	193,750	373,413	179,664
Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals ..	30	1,784	31,393	4,973	47,283	60,046	12,763
Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals ..	12	5,639	104,352	16,452	86,630	120,079	33,449
Founding, Casting, etc. of Non-ferrous Metals ..	207	5,287	20,319	12,236	27,630	53,203	25,574
Electrical and Wireless Equipment	817	45,968	102,481	105,459	216,482	392,833	176,351
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5,619	44,906	88,980	93,068	194,325	353,976	159,650
Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock	41	14,226	56,676	33,410	21,685	62,162	40,478
Ship and Boat Building ..	168	9,022	61,214	22,643	11,003	38,752	27,749
Aircraft	40	4,207	14,188	12,344	7,906	23,988	16,082
Other	497	7,861	50,813	17,337	23,584	50,402	26,818
Total, Metal and Machinery Works	10,255	239,533	1,778,606	578,057	1,436,002	2,455,895	1,019,893

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Smelting and Rolling

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up with the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales.

The steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla produce almost all of Australia's steel output. These steel works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which also owns large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal, and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials. Coal mined near the works is used in association with high-grade iron ore brought by sea from Whyalla in South Australia and from Yampi Sound in Western Australia.

Before the war, the steel industry had made Australia self-sufficient in practically all basic steel products except tinplate. High output levels were achieved during the war, but in the early post-war years the industry was unable to meet the local demand for steel, and basic steel products were imported in large quantities. In order to satisfy the growing requirements, a huge developmental programme at Port Kembla, and a slightly lesser expansion of capacity at Newcastle, have been undertaken.

At Port Kembla, a fourth blast furnace (with a capacity of more than 2,000 tons of basic iron per day) was brought into operation in 1959, a new battery of 96 coke ovens (bringing the total to 240) was commissioned in 1960, two large-scale ore preparation and sinter plants were completed in 1956 and 1960, and five additional open-hearth steel-making furnaces (with capacities ranging from 320 to 550 tons per heat) were brought into production between 1956 and 1962. There has been a noteworthy expansion at Port Kembla in the flat products field, a 75" plate mill (producing plates up to 4½" thick) and a plate finishing section having been opened in 1954, a continuous hot finishing mill in 1955, a hot-dip tinplate plant in 1957, a slabbing mill (with a rolling capacity of up to 3,000,000 tons per year) in 1958, a continuous cold reduction mill in 1961, an electrolytic tinplate plant in 1962, a 140" plate mill (producing the small plate thicknesses) in 1963, a continuous annealing line in 1964, and a 120" plate finishing line in 1964-65.

At Newcastle, the blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, and rolling mills have been modernized and expanded. A skelp and strip mill (with a rolling capacity of over 500,000 tons per year) was completed in 1958, a large-scale ore preparation and sinter plant in 1961, and a high-speed rod mill in 1962. Two basic-oxygen steel-making furnaces (with a capacity of up to 2,000,000 tons of ingot steel per year) and associated oxygen plants came into operation in 1962-63, and a fourth blast furnace was blown in during July, 1963.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of iron and steel in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 641. Iron and Steel Production in N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings	Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
1939	1,104,605	1,168,305	16,701	1958	2,030,106	3,026,302	21,990
1946	852,197	1,054,483	18,495	1959	2,048,682	3,189,782	22,323
				1960	2,399,017	3,503,391	25,065
1954	1,624,871	2,111,419	19,471	1961	2,712,048	3,724,458	26,602
1955	1,676,397	2,206,905	22,171	1962	3,082,444	4,055,025	26,017
1956	1,749,712	2,316,810	21,193	1963	3,152,981	4,237,794	25,411
1957	1,851,779	2,765,654	20,643	1964	3,523,220	4,736,542	27,370

The following table shows the Australian overseas imports and exports of pig iron, steel ingots, and selected basic steel products in 1938-39 and later years. In the early post-war years, the steel industry was unable to meet the local demand for steel, and as a result exports of iron and steel were severely restricted and imports rose to high levels. During subsequent years, a very considerable expansion of steel-making capacity was undertaken and the level of steel production was raised substantially. Under these conditions, imports have tended to rise sharply (as in 1955-56, 1960-61, and 1964-65) in years of buoyant local demand, and exports have tended to reflect a contraction of local demand for steel.

Table 642. Iron and Steel: Oversea Imports and Exports, Australia

Product	1938-39	1945-46	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Tons						
IMPORTS							
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	190	30	1,050	2,210	560	3,450	56,690
Angles, Tees, Bars, Rods	6,980	1,460	107,860	23,340	27,700	41,790	140,320
Hoop and Strip	9 670*	1,750	36,940	9,250	34,810	16,110	25,140
Plate and Sheet—							
Plain	28,540*	3,750	298,630	20,320	54,360	78,140	148,740
Galvanized	8,700						
Tinned	69,980						
Pipes and Tubes	6,840	1,050	29,940	19,390	31,110	27,240	54,920
Structural Steel	260	160	89,470	15,170	31,510	81,980	133,830
Ferro-alloys	6,340	700	53,340	41,350	16,660	28,600	24,900
EXPORTS							
Pig Iron	52,320	5,850	213,510	225,650	159,360	73,050	59,710
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	17,660	106,100	2,060	159,270	546,330	77,850	16,860
Angles, Tees	104,710	1,090	6,200	16,700	3,540	12,880	4,640
Bars, Rods		9,140	31,730	122,380	27,900	33,420	24,180
Hoop and Strip		40	1,110	80,030	2,520	3,080	3,260
Plate and Sheet—							
Plain	11,310	15,240	133,140	128,850	124,330	190,310	175,340
Galvanized	1,610	2,130					
Tinned, Plated, etc.	170	40					
Pipes and Tubes	†	7,260	42,160	50,220	36,200	50,830	47,570
Structural Steel	9,650	11,570	6,500	14,860	6,760	73,150	60,030
Scrap: Tinplate	72,920	590	224,110	161,000	218,160	351,620	368,490
Other							

* "Strip" is included with "Plate and Sheet—Plain".

† Not recorded separately.

The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron, steel merchant bars, and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America:—

Table 643. Prices* of Iron and Steel, per long ton, Australia and Oversea

At 31st March	Pig Iron			Steel Merchant Bars			Structural Steel		
	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.
	\$A	\$A	\$A	\$A	\$A	\$A	\$A	\$A	\$A
1938†	9-00	‡	10-16	20-26	28-62	25-62	20-26	25-70	23-92
1946†	11-50	‡	16-56	25-26	44-20	35-02	25-26	38-70	32-92
1955†	39-25	39-00	50-45	68-25	79-94	86-00	65-32	74-31	85-00
1956†	42-25	43-88	54-02	78-98	90-38	93-00	78-98	84-07	92-00
1957†	42-25	50-12	58-03	78-98	94-75	101-50	78-98	93-44	100-00
1958†	42-25	53-25	59-38	78-98	102-25	108-50	78-98	99-07	105-50
1959†	42-25	53-25	59-38	78-98	97-62	113-50	78-98	97-18	110-00
1960	42-25	53-49	59-53	84-82	98-02	113-50	84-82	95-07	110-00
1961	42-25	53-88	59-38	84-82	98-02	113-50	84-82	95-07	110-00
1962	42-25	55-34	59-38	84-82	100-40	113-50	84-82	98-64	110-00
1963	42-25	55-34	56-70	84-82	100-40	113-50	84-82	98-64	110-00
1964	42-25	55-34	56-95	84-82	100-40	119-03	84-82	98-64	111-50
1965	45-25	55-34	57-20	87-26	100-40	119-57	87-75	98-64	114-93

* Prices are expressed in Australian currency. The quotations are the minimum domestic prices to large users, and are on these bases—Australia: c.i.f. State capital city ports; United Kingdom: to buyer's works or railway station (for Pig Iron, to works in Birmingham area); U.S.A.: f.o.b. at producing points.

† At 30th June.

‡ Not available.

The prices of Australian steel have more than trebled since 1946, but they have remained substantially lower than the overseas prices. In 1965, the price of steel merchant bars in Australia was 13 per cent. less than in the United Kingdom and 27 per cent. less than in the United States, and there were similar differences between the prices of structural steel. Australian pig iron prices have also been substantially lower than the United States prices; they differed little from those in the United Kingdom from 1954 to 1956, but since 1957 the United Kingdom price has risen significantly and in 1965 was 22 per cent. higher than the Australian price.

Although the steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla are completely integrated, their coke making and electricity generating activities are classified, for statistical purposes, to the coke and electric power industries.

The development of all smelting and rolling works in New South Wales during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The figures for 1955-56 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years, because of the re-classification of certain activities from coke works and electricity generating stations to iron and steel smelting, and because of the inclusion of details for the iron and steel sheets industry. The details for this industry (which cannot be published separately because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) were formerly included with the sheet metal working industry.

Table 644. Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	16	9,213	214,346	13,508	7,474	42,564	56,264	13,700
1954	19	15,218	307,230	58,630	28,604	201,662	252,550	50,888
1955	18	16,102	365,295	62,840	33,178	213,984	277,186	63,202
1956†	16	22,372	442,357	81,748	48,148	275,754	370,450	94,696
1957	17	24,168	479,404	133,252	53,558	303,838	429,152	125,314
1958	17	26,622	569,240	153,588	59,026	308,610	441,188	132,578
1959	17	28,065	678,543	178,428	64,472	341,878	488,978	147,100
1960	17	29,683	733,225	209,248	72,576	368,136†	527,560	159,424†
1961	16	31,464	813,465	336,874	81,836	396,036	581,162	185,126
1962	17	32,235	827,348	401,634	83,190	375,590	554,282	178,692
1963	16	33,303	927,700	423,294	89,458	421,658	621,614	199,956
1964	16	34,640	962,715	425,789	95,722	448,029	664,802	216,773

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Ferrous Foundries

Most of the ferrous foundries in New South Wales specialise in the use of either iron or steel, only a few producing castings in both metals. Steel castings are supplied to heavy engineering works producing railway rolling stock, earthmoving equipment, mining and crushing plant, and general

machinery for manufacturing industry. Iron castings are widely used in domestic appliances, hardware, motor vehicle parts, farm machinery, and general machinery.

Almost all of the steel foundries in the State produce castings direct from electric steel furnaces operating principally on scrap metal, and are classified for statistical purposes to the steel industry. Many of the iron foundries are "captive" foundries integrated with other metal and machinery works, and are included, for statistical purposes, in the industry to which their parent establishment has been classified. Particulars of the operations of the other ferrous foundries (mostly iron foundries) in New South Wales in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 645. Iron Foundries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	60	1,243	3,221	747	788	608	1,734	1,127
1954	91	2,599	12,649	3,737	4,221	3,434	8,996	5,561
1955	90	2,830	13,538	3,738	4,972	4,464	11,209	6,744
1956	89	2,831	14,187	4,487	5,270	4,472	11,950	7,478
1957	85	2,712	14,300	4,559	5,200	4,402	11,691	7,288
1958	85	2,855	14,697	4,732	5,600	4,905	12,908	8,003
1959	86	2,831	15,364	5,006	5,760	4,886	13,335	8,449
1960	80	2,876	13,897	5,291	6,396	5,857	14,427	8,570
1961	79	2,893	14,254	5,738	6,646	5,966	15,381	9,415
1962	79	2,570	14,531	6,070	5,965	5,387	13,208	7,821
1963	72	2,740	14,447	6,341	6,532	5,977	14,441	8,463
1964	72	2,770	14,000	7,313	6,900	6,823	16,243	9,420

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel pipes, tubes, and fittings are summarised in the next table:—

Table 646. Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	14	3,265	13,928	1,366	2,026	4,193	7,507	3,314
1954	15	3,413	21,367	7,832	6,175	20,117	29,891	9,774
1955	17	3,690	22,153	7,716	6,975	23,554	34,981	11,427
1956	16	3,654	22,499	8,151	7,209	26,648	38,052	11,404
1957	16	3,818	23,230	7,554	7,928	28,926	42,847	13,920
1958	16	4,089	24,133	7,821	8,767	32,566	49,569	17,003
1959	17	4,162	24,277	7,820	9,439	32,517	49,693	17,176
1960	19	4,561	26,601	14,142	10,533	38,115	60,564	22,449
1961	22	4,581	27,433	14,073	11,354	34,873	57,480	22,607
1962	27	4,119	29,405	14,481	10,850	33,285	54,339	21,054
1963	25	4,506	38,365	20,147	11,551	33,426	53,572	20,146
1964	22	4,650	34,931	20,063	12,598	38,223	62,197	23,974

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Most of the pipes, tubes, and fittings manufactured in New South Wales classification for each establishment is determined according to its predominance for plumbing installations—galvanised for water pipes, and black for mild steel plate are also made for water and gas mains, etc.

Wireworking (including Nails)

The next table summarises the operations of the wireworking industry in New South Wales. This industry comprises two large establishments which draw steel wire from rod and manufacture black and galvanised wire, barbed wire, wire netting, and nails, and a large number of small establishments which make wire rope, wire fences, nails, gates, mattresses, and other wire products. For statistical purposes, the industry does not include the manufacture of non-ferrous wire (which is included in "non-ferrous rolling and extrusion") or covered cable (included in "electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus").

Employment in the wireworking industry has expanded fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1963-64 was 87 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1963-64 was 80 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented 5.5 horse-power per employee.

Table 647. Wireworking (including Nails), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	43	2,812	11,922	2,099	1,320	4,231	6,553	2,322
1946	72	2,931	16,869	2,430	1,878	4,176	7,023	2,847
1954	111	4,536	23,146	4,442	7,601	20,795	33,273	12,477
1955	105	4,434	23,889	5,138	7,935	23,577	37,250	13,672
1956	107	4,590	24,834	10,084	8,715	28,802	44,621	15,819
1957	109	4,624	24,868	10,414	9,206	31,542	47,976	16,434
1958	113	4,997	25,050	11,240	9,986	36,572	56,018	19,446
1959	125	4,865	25,405	11,729	9,852	35,113	53,389	18,276
1960	132	5,245	26,187	13,684	11,473	42,562	64,505	21,943
1961	128	5,293	26,030	14,837	12,223	44,229	66,745	22,516
1962	127	5,031	28,573	16,690	11,532	40,699	61,294	20,595
1963	130	5,299	30,229	18,204	13,069	45,564	68,130	22,566
1964	136	5,480	30,393	18,288	13,769	50,606	73,809	23,204

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the wire manufactured are not available for publication, but the production of nails is shown in Table 627.

Sheet Metal Working and Iron and Steel Sheets

The following table gives particulars of the sheet metal working and iron and steel sheets industries in 1954-55 and earlier years, but of only the sheet metal working industry in later years. From 1955-56, the iron and steel sheets industry (for which separate details cannot be published because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) has been grouped with iron and steel smelting.

Table 648. Sheet Metal Working and Iron and Steel Sheets, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	106	6,481	23,637	4,986	2,665	7,767	12,220	4,453
1946	183	9,165	33,525	5,947	5,435	13,716	21,838	8,122
1954	273	10,323	45,831	16,666	17,198	45,332	72,850	27,518
1955	275	11,196	47,034	25,450	19,764	50,859	82,569	31,711
1956†	292	8,096	25,753	15,159	13,360	29,218	51,916	22,698
1957	310	8,013	24,980	18,129	14,134	29,210	53,704	24,494
1958	325	8,504	26,184	20,621	15,760	33,268	61,206	27,938
1959	333	8,829	26,881	21,641	16,828	35,321	66,111	30,790
1960	361	9,356	28,220	25,159	19,905	42,070	78,828	36,758
1961	382	10,013	31,111	31,724	21,990	46,238	85,570‡	39,332‡
1962	384	9,942	31,370	35,356	21,839	49,129	87,786‡	38,656‡
1963	385	10,606	32,962	39,282	23,298	51,754	95,000	43,246
1964	402	11,271	35,297	43,246	26,723	62,043	109,990	47,947

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

‡ Revised.

The sheet metal working industry produces a wide variety of articles, such as packers' metal cans and canisters, guttering and downpipe, crown seals for bottles, kitchenware, metal furniture and office equipment, stainless steel sinks, window and door fittings, bath heaters, and wash boilers. In 1963-64, the total production of packers' cans and other metal containers (including the output of establishments classified to the food, paint, and other industries) was valued at \$26,782,000.

Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering

The post-war development of factories engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of plant, equipment, and machinery and in jobbing and general engineering is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 649. Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	930	26,264	58,899	18,845	16,050	18,286	42,025	23,739
1954	1,696	29,653	115,408	49,419	46,158	65,045	138,594	73,548
1955	1,734	30,819	113,694	53,600	52,151	77,055	160,565	83,510
1956	1,824	33,081	124,107	62,416	60,701	91,763	190,733	98,971
1957	1,878	34,065	125,611	70,618	66,073	98,442	208,431	109,989
1958	1,892	34,078	130,853	78,883	66,940	117,041	229,965	112,924
1959	1,940	35,131	134,632	87,967	71,364	128,635	248,608	119,974
1960	2,022	36,868	144,327	97,028	81,581	146,902	286,541	139,638
1961	2,076	38,528	151,887	114,024	88,907	154,663	305,502	150,839
1962	2,098	37,969	156,059	122,459	89,029	150,986	298,858	147,872
1963	2,122	39,258	163,631	133,033	93,031	171,484	329,596	158,112
1964	2,176	41,822	170,854	144,120	104,425	193,750	373,413	179,664

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Factories in this group of industries manufacture a wide variety of products, including industrial plant and machinery, earthmoving and construction equipment, materials handling plant and equipment, engines and turbines, power boilers, machine tools, vending machines, non-electric domestic machines and appliances, lawn mowers, water meters, metal furniture, nuts and bolts, springs, and screws, and undertake jobbing engineering, toolmaking, diemaking, and general welding. Some of the factories are engaged in the preparation of structural steel for building purposes.

Apart from a temporary fall in 1952-53 and 1953-54, employment in these factories has expanded steadily, and in 1963-64 was 59 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the factories almost trebled during this period.

Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals

The main activities in this industry are the reduction of lead and zinc concentrates at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, the electrolytic refining of copper (at Port Kembla), and the recovery of metal from scrap. The bulk of the silver, lead, and zinc concentrates mined in New South Wales are not refined in this State, but (as described in the chapter "Mining") are despatched to other States or overseas for treatment.

The following table illustrates the operations of the industry in New South Wales since 1938-39. The figures shown for years before 1952-53 are not strictly comparable with those for later years, because of the transfer to the mining industry of plants treating or crushing ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

Table 650. Extraction and Refining of Non-Ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	10	1,071	33,682	2,371	616	19,990	22,523	2,533
1946	17	1,372	38,430	2,870	1,014	16,322	20,226	3,904
1954†	27	1,363	11,045	2,708	2,507	21,072	25,283	4,211
1955	28	1,505	10,002	3,308	2,841	27,808	32,302	4,495
1956	25	1,332	11,617	4,136	2,892	27,191	35,252	8,061
1957	25	1,354	13,667	4,626	3,198	27,324	35,490	8,166
1958	28	1,291	13,230	5,658	2,960	27,002	33,701	6,700
1959	32	1,355	16,776	6,918	3,332	28,104	34,916	6,812
1960	33	1,370	16,778	7,577	3,576	31,508	38,046	6,538
1961	29	1,251	19,895	7,414	3,324	30,108	36,240	6,132
1962	29	1,627	29,897	19,822	4,350	34,208	42,421	8,213
1963	29	1,704	30,268	19,641	4,682	39,341	50,578	11,237
1964	30	1,784	31,393	19,617	4,973	47,283	60,046	12,763

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

Details of the mine production of metals in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Mining".

Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals

This industry produces copper, aluminium, and brass sheet and strip, rods, bars, and sections, pipes and tubes, and wire, as well as zinc sheet, strip, and wire. The production of aluminium foil was begun in 1960.

The development of the industry during post-war years is illustrated in the following table. Fabricators in the industry have been engaged in recent years in a major expansion of their aluminium and copper rolling and extruding capacity.

Table 651. Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	3	2,425	H.P. 17,512	\$ thous. 3,177	\$ thous. 1,620	\$ thous. 5,627	\$ thous. 8,547	\$ thous. 2,921
1954	6	2,741	27,123	6,615	5,006	25,203	33,234	8,031
1955	7	3,278	31,655	7,639	6,466	47,079	58,272	11,193
1956	8	3,724	41,236	11,319	7,692	54,850	67,864	13,014
1957	8	3,874	42,505	12,131	8,419	45,162	58,663	13,501
1958	9	4,105	46,151	15,423	9,159	49,972	66,741	16,768
1959	9	4,286	50,579	17,569	9,944	54,257	72,726	18,469
1960	11	4,714	53,276	23,520	12,085	65,101	88,057	22,955
1961	12	5,029	66,414	42,568	12,565	58,934	79,557	20,623
1962	13	5,106	69,977	44,981	13,439	64,710	87,540	22,830
1963	13	5,353	79,494	51,284	14,309	71,013	98,609	27,596
1964	12	5,639	104,352	57,409	16,452	86,630	120,079	33,449

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Founding and Casting, etc. of Non-ferrous Metals

The founding and casting of non-ferrous metals includes the manufacture of aluminium kitchenware and the moulding and finishing of brassware (such as taps and other steam, gas, and water fittings and valves), as well as window and door fittings, furniture fittings, etc. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 652. Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	116	2,077	H.P. 6,518	\$ thous. 1,534	\$ thous. 1,237	\$ thous. 2,556	\$ thous. 4,570	\$ thous. 2,015
1954	180	3,717	19,828	6,279	5,776	14,040	23,169	9,130
1955	180	4,239	19,418	7,410	7,122	16,889	28,127	11,238
1956	185	4,079	15,864	7,321	6,931	15,084	26,747	11,663
1957	196	4,253	17,000	8,898	7,597	15,918	29,564	13,646
1958	202	4,634	14,920	9,901	8,630	17,473	32,838	15,365
1959	204	4,862	16,204	11,922	9,346	18,389	35,828	17,439
1960	208	5,075	17,442	13,843	10,830	22,925	41,849	18,924
1961	212	4,973	19,104	15,612	10,751	22,078	40,677	18,599
1962	215	4,785	19,480	17,173	10,289	22,679	41,600	18,920
1963	209	5,037	20,542	17,233	11,167	24,667	45,224	20,557
1964	207	5,287	20,319	17,933	12,236	27,630	53,203	25,574

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Electrical and Wireless Equipment

The next table illustrates the growth of factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus and wireless and amplifying apparatus:—

Table 653. Electrical and Wireless Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	194	10,102	9,970	4,328	3,688	6,313	12,528	6,214
1946	324	21,316	21,604	5,524	11,758	14,560	31,303	16,743
1954	588	30,565	69,992	33,256	46,948	96,644	175,200	78,556
1955	614	33,804	76,155	42,635	54,393	114,472	203,511	89,039
1956	632	35,258	75,186	52,039	59,364	120,821	212,400	91,579
1957	652	36,460	80,256	60,743	63,500	128,871	231,778	102,907
1958†	663	39,767	83,316	72,169	71,975	162,596	284,837	122,242
1959	702	41,222	82,223	81,678	77,332	175,610	307,319	131,708
1960	769	45,191	88,078	90,663	91,114	213,529	374,038	160,509
1961	789	44,041	91,589	101,484	93,333	197,841	348,314	150,473
1962	794	41,522	92,368	108,816	89,169	189,978	334,597	144,619
1963	804	43,774	95,243	117,228	97,522	195,627	351,962	156,335
1964	817	45,968	102,481	123,950	105,458	216,482	392,833	176,351

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1957-58 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of details for certain factory establishments formerly classified to other industries.

The steady expansion of these factories during the early post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53, when activity was affected by a minor economic recession, but recovery was rapid. The commencement of regular television transmission in 1956-57 stimulated the expansion of the factories. Activity declined slightly after 1959-60, but expansion was resumed in 1962-63. The motive power installed in the factories increased nearly five-fold between 1945-46 and 1963-64.

Details of articles produced in electrical and wireless factories are given in Table 627.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles

Before the war, the motor vehicle industry in Australia was confined to repair work, body building, chassis and body assembly substantially from imported components, and the manufacture of parts and accessories. The proportion of Australian-made components used in the assembly of vehicles had been increasing for many years, but it was not until 1948 that the mass-production of the first vehicle made substantially from Australian components was commenced. Since then, there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. Most of the vehicles now reaching the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components, although the number of fully-assembled vehicles imported from overseas (chiefly from Japan) has increased significantly

since 1961-62. The development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by Commonwealth policies designed to discourage the import of built-up vehicles and to maximize the Australian content in vehicles assembled in Australia.

Within New South Wales, the motor vehicle industry concentrates mainly on repair work, the assembly of panels and components, and the manufacture of parts and accessories.

The rapid expansion of the industry in New South Wales since 1945-46 is illustrated in the following table. The figures exclude establishments manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories.

Table 654. Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	1,348	11,069	12,233	9,182	5,392	7,270	15,604	8,334
1954	3,414	28,152	52,181	52,490	37,158	47,790	108,998	61,208
1955	3,723	31,731	57,970	61,302	44,760	57,204	130,690	73,486
1956	4,039	35,021	66,690	73,720	53,272	71,136	157,522	86,386
1957	4,221	35,602	70,034	83,638	55,604	79,542	169,282	89,740
1958	4,530	37,550	72,377	103,930	61,490	110,918	211,394	100,476
1959	4,764	38,074	71,928	109,954	64,062	118,908	224,558	105,650
1960	5,069	40,493	80,955	119,620	73,652	149,642	268,708	119,066
1961	5,315	41,245	84,902	132,122	77,950	152,676	281,852	129,176
1962	5,387	39,996	84,338	137,616	77,740	147,486	279,746	132,260
1963	5,534	43,456	86,392	144,388	86,890	183,304	333,824	150,520
1964	5,619	44,906	88,980	154,664	93,068	194,325	353,976	159,650

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows the post-war growth of the four groups into which the industry in New South Wales is divided for statistical purposes. It should be noted that establishments have been classified to one of these groups according to their predominant activity, and as a result there is overlapping of activities between the groups.

Table 655. Major Divisions of Motor Vehicle Industry, N.S.W.

Division	1945-46			1963-64			
	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production	Estab-lishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production
Construction and Assembly Bodies and Body Repairs	1,154	H.P. 1,289	\$ thous. 860	9	6,071	H.P. 18,711	\$ thous. 22,775
Accessories, Parts, and Components	821	1,851	748	108	6,315	27,298	27,959
Repairs	8,101	7,544	5,902	4,618	25,594	29,688	77,924
Total	11,069	12,233	8,334	5,619	44,906	88,980	159,650

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the motor bodies built and the parts and accessories (including tyres and tubes) manufactured in New South Wales are given in Table 627.

Because of the volume of interstate transfers of motor vehicle components at various stages of manufacture, the development of the industry is better illustrated by statistics for Australia than for New South Wales.

Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock

Railway rolling stock establishments in New South Wales comprise 32 government and 9 private establishments, the former having 87 per cent. of the employees. The principal government establishments are railway repair and maintenance shops, situated at Eveleigh, Chullora, and Enfield, and at Goulburn, Newcastle, and other country centres. With the progressive conversion of State tramway services to omnibus operation completed in February, 1961, there are now no tramway rolling stock establishments in operation.

Particulars of the operations of these establishments in the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 656. Railway and Tramway* Rolling Stock, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed †	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1954	54	19,190	56,293	29,777	28,725	17,758	53,513	35,755
1955	52	18,625	58,470	32,003	31,013	23,419	60,765	37,346
1956	52	18,284	58,461	33,956	33,863	25,649	66,729	41,080
1957	51	18,501	59,696	35,100	34,361	23,842	65,999	42,157
1958	53	17,531	61,453	35,495	32,327	22,052	63,905	41,853
1959	51	16,711	60,737	38,193	30,997	18,375	57,299	38,924
1960	49	16,338	59,698	40,858	32,647	21,347	60,590	39,243
1961	46	15,497	59,181	42,013	33,333	21,933	62,284	40,352
1962	45	15,197	57,366	41,744	33,247	20,409	61,835	41,425
1963	43	14,224	56,657	42,946	30,751	17,556	56,020	38,464
1964	41	14,226	56,676	43,946	33,410	21,685	62,162	40,478

* The progressive conversion of N.S.W. State tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Ship and Boat Building

The facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships in New South Wales include three large graving docks (one of which—the Captain Cook Graving Dock—is capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat) and three floating docks. All of these, except for a floating dock attached to the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, are situated at Sydney.

In recent years, some naval and light commercial vessels and many small pleasure craft have been constructed. The vessels completed in 1963-64 included 37 wooden vessels (with a gross weight of 448 tons), 8 steel vessels (with a gross weight of 628 tons), and 969 fibre-glass and 4,018 other small boats of less than 5 tons gross.

The following table contains particulars of establishments engaged in ship and boat building and repairing in 1938-39 and later years. In 1963-64, five of the establishments were government undertakings with a total of 5,185 employees.

Table 657. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	51	4,820	8,622	6,196	2,585	1,378	4,517	3,139
1946	87	13,160	43,889	8,719	9,784	5,540	17,946	12,406
1954	133	11,316	67,666	11,979	18,159	7,868	29,343	21,474
1955	133	10,868	66,661	12,534	19,218	8,477	31,519	23,043
1956	132	11,195	63,941	13,191	21,024	8,327	33,536	25,208
1957	133	10,570	62,959	12,874	20,292	7,885	32,474	24,590
1958	134	10,278	64,162	13,082	19,783	7,687	32,130	24,443
1959	140	9,354	64,297	10,089	18,661	8,197	30,392	22,195
1960	150	8,374	56,102	10,935	17,531	7,743	29,445	21,702
1961	155	8,511	56,890	11,563	19,532	7,927	31,767	23,840
1962	153	8,638	56,530	12,335	19,901	8,273	33,188	24,915
1963	167	8,846	58,064	13,329	20,807	10,063	35,858	25,794
1964	168	9,022	61,214	13,754	22,643	11,003	38,752	27,749

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Aircraft Factories

The aircraft industry in New South Wales engages in the repair and maintenance and (on a smaller scale) the manufacture and assembly of aircraft and aircraft engines.

The industry in New South Wales was of negligible importance before the war. Very considerable expansion took place during the war years, but the transition to a peace-time basis caused a rapid reduction in activity. The development of the industry since the late 'forties has been associated with the growth of civil aviation in the State.

Table 658. Aircraft Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	8	130	47	58	54	88	166	77
1946	25	6,400	9,904	5,736	4,059	5,891	11,096	5,205
1954	29	4,968	12,874	3,769	7,436	4,034	13,461	9,427
1955	29	5,365	13,991	4,988	9,347	4,629	16,084	11,455
1956	33	5,560	16,063	6,098	10,676	6,866	20,699	13,833
1957	33	5,697	18,402	6,876	11,689	7,849	22,816	14,967
1958	32	5,267	18,952	7,165	11,086	8,499	23,106	14,606
1959	33	4,691	19,930	9,142	10,261	8,549	21,922	13,373
1960	32	4,737	19,136	10,213	11,862	9,709	25,197	15,489
1961	31	4,576	16,618	9,620	12,044	11,287	26,961	15,674
1962	34	4,330	14,610	12,657	11,240	10,401	25,233	14,832
1963	39	4,121	14,134	13,177	11,119	9,734	24,421	14,687
1964	40	4,207	14,188	12,139	12,344	7,906	23,988	16,082

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VI are given in Tables 659 to 664. These accounted for 81 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 78 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1963-64.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving

The products of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in New South Wales include cotton yarns and waste, sewing threads, narrow fabrics, towels, drills, canvas and duck, tweed, towelling, sheeting, furnishing and upholstery fabrics, tyre cord, and tyre cord fabric. The range of the industry's products was greatly extended during the war years. Developments in recent years have included the installation of machinery to spin fine counts of cotton yarns and the production for the first time of cotton sheetings.

The development of the industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 659. Cotton Spinning and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	13	1,716	3,395	1,098	434	1,282	2,094	812
1946	40	3,381	8,805	2,541	1,554	4,783	7,610	2,827
1954	45	4,237	19,993	8,512	5,829	18,185	28,484	10,299
1955	46	4,327	20,739	9,413	6,114	19,163	28,959	9,796
1956	46	4,303	20,211	9,638	6,397	18,532	29,474	10,942
1957	44	4,289	20,194	9,724	6,835	19,491	32,250	12,759
1958	48	4,444	22,085	11,191	7,222	20,174	33,254	13,080
1959	48	4,295	22,130	18,380	6,958	18,313	31,481	13,168
1960	49	4,389	22,749	17,994	7,827	20,793	36,400	15,607
1961	45	4,164	23,659	20,361	7,487	19,181	33,600	14,419
1962	42	4,034	27,404	22,247	7,289	19,274	33,673	14,398
1963	44	4,201	27,546	28,158	7,667	21,925	36,996	16,070
1964	44	4,461	26,275	27,400	8,397	23,065	41,756	18,691

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The production of pure cotton piecegoods amounted to 25,845,000 square yards in 1963-64, compared with only 1,909,000 square yards in 1938-39. The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported into New South Wales from overseas greatly exceeds the local production, and in 1963-64 amounted to 140,000,000 square yards. Most of the State's requirements in the finer and lighter piecegoods (such as dress materials and shirtings) are still imported.

Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured within the State or in Victoria. Wool textile mills have been established in Sydney, St. Mary's, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow, and Orange. Some of the mills are fully integrated, carrying out all processes from scouring of the greasy wool to weaving of the cloth; others are concerned with topmaking, or spinning, or weaving only. Tops are made for export as well as for local use.

The operations of the wool textile industry in New South Wales since 1938-39 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 660. Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	22	6,712	11,845	3,497	1,949	5,286	8,599	3,313
1946	37	6,801	14,778	4,472	3,311	8,279	13,769	5,490
1954	56	7,133	26,557	10,966	9,048	29,021	43,970	14,949
1955	48	6,696	25,372	10,820	8,679	25,296	39,018	13,722
1956	49	6,585	24,272	11,444	8,723	23,830	37,743	13,913
1957	44	6,595	23,169	11,015	9,047	27,941	42,247	14,306
1958	43	6,133	22,417	11,481	8,910	21,390	35,985	14,595
1959	40	5,907	23,135	12,634	9,004	18,751	34,324	15,573
1960	39	6,351	22,171	13,275	10,387	24,490	42,669	18,179
1961	39	5,898	20,651	13,592	9,703	19,832	36,527	16,695
1962	39	5,305	21,571	14,609	9,377	22,162	38,454	16,293
1963	40	5,784	21,639	14,182	9,933	23,251	40,888	17,637
1964	36	5,302	19,328	14,096	9,762	26,600	43,329	16,729

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the wool textile industry rose slowly during the early post-war years to 8,378 in 1948-49, and since then has declined. In 1963-64, the number employed was 37 per cent. less than in 1948-49 and 21 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Nearly three-fifths of the employees are females.

The next table shows the quantity of scoured wool processed in wool textile mills in New South Wales, and the quantities of tops, noils, and yarn produced in the mills in 1938-39 and later years. The production figures include both the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn and the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

Table 661. Scoured Wool Processed and Wool Tops, Noils, and Yarn Produced in Wool Textile Factories, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Scoured Wool Used		Wool Tops		Noils, Fettlings, and Usable Wastes Produced	Wool Yarn Produced *	
	Worsted System	Woollen System	Produced	Used for Making Yarn		Worsted	Woollen
	Thousand lb.						
1939	11,865	2,286	10,122	8,623	910	8,116	2,376
1946	10,361	2,918	9,239	8,538	967	7,628	2,988
1954	10,062	2,956	8,798	7,469	1,221	7,025	3,693
1955	9,048	2,638	8,104	7,520	1,094	7,292	3,477
1956	10,066	3,018	8,731	7,172	1,134	6,662	3,610
1957	11,151	3,070	9,792	7,105	1,240	6,769	3,885
1958	8,543	3,712	7,318	5,959	956	5,719	4,319
1959	10,219	3,596	9,047	5,699	1,150	5,313	4,334
1960	13,002	4,635	11,128	6,736	1,212	6,171	5,859
1961	10,173	4,484	9,251	6,191	1,082	6,077	5,581
1962	11,714	3,861	10,191	5,783	1,267	6,238	4,907
1963	11,885	4,970	10,887	6,413	1,275	6,430	5,716†
1964	13,298	4,557	11,830	6,165	1,820	6,117	6,221

* Includes mixtures predominantly of wool.

† Revised.

There has been a marked increase in recent years in the manufacture of yarns containing a mixture of wool and man-made fibres such as rayon or nylon. In 1963-64, mixtures represented 28 per cent. of the total production of wool yarns.

Particulars of the production of wool textiles are given in Table 627.

Hosiery and Knitting Mills

The operations of hosiery and knitting mills in New South Wales since 1938-39 are illustrated in the following table. There has been a very marked decline since 1959-60 in the production of men's hosiery.

Table 662. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	78	5,298	2,857	2,649	1,394	3,039	5,240	2,200
1946	104	5,049	3,990	2,536	2,173	4,890	8,559	3,669
1954	194	7,567	9,513	8,545	9,255	20,566	36,757	16,191
1955	203	7,758	9,353	9,195	9,723	20,184	38,177	17,993
1956	207	7,337	8,710	9,952	9,469	21,219	38,626	17,407
1957	207	7,280	8,906†	10,499	9,974	21,835	40,399	18,564
1958	201	6,931	9,492	11,355	9,778	22,995	42,272	19,277
1959	200	6,607	9,508	11,778	9,746	22,703	41,288	18,585
1960	195	6,492	7,085	10,668	10,032	23,965	43,381	19,416
1961	188	6,562	7,185	11,596	10,422	24,349	44,560	20,211
1962	174	6,053	6,700	12,277	9,500	22,578	41,278	18,700
1963	156	5,983	6,160	12,156	9,785	24,051	43,866	19,814
1964	143	6,112	6,801	12,308	10,175	23,830	45,941	22,111

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Revised.

Particulars of the principal yarns used in the hosiery and knitting mills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 663. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.: Principal Yarns Used

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cotton	Mercerised Cotton	Rayon	Synthetic Fibres		Mixed Yarns	
					Poly- amides*	Other	Predomin- antly of Wool	Other
Thousand lb.								
1939	1,537	2,334	245	3,031	...	...	†
1946	1,933	3,197	238	2,908	†	...	†	
1954	1,887	4,435	139	4,374	361	...	418	
1955	1,948	4,086	107	2,979	686	†	572	
1956	1,925	4,386	63	2,248	1,021	16	422	
1957	2,228	4,380	76	2,112	1,078	28	312	154
1958	1,981	5,050	50	1,775	1,183	117	499	65
1959	1,766	5,238	43	2,012	1,271	236	306	90
1960	1,822	5,717	42	2,229	1,202	363	525	81
1961	1,934	5,087	47	1,469	1,255	452	463	106
1962	1,870	5,042	64	1,160	698	775	387	260
1963	1,999	4,758	104	1,214	977	1,141	672	242
1964	2,308	5,100	125	†	†	961	585	201

* Nylon, perlon, etc.

† Not available.

There has been a marked increase during recent years in the quantities of synthetic fibre yarns used in the mills. On the other hand, the usage of wool yarn and cotton yarn has remained fairly constant, and the usage of rayon yarn, which reached a peak in 1950-51, has declined sharply.

Details of hosiery and knitted apparel produced are given in Table 627.

Rayon and Nylon, etc.

Increasing quantities of piecegoods made from rayon or nylon (and, in the most recent years, from mixtures of rayon or nylon with natural fibres) are being produced in New South Wales factories. In relation to demand, however, output remains small, and most of the rayon and nylon cloth consumed in this State is imported from overseas and Victoria. Important quantities of rayon tyre cord fabric have been produced in New South Wales in recent years.

The following table contains particulars of factories engaged in the production of rayon and nylon spun yarns, piecegoods, and ribbons in 1947-48 and later years. For statistical purposes, the factories producing filament yarns of man-made fibre are classified to the industry "Industrial and Heavy Chemicals".

Table 664. Rayon, Nylon, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1948	8	1,118	2,127	2,098	746	1,344	3,390	2,046
1954	9	1,297	3,661	2,263	1,810	3,985	6,900	2,915
1955	9	1,018	3,565	2,656	1,468	2,779	4,544	1,765
1956	8	1,008	3,602	2,294	1,497	3,251	4,918	1,666
1957	8	1,051	3,785	3,184	1,694	3,382	6,449	3,067
1958	9	1,007	3,844	3,323	1,629	2,774	5,288	2,514
1959	11	898	3,171	3,823	1,538	3,071	5,225	2,154
1960	10	872	3,447	4,014	1,673	3,650	6,168	2,518
1961	15	1,226	4,301	4,980	2,402	5,351	9,128	3,778
1962	15	1,185	4,923	4,868	2,328	5,509	9,314	3,805
1963	14	1,331	4,910	5,242	2,751	6,388	11,088	4,701
1964	14	1,388	4,933	4,935	2,854	6,204	11,540	5,335

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Particulars of selected individual industries in Class VII are given in Tables 665 to 669. These industries accounted for 48 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 55 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1963-64.

Woolscouring and Fellmongering

Only a small proportion of the wool clip in New South Wales is scoured locally. Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used.

The operations of the woolscouring and fellmongering works in New South Wales are summarised in the next table. The figures do not include woolscouring plants in wool textile mills.

Table 665. Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used†	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	29	871	3,590	627	417	2,150	2,690	540
1946	31	1,310	4,606	794	878	2,812	4,036	1,224
1954	24	1,081	6,180	2,677	1,952	14,678	17,927	3,249
1955	21	942	5,980	2,198	1,780	11,871	14,855	2,985
1956	21	982	5,975	2,332	1,866	11,239	14,637	3,398
1957	20	1,050	6,322	2,481	2,087	15,828	19,298	3,469
1958	17	882	6,008	2,435	1,805	9,758	12,518	2,760
1959	16	893	5,964	2,646	1,927	8,501	11,359	2,858
1960	16	950	5,595	2,569	2,213	10,984	14,445	3,461
1961	17	875	5,643	2,581	2,092	10,077	12,970	2,892
1962	16	869	5,567	2,680	1,995	11,933	14,817	2,884
1963	18	867	6,422	3,863	2,148	12,566	15,545	2,979
1964	17	707	6,468	3,718	1,919	13,717	16,411	2,694

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes value of large quantities of wool and skins treated on commission basis.

The following table shows the quantity of scoured wool produced in the woolscouring and fellmongering works and in wool textile mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The table also shows the quantity of virgin greasy wool and other materials treated.

Table 666. Production of Scoured Wool in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works					Wool Textile Mills		Total Scoured Wool Produced
	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Sheep-skins Treated	Skin Pieces Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	Pelts Produced	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	
	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	38,196	3,443	1,564	30,025	1,753	11,373	5,917	35,942
1946	36,913	4,322	2,181	33,241	2,309	19,631	10,517	43,758
1954	34,968	3,295	877	29,865	2,326	10,497	6,746	36,611
1955	37,909	2,887	914	30,355	2,066	9,695	6,158	36,513
1956	41,911	2,674	976	32,132	1,708	8,468	5,655	37,787
1957	53,825	2,509	1,456	38,151	1,616	7,347	4,642	42,793
1958	39,522	2,262	1,412	29,805	1,451	7,451	4,728	34,533
1959	47,980†	2,911	1,247	32,408	1,670	7,378	4,724	37,132
1960	57,372†	3,243	636	36,534	2,091	7,208	4,548	41,082
1961	46,928†	3,354	816	33,255	2,007	6,133	3,876	37,131
1962	48,232†	3,146	*	32,403	1,911	6,121	3,975	36,378
1963	49,791	3,188	999	37,425	1,867	7,108	4,541	41,966
1964	44,135	2,883	910	34,648	2,137	7,083	4,481	39,129

* Not available for publication.

† Revised.

During the post-war years, there has been considerable fluctuation in the quantity of scoured wool produced in the State, and the quantity produced in wool textile mills has declined markedly.

The quantity of scoured wool processed in New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best merinos and comebacks for worsteds to broader comebacks and crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

Table 667. Scoured Wool Used in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total	Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total
Thousand lb.				Thousand lb.			
1939	14,151	1,796	15,947	1958	12,255	1,401	13,656
1946	13,279	4,000	17,279	1959	13,815	1,017	14,832
				1960	17,637	1,636	19,273
1954	13,018	2,514	15,532	1961	14,657	1,473	16,130
1955	11,686	2,275	13,961	1962	15,575	1,795	17,370
1956	13,084	2,107	15,191	1963	18,523	1,685	20,208
1957	14,221	1,587	15,808	1964	19,647	1,765	21,412

* Quantities used on worsted and woollen systems are shown in Table 661.

† Almost entirely for felt manufacture.

Tanneries

The tanning industry is able to meet almost all local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughterings, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of the seasons.

The following table shows particulars of New South Wales tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 668. Tanneries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	60	1,632	H.P. 5,180	\$ thous. 1,013	\$ thous. 714	\$ thous. 2,670	\$ thous. 3,820	\$ thous. 1,150
1946	76	1,945	7,462	1,438	1,262	4,528	6,587	2,060
1954	69	1,989	14,511	3,149	3,464	8,890	13,756	4,866
1955	69	1,950	14,499	3,654	3,514	9,000	13,943	4,942
1956	68	1,811	14,415	3,577	3,447	9,465	13,846	4,381
1957	65	1,782	14,431	3,716	3,444	9,922	14,183	4,261
1958	60	1,745	14,802	3,786	3,440	10,534	15,125	4,591
1959	60	1,779	14,103	4,013	3,643	11,232	16,727	5,496
1960	58	1,753	14,579	4,748	3,878	14,410	20,266	5,855
1961	56	1,761	14,174	5,059	4,029	13,274	19,130	5,856
1962	53	1,764	14,644	4,985	4,094	13,027	19,524	6,497
1963	49	1,740	13,080	5,218	4,075	10,305	17,018	6,713
1964	50	1,769	13,418	5,792	4,192	10,039	16,588	6,549

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in tanneries declined from a peak of 2,005 in 1946-47 to 1,829 in 1951-52; it then rose to 1,989 in 1953-54, but has fallen in later years. The number employed in 1963-64 was little more than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in tanneries has more than doubled

since 1938-39; it represented an average of 7.6 horse-power per employee in 1963-64 compared with 3.2 in 1938-39.

The next table shows details of the principal materials used and articles produced in tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 669. Tanneries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Leather Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated, etc.						Articles Produced		
	Hides and Skins			Bark Used	Vegetable Tanning Extract Used	Synthetic and Chemical Tanning Agents	Leather		Basils
	Cattle	Sheep	Goat				Sold by Area*	Sold by Weight†	
	Thousand			Tons	Tons	\$ thous.	Thousand sq. ft.	Thousand lb.	Thousand
1939	1,254	3,010	989	8,092	1,731	‡	26,059	11,120	1,386
1946	1,475	3,168	731	3,808	5,504	‡	35,732	13,277	897
1954	1,834	2,082	425	3,990	3,111	322	38,298	11,757	574
1955	1,728	2,198	522	3,289	2,767	338	36,188	10,838	555
1956	1,523	2,151	377	3,239	2,522	322	33,893	10,173	‡
1957	1,578	2,001	381	2,145	2,231	362	35,222	8,893	263
1958	1,742	1,808	348	1,967	2,327	406	35,999	7,902	202
1959	1,537	1,737	521	1,602	1,876	466	39,210	7,027	178
1960	1,585	1,934	467	1,253	1,794	556	39,538	5,535	187
1961	1,546	1,892	378	1,290	1,895	568	37,134	5,542	225
1962	1,478	1,614	317	1,084	1,752	540	38,056	5,421	186
1963	1,446	2,226	‡	1,006	1,728	584	36,347	5,633	‡
1964	1,356	2,351	‡	974	1,754	637	34,332	5,225	‡

* Dressed and upper from hides and skins (excluding splits) and upholstery leather.

† Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides.

‡ Not available.

Although the number of cattle skins treated in tanneries has fluctuated during the post-war years, it has been consistently higher than in 1938-39. On the other hand, the number of sheep skins treated has declined, and in 1963-64 was 22 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

In 1963-64, the production of leather sold by area (principally dressed and upper and upholstery leather) was 32 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the production of leather sold by weight (principally sole leather) was 52 per cent. less. During the post-war years, increasing use has been made of synthetic and chemical tanning agents (used in the production of dressed and upper, etc.), whilst the quantities of bark and vegetable tanning extract used (for sole leather) have declined markedly.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VIII are given in Tables 670 to 674. These industries accounted for 98 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 98 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1963-64.

Clothing Factories (excluding Boots and Shoes)

The next table contains particulars of the clothing factories in New South Wales, excluding establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of boots and shoes (treated in Tables 672 and 673) and hosiery and knitting establishments (which belong to Class VI and are treated in Table 662).

Table 670. Clothing Factories (excluding Knitted Goods and Boots and Shoes), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	819	23,281	3,875	6,456	5,363	8,873	17,292	8,420
1946	1,164	26,747	7,040	10,069	9,821	17,380	34,218	16,839
1954	1,671	30,390	16,127	21,014	31,315	63,076	112,855	49,779
1955	1,715	30,881	15,824	22,583	32,903	65,735	119,133	53,398
1956	1,761	30,658	15,547	23,939	34,548	71,615	127,736	56,120
1957	1,710	29,688	14,736	24,327	34,776	70,363	127,070	56,707
1958	1,643	29,791	14,439	26,172	36,567	73,788	132,533	58,745
1959	1,623	30,028	14,362	27,519	37,373	74,863	136,586	61,723
1960	1,628	31,205	14,582	30,624	41,474	82,338	151,574	69,236
1961	1,651	31,553	15,451	34,329	43,497	88,834	160,749	71,915
1962	1,631	30,616	16,851	35,565	43,132	89,022	161,338	72,315
1963	1,626	31,460	15,619	39,634	45,249	93,402	171,264	77,862
1964	1,606	31,754	16,323	42,566	46,751	97,460	179,715	82,254

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although it was subject to fluctuation, employment in clothing factories expanded considerably during the early post-war years, reaching a peak of 35,154 in 1950-51. Adverse economic conditions caused a sharp fall in 1952-53, and employment has recovered only partially since then. The number employed in 1963-64 was 36 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but 10 per cent. less than in 1950-51. Females comprised 85 per cent. of the persons employed in 1963-64.

The motive power of engines installed in the factories rose steadily to 17,460 in 1951-52, but tended to decline in subsequent years. In 1963-64, it was still, however, more than four times as great as in 1938-39.

Since the war, the clothing industry has undergone some degree of decentralisation. The proportion of employees in the metropolitan area declined from 95 per cent. in 1938-39 to 84 per cent. in 1963-64.

Particulars of the individual industries summarised in the previous table are shown in the following table for the year 1963-64:—

Table 671. Individual Clothing Industries* in N.S.W., 1963-64

Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed†	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing	1,011	19,379	8,873	29,005	58,009	108,733	50,724
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing	17	764	350	1,177	3,099	4,796	1,697
Dressmaking	223	641	273	707	1,235	2,704	1,469
Millinery	110	1,477	413	2,112	2,786	6,420	3,634
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing	138	5,383	2,698	7,556	17,155	28,772	11,616
Foundation Garments	28	1,629	1,227	2,370	7,646	14,574	6,928
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves	41	1,119	524	1,607	4,189	7,334	3,145
Hats and Caps	16	620	1,614	1,184	1,358	2,897	1,539
Gloves	22	742	351	1,033	1,983	3,485	1,502
Total	1,606	31,754	16,323	46,751	97,460	179,715	82,254

* Excludes hosiery and other knitted goods (Table 662) and boots and shoes (Table 672).

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important of these industries is the tailoring and ready-made clothing group, which accounted for 61 per cent. of the total employment and 62 per cent. of the total value of production in all clothing industries in 1963-64. Shirt and underclothing factories accounted for 17 per cent., dressmaking and millinery establishments for 7 per cent., and foundation garments for 5 per cent. of the total employment.

Boot and Shoe Factories

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes are summarised in the following table. The figures in this table exclude factories manufacturing rubber shoes, goloshes, etc. (which make a significant contribution to the production of footwear, and which are classified as rubber works), factories making plastic rainboots (which are classified to the plastics industry), boot and shoe repairing establishments, and establishments producing boot accessories.

Table 672. Boot and Shoe Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	101	5,741	2,323	1,338	1,697	2,772	5,221	2,449
1946	134	6,053	3,349	1,895	2,865	4,742	8,875	4,134
1954	191	7,544	7,543	4,092	9,471	12,819	25,974	13,155
1955	191	7,213	7,347	4,203	9,333	12,829	25,864	13,035
1956	186	7,143	7,042	4,351	9,713	13,488	27,976	14,487
1957	176	6,996	6,958	4,688	10,051	14,091	28,402	14,311
1958	175	6,777	7,087	4,799	9,978	14,439	28,902	14,463
1959	172	6,369	6,993	4,733	9,502	14,650	28,646	13,995
1960	159	6,371	6,458	5,294	10,041	16,570	31,223	14,653
1961	161	6,465	6,347	5,507	10,480	17,063	32,939	15,876
1962	150	5,908	6,154	5,857	9,799	16,842	32,432	15,591
1963	144	6,012	5,986	8,815†	10,134	17,232	32,988	15,756
1964	147	6,198	6,390	10,335	10,678	18,025	35,177	17,152

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 was attributable to the inclusion of certain types of rented machinery which were formerly excluded.

Many new boot and shoe factories were opened in the early post-war years, and there was a substantial increase in employment. The number employed reached a peak in 1950-51, but has since declined. In 1963-64, it was 24 per cent. less than in 1950-51, and 8 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. More than half of the persons employed in 1963-64 were females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded rapidly until 1951-52, but declined in most subsequent years.

The materials used in the boot and shoe factories in 1963-64 included 1,662,000 lb. of sole leather, 16,811,000 square feet of upper leather, 4,345,000 pairs of ready-made soles, 5,201,000 pairs of ready-made heels, and \$894,000 of rubber and synthetic rubber composition sheets. The use of ready-made soles and heels and of synthetic rubber composition sheets has increased substantially since the war. Particulars of the footwear produced by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 627.

Boot and Shoe Repairing

The following statement contains particulars of boot and shoe repairing establishments in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 673. Boot and Shoe Repairing Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	621	1,091	722	1,680	158	276	830	554
1946	793	1,526	1,004	2,136	327	532	1,537	1,004
1954	914	1,553	1,318	3,012	862	1,211	3,633	2,422
1955	916	1,540	1,295	3,235	889	1,313	3,935	2,622
1956	930	1,614	1,352	3,503	1,018	1,523	4,468	2,945
1957	923	1,634	1,389	3,854	1,103	1,572	4,613	3,041
1958	931	1,617	1,389	4,195	1,073	1,548	4,905	3,358
1959	936	1,627	1,526	4,464	1,106	1,659	4,973	3,314
1960	947	1,592	1,476	4,895	1,136	1,693	5,103	3,410
1961	932	1,538	1,444	5,332	1,159	1,735	5,272	3,536
1962	968	1,641	1,654	6,690	1,288	1,879	5,777	3,898
1963	973	1,648	1,631	8,390	1,314	1,897	5,967	4,070
1964	934	1,543	1,642	8,534	1,259	1,861	5,887	4,025

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments declined during the early post-war years, but has since recovered. In 1963-64, the number employed in the establishments was 8 per cent. greater than in 1951-52 and 41 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Approximately three-fifths of the persons employed in the establishments are working proprietors. The average number of persons employed per establishment is less than 2.

The materials used in repairing establishments in 1963-64 included 1,153,000 lb. of sole leather.

Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments

The remarkable expansion in the dyeing and cleaning industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 674. Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	52	1,185	1,444	851	405	212	907	695
1946	166	2,836	3,311	2,037	1,368	767	3,250	2,484
1954	445	4,408	6,774	5,890	4,878	1,841	10,413	8,573
1955	494	4,874	7,403	6,922	5,565	2,114	11,915	9,801
1956	515	4,864	7,660	7,437	5,867	2,260	12,632	10,372
1957	520	4,728	7,678	7,920	5,874	2,384	12,941	10,557
1958	531	4,675	7,764	8,520	5,920	2,342	12,954	10,611
1959	534	4,540	7,118	9,033	5,806	2,293	12,850	10,557
1960	567	4,577	7,607	10,114	6,194	2,583	13,736	11,153
1961	570	4,491	7,615	10,758	6,309	2,597	14,462	11,865
1962	684	4,490	7,657	11,733	6,335	2,703	15,114	12,411
1963	600	4,560	7,032	12,787	6,553	2,853	15,730	12,878
1964	589	4,506	7,274	13,989	6,701	2,914	16,233	13,318

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry rose substantially during the post-war years, particularly in the earlier years. Although the number employed in the industry in 1963-64 was slightly below the record level in 1954-55, it was almost four times as great as in 1938-39. Half the persons employed in 1963-64 were females. The motive power installed has also risen substantially, and in 1963-64 was more than five times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class IX are given in Tables 675 to 691. These industries accounted for 81 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 81 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1963-64.

Flour Mills

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, chiefly with countries in South-East Asia, but it is subject to fluctuation in accordance with variations in wheat production.

Particulars of flour mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 675. Flour Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	54	1,356	10,503	3,030	626	8,768	10,563	1,795
1946	54	1,403	12,864	3,159	974	10,734	12,552	1,819
1954	53	1,723	20,324	7,240	2,984	42,081	48,708	6,627
1955	52	1,629	20,358	7,803	2,948	42,329	48,764	6,435
1956	51	1,621	20,194	8,423	3,187	41,560	48,269	6,709
1957	46	1,663	19,721	9,242	3,361	44,699	53,898	9,199
1958	47	1,409	20,386	9,906	2,990	35,728	44,124	8,396
1959	46	1,496	20,814	10,248	3,133	36,457	44,706	8,249
1960	45	1,572	21,054	10,485	3,564	43,485	53,410	9,925
1961	43	1,541	20,551	10,052	3,661	47,176	57,215	10,039
1962	39	1,556	19,834	9,293	3,835	46,209	55,907	9,698
1963	38	1,479	20,224	10,522	3,615	43,871	53,342	9,471
1964	37	1,556	20,188	12,002	3,847	47,592	59,342	11,750

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in flour mills is subject to fluctuation, largely because of variations in the wheat harvest and oversea exports (see the chapter "Agriculture"). In 1963-64, the number employed was 17 per cent. less than 1950-51, the peak employment year, and 13 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in flour mills was expanded rapidly during the early post-war years, but has been virtually unchanged since 1953-54. In 1963-64, it was almost double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 12.9 horse-power per employee compared with 7.7 in 1938-39.

The next table shows the quantity of wheat treated in factories in New South Wales and the quantities of the principal commodities produced from the wheat in 1938-39 and recent years. The figures include the small proportion of wheat treated and commodities produced in factories other than flour mills.

Table 676. Wheat Treated, and Principal Commodities Produced from Wheat, in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wheat Treated for—				Principal Commodities Produced†			
	Flour, etc.*	Stock Food	Other Purposes	All Purposes	Flour, White (incl. Sharps)	Bran	Pollard	Wheatmeal for Stock Food
	Thousand bushels				Short tons (2,000 lb.)			
1939	26,427	‡	‡	‡	557,337	121,154	107,779	‡
1959	20,717	1,565	394	22,676	443,323	75,911	105,765	35,738
1960	25,808	1,566	397	27,771	549,716	88,026	126,122	34,819
1961	26,678	2,515	418	29,611	568,372	87,182	126,928	60,181
1962	24,537	2,296	569	27,402	533,451	79,548	119,944	52,977
1963	23,559	1,744	406	25,709	508,534¶	75,003	116,540	37,804
1964	27,980	2,208	456	30,644	602,545	90,267	137,552	41,667

* Flour, semolina, sharps, wheatmeal other than for stock food, and by-product bran and pollard, etc.

† Particulars of prepared breakfast foods produced are not available for publication.

‡ Not available.

¶ Revised.

Cereal Foods and Starch

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the production of cereal foods and starch in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 677. Cereal Foods and Starch, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	26	996	4,412	1,627	395	1,981	3,522	1,541
1946	32	1,305	6,828	1,996	752	3,492	5,407	1,915
1954	34	1,513	13,247	4,782	2,339	13,845	21,751	7,906
1955	34	1,528	14,044	5,165	2,348	13,540	20,074	6,534
1956	33	1,557	14,305	5,888	2,585	15,393	22,928	7,535
1957	33	1,601	15,276	6,240	2,861	15,985	24,687	8,702
1958	31	1,574	17,191	6,767	2,933	18,193	27,279	9,086
1959	31	1,557	17,239	6,987	2,978	17,619	28,039	10,420
1960	32	1,599	18,370	7,214	3,218	17,905	29,542	11,637
1961	33	1,630	18,583	7,406	3,366	18,290	29,882	11,592
1962	30	1,705	19,240	8,007	3,619	19,731	33,505	13,773
1963	29	1,855	20,009	9,853	3,921	21,346	35,576	14,230
1964	27	1,867	20,410	10,760	4,176	24,904	41,174	16,270

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1963-64, the number of persons employed in these factories was 86 per cent. more than in 1938-39; females represented 22 per cent. of the total employment. The motive power installed in the factories in 1963-64 was more than 4½-times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 10.9 horse-power per employee.

Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry)

The operations of factory establishments engaged in making bread, cakes, and pastry are summarised in the next table:—

Table 678. Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	789	4,462	3,847	6,183	1,654	5,369	8,956	3,587
1946	975	5,478	4,945	7,605	2,607	9,027	14,863	5,836
1954	1,470	7,343	9,147	16,651	7,754	24,744	42,574	17,830
1955	1,525	7,347	9,399	17,550	8,359	26,939	45,068	18,130
1956	1,576	7,497	10,555	19,734	9,067	29,105	49,856	20,750
1957	1,542	7,535	11,299	22,396	9,780	32,192	54,875	22,683
1958	1,685	8,005	11,804	26,670	10,470	36,523	61,065	24,542
1959	1,643	8,026	12,711	28,201	10,956	36,373	61,832	25,460
1960	1,601	8,081	12,270	30,495	11,610	37,914	65,507	27,593
1961	1,540	8,444	14,160	35,257	13,200	40,976	73,935	32,959
1962	1,519	8,390	15,453	38,476	13,870	42,678	78,284	35,606
1963	1,495	8,598	15,937	40,604	14,568	43,867	82,715	38,847
1964	1,460	8,788	17,246	41,895	15,370	45,331	84,870	39,539

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments has risen steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1963-64, the number employed was 97 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 60 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1963-64 was 27 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the establishments has also risen steadily. In 1963-64, it was nearly 4½-times as great as in 1938-39.

Biscuit Factories

Particulars of biscuit factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 679. Biscuit Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	16	2,667	4,734	1,285	751	1,737	3,328	1,591
1946	21	1,873	5,705	1,670	927	1,872	3,712	1,840
1954	20	2,416	8,586	4,458	3,250	6,654	13,095	6,441
1955	19	2,597	8,738	5,909	3,292	6,929	13,643	6,714
1956	21	2,559	8,630	6,152	3,673	7,955	15,428	7,472
1957	18	2,287	9,051	6,278	3,493	8,275	15,989	7,714
1958	18	2,261	9,140	6,464	3,514	8,874	16,733	7,859
1959	18	2,327	9,148	6,741	3,809	9,845	18,358	8,513
1960	17	2,367	8,214	7,280	4,008	10,021	18,572	8,551
1961	18	2,456	8,190	7,575	4,356	10,606	20,183	9,577
1962	17	2,565	9,063	8,020	4,792	11,522	21,467	9,944
1963	17	2,564	9,520	8,640	4,814	11,128	20,988	9,861
1964	17	2,665	11,016	8,609	5,150	11,699	21,565	9,866

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in biscuit factories rose rapidly during the early post-war years, and by 1951-52 had almost regained the 1938-39 level. Although the number employed contracted between 1951-52 and 1957-58, it recovered in later years and by 1963-64 had regained the pre-war level. Females outnumber the males employed in the industry, and in 1963-64 represented 62 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the factories rose fairly steadily during the post-war years, and in 1963-64 was more than double the motive power installed in 1938-39. There was an average of 4.1 horse-power per employee in 1963-64, compared with 1.8 in the pre-war year.

Sugar Mills and Sugar Refining

Sugar-cane cultivated on the far north coast of New South Wales is crushed in three large mills situated on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. The area of cane cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of the mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers. The number employed in the sugar mills is affected by variations in the cane harvest, and was 212 in 1938-39, 317 in 1943-44, 138 in 1952-53, and 247 in 1963-64. The output of raw sugar was 75,980 tons in 1963-64, compared with 45,156 tons in 1938-39 and 14,272 tons in 1952-53.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pymont, Sydney), which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as from those on the far north coast of New South Wales.

The sugar industry is regulated in terms of an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

The quantities of refined sugar used in food and drink manufacturing industries in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 680. Refined Sugar* Used in Food and Drink Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Confectionery	Breweries	Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.	Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning	Bakeries, etc.	Biscuits	Condiments, Coffee, etc.	Other Industries	Total, Food and Drink Industries
	Tons								
1959	24,716	20,323	18,705	8,121	7,419	6,787	5,547	9,140	100,758
1960	24,763	20,219	17,713	8,359	7,882	6,943	7,512	12,121	105,512
1961	24,423	20,704	18,518	10,957	7,981	7,306	8,044	9,887	107,820
1962	24,095	20,075	19,599	12,525	7,908	7,224	9,050	9,413	109,889
1963	25,601	21,264	20,540	13,138	8,274	7,714	9,100	10,742	116,373
1964	26,578	21,839	22,803	13,992	8,511	7,902	8,584	15,747	125,956

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

Confectionery Factories

Employment in confectionery factories rose rapidly during the early post-war years and had almost regained the 1938-39 level in 1949-50, but since then it has contracted. The number employed in 1963-64 was 15 per cent. less than in 1949-50. More than half of the persons employed are females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded steadily during the post-war years. In 1963-64, it was more than double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 6.8 horse-power per employee compared with 2.4 in the pre-war year.

Table 681. Confectionery Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	59	3,413	8,337	3,025	1,002	3,334	6,110	2,775
1946	73	2,693	9,353	2,810	1,341	4,944	8,134	3,190
1954	97	2,930	15,228	5,157	3,879	13,546	22,310	8,763
1955	94	2,850	16,088	5,654	3,840	14,960	23,692	8,731
1956	92	2,948	16,651	5,935	4,228	15,778	24,742	8,964
1957	91	3,044	15,977	6,038	4,667	16,620	27,719	11,099
1958	94	2,905	16,895	7,879	4,499	16,113	26,597	10,485
1959	85	2,858	17,274	8,944	4,540	16,930	27,876	10,947
1960	88	2,867	17,584	9,279	4,741	17,901	29,853	11,952
1961	84	2,856	17,704	9,933	5,001	17,749	31,039	13,290
1962	78	2,830	18,494	11,594	5,166	17,673	31,394	13,722
1963	80	2,806	18,889	11,559	5,172	17,475	31,974	14,499
1964	78	2,839	19,208	12,055	5,401	19,100	33,551	14,451

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Pickles, Sauces, etc.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in fruit and vegetable canning and bottling and the manufacture of jam, pickles, sauces, etc. in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 682. Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	31	1,659	2,576	1,198	609	2,383	3,822	1,440
1946	55	3,596	6,758	2,412	1,914	7,358	10,741	3,383
1954	59	2,734	10,754	6,350	3,981	13,952	20,204	6,252
1955	51	2,622	10,635	5,816	3,882	14,537	22,396	7,858
1956	55	2,790	11,109	6,570	4,196	15,839	24,100	8,262
1957	59	2,880	11,614	7,202	4,649	17,955	27,056	9,101
1958	58	2,684	11,798	7,854	4,428	17,205	26,122	8,917
1959	53	2,530	12,112	8,163	4,236	16,169	24,370	8,201
1960	53	2,450	12,652	8,143	4,567	17,486	27,667	10,181
1961	52	2,654	13,451	9,691	4,970	20,284	32,316	12,032
1962	50	2,825	14,115	10,007	5,559	24,095	38,369	14,274
1963	50	2,877	13,918	10,444	5,503	22,241	36,996	14,756
1964	46	2,870	14,155	10,742	5,806	24,514	40,006	15,492

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry increased very steeply during the war, reaching a peak of 3,871 in 1944-45. The number employed declined during the post-war years to 2,450 in 1959-60, but subsequently recovered to 2,870 in 1963-64. While considerably less than in the war-time peak, the number in 1963-64 was still 73 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

About half of the persons employed in the industry work in the country, mainly on a seasonal basis, in canneries near the place where the fruit and vegetables are grown. In 1963-64, females represented 47 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in 1963-64 was more than twice as great as in 1945-46 and more than five times as great as in 1938-39. It represented an average of 4.9 horse-power per employee, compared with 1.5 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1963-64 included 15,900 tons of sugar, 778,600 cwt. of fresh fruit, and 489,500 cwt. of vegetables.

Bacon Factories

Particulars of the factories engaged in bacon curing in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 683. Bacon Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	25	383	1,739	416	190	1,944	2,358	414
1946	32	652	2,453	624	412	4,964	6,056	1,092
1954	32	608	2,781	1,372	1,006	9,212	11,374	2,162
1955	32	662	2,854	1,570	1,086	8,918	12,188	3,270
1956	31	663	2,750	1,506	1,138	10,514	13,216	2,702
1957	29	657	2,873	1,584	1,196	10,118	12,466	2,348
1958	29	712	2,852	1,784	1,304	9,856	12,718	2,862
1959	29	697	2,732	1,816	1,314	9,436	12,320	2,884
1960	30	721	3,437	2,402	1,524	11,458	14,008	2,550
1961	28	793	3,711	2,756	1,748	12,828	16,370	3,542
1962	28	950	4,058	3,076	2,114	12,260	16,512	4,252
1963	29	960	3,758	3,242	2,142	14,252	19,312	5,060
1964	28	927	3,928	3,585	2,178	15,631	20,213	4,582

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The trends since 1954-55 in the production of bacon and ham in New South Wales factories are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 684. Bacon and Ham Produced* in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total	Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total
	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.		Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1955	20,251	5,967	26,218	1960	18,690	5,977	24,667
1956	19,752	5,771	25,523	1961	18,895	6,344	25,239
1957	17,252	5,828	23,080	1962	20,605	6,642	27,247
1958	19,005	6,519	25,524	1963	20,945	7,786	28,731
1959	20,197	5,800	25,997	1964	22,351	7,896	30,247

* Cured weight, bone-in weight basis. Very little bacon and ham is now produced on farms.

Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories

The butter, cheese, and other milk products industry, as defined for statistical purposes, includes factories engaged in the manufacture of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk, but excludes the pasteurising, etc. and bottling of whole milk, the preparation of cream for sale as such, and factories engaged primarily in the manufacture of ice cream (now made mostly from concentrated milk) and other frozen dairy foods.

In New South Wales, the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other dairy produce is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, the provisions of which are summarised in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping". Dairy produce factories are under the general oversight of government officials, who assist dairy farmers and factory managers to promote and maintain the high quality of dairy products.

Factory production accounts for virtually all of the butter and cheese produced in New South Wales. Particulars of the total production of butter, cheese, and bacon and ham (including estimates of the small quantities produced on farms), and the arrangements for supervising their production and organising their marketing are given in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

The operations of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 685. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	129	1,533	21,873	2,908	736	14,538	16,028	1,490
1946	117	2,025	26,605	3,492	1,282	14,102	16,084	1,982
1954	78	2,412	39,585	13,392	3,828	34,508	41,412	6,904
1955	77	2,322	36,136	12,618	3,750	36,626	43,010	6,384
1956	77	2,542	38,471	14,196	4,256	40,204	47,424	7,220
1957	75	2,396	39,329	13,742	4,354	33,740	41,232	7,492
1958	74	2,447	40,374	13,862	4,398	31,058	37,478	6,420
1959	77	2,405	40,466	14,020	4,458	36,046	44,926	8,880
1960	77	2,474	40,530	14,048	4,784	40,670	51,326	10,656
1961	72	2,489	40,898	14,080	5,016	36,408	46,216	9,808
1962	72	2,562	41,190	13,516	5,332	39,482	49,458	9,976
1963	72	2,564	41,443	15,302	5,370	37,108	46,360	9,252
1964	72	2,564	42,345	15,154	5,462	38,138	48,798	10,660

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although employment in this group of factories has been fairly stable in recent years, its average level in the five years ending with 1963-64 (2,531) was 65 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1963-64 was 94 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

Trends since 1938-39 in the quantities of cream and liquid milk used in this group of factories, and in the quantities of butter, cheese, and other milk products produced in the factories, are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 686. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories, N.S.W.: Principal Materials Used and Commodities Produced

Year ended 30th June	Cream Used (for Butter)	Liquid Milk Used			Principal Commodities Produced			
		Whole		Skim†	Butter	Cheese	Concentrated and Condensed Milk‡	Powdered Milk (All Types)
		For Cheese	For Other Products*					
	Thous. lb.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	211,250	7,413	4,864	¶	113,841	7,193	6,258	6,941
1946	151,290	5,122	17,130	¶	74,280	4,858	25,251	17,743
1954	138,106	7,333	19,535	13,097	66,557	7,191	24,639	39,683
1955	173,857	5,761	11,574	23,793	86,661	5,617	16,316	43,765
1956	184,285	7,405	13,529	36,385	91,988	7,569	17,959	53,346
1957	166,230	8,952	15,008	26,647	75,769	9,003	24,226	49,230
1958	139,155	8,943	14,762	22,997	67,063	9,054	27,067	43,662
1959	175,381	10,745	14,839	36,133	84,521	11,367§	21,511	57,085
1960	185,353	9,134	17,126	32,038	92,676	10,013§	23,418	60,106
1961	150,432	11,259	16,052	28,932	76,152	12,258§	23,165	55,601
1962	175,558	12,628	16,187	33,284	87,346	13,806§	21,863	63,425
1963	161,734	10,541	14,569	36,177	80,568§	12,365§	14,599	61,974
1964	163,329	10,541	14,419	43,804	80,880	12,142	17,768	64,097

* Concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

† Mainly for concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

‡ Includes liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Not available.

§ Revised.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years 1959-60 to 1963-64, the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales was 31 per cent. lower than in the five years ending with 1938-39.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July.

Production of the various types of powdered milk has increased remarkably since 1938-39, rising from 6,941,000 lb. in 1938-39 to 17,743,000 lb. in 1945-46 and 64,097,000 lb. in 1963-64. The production of concentrated and condensed milk quadrupled between 1938-39 and 1945-46, but has tended to contract in later years.

Margarine Factories

Both table and cooking margarine are made in New South Wales from vegetable oils and animal fats. The production of table margarine has been subject, since 1941, to annual quotas determined under the Dairy Industry Act. The annual quota for New South Wales was 1,248 tons from 1941 to 1951 and 2,496 tons from 1951 to 1955, and has been 9,000 tons since December, 1955. Special permits may be granted under the Act, enabling manufacturers to produce table margarine for oversea export in excess of their quota. The publication of statistics relating to the operations of margarine factories has been suspended pending review.

Condiments, Spices, etc.

The group "Condiment, Spices, etc." comprises factories engaged in the preparation of numerous grocery items such as coffee and coffee essences, flavouring essences, jelly crystals, and pepper and other spices, as well as the re-packing of certain imported commodities such as tea.

Table 687. Condiments, Spices, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	53	1,510	1,662	1,065	435	2,066	4,246	2,179
1946	57	1,898	3,008	1,455	853	3,824	6,473	2,649
1954	67	1,509	3,775	2,484	1,874	10,518	16,068	5,550
1955	67	1,552	3,554	2,878	2,023	14,473	19,943	5,470
1956	68	1,565	3,928	3,739	2,154	11,640	17,557	5,917
1957	70	1,579	4,338	4,081	2,320	12,634	19,224	6,590
1958	72	1,472	4,489	4,322	2,205	12,687	19,246	6,559
1959	77	1,631	4,809	5,639	2,468	13,871	21,063	7,192
1960	73	1,818	4,744	5,661	3,022	16,444	25,791	9,347
1961	76	1,815	5,638	7,272	3,256	17,398	27,896	10,498
1962	85	1,828	6,186	10,143	3,372	16,828	27,684	10,855
1963†	83	2,524	7,220	13,568	5,127	21,652	37,800	16,148
1964	75	2,410	7,271	13,213	5,059	22,769	38,748	15,979

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of several factory establishments formerly classified to other industries.

Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.

Aerated waters, cordials, etc. are produced in New South Wales by a large number of small factories in country areas and a few relatively large establishments in the metropolitan area. The operations of the establishments in this industry are summarised in the following table:—

Table 688. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	172	1,149	2,344	1,280	373	1,167	2,283	1,117
1946	184	1,689	3,141	1,667	833	3,228	5,673	2,445
1954	206	1,936	10,203	5,641	2,396	6,938	13,329	6,391
1955	202	2,030	9,818	5,831	2,548	7,903	14,462	6,559
1956	203	2,055	10,139	6,673	2,735	8,299	14,712	6,413
1957	195	1,870	9,771	7,241	2,594	7,849	14,582	6,734
1958	188	2,017	6,573	7,543	2,960	9,400	17,907	8,507
1959	190	1,924	7,108	8,136	3,100	9,502	17,987	8,485
1960	185	1,970	7,080	8,462	3,281	10,683	20,298	9,616
1961	184	1,937	6,962	8,973	3,338	10,201	19,284	9,084
1962	183	1,821	7,294	9,863	3,336	10,316	19,688	9,372
1963	181	1,910	7,474	11,278	3,698	10,888	21,506	10,617
1964	176	1,938	7,925	12,477	3,497	12,436	23,609	11,174

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the industry increased steadily during the post-war years until 1950-51, but has since contracted. In 1963-64, the number employed was 15 per cent. less than in 1950-51 and 69 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 23 per cent. of the total employment in 1963-64. Although it has fallen sharply since 1953-54, the motive power installed in the industry in 1963-64 was still, however, more than three times as great as in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1963-64 included 22,800 tons of sugar and 278,000 cwt. of fresh fruit.

Breweries

All except one of the breweries in New South Wales are in the metropolitan area. The brewing operations of these establishments in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table, which excludes all subsidiary operations (malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) undertaken by the breweries.

Table 689. Breweries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	6	1,009	9,936	3,464	621	2,252	6,984	4,733
1946	6	1,162	11,499	3,566	852	2,892	7,674	4,782
1954	9	1,737	19,835	9,246	3,348	13,812	24,014	10,202
1955	9	1,851	21,535	11,823	3,706	14,884	26,953	12,070
1956	8	1,918	21,072	14,728	3,944	17,900†	28,987	11,087†
1957	7	1,943	21,390	17,066	4,082	17,747	29,745	11,998
1958	6	1,911	20,687	17,630	4,139	18,076	31,525	13,449
1959	6	1,923	21,066	19,473	4,226	17,559	30,743	13,184
1960	6	1,908	22,457	18,956	4,333	17,878	32,075	14,197
1961	6	1,937	23,814	18,654	4,550	18,843	33,228	14,385
1962	6	1,929	22,644	19,642	4,868	19,954	34,350	14,396
1963	6	1,992	23,562	20,203	4,947	21,454	37,789	16,335
1964	6	2,051	25,339	21,275	5,313	22,435	40,188	17,753

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Employment in breweries rose steadily during the post-war years until 1956-57, and increased only slightly in subsequent years. In 1963-64, the number employed was 77 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and twice as great as in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in the breweries expanded rapidly between 1950-51 and 1954-55, but has risen only slightly since then. The capacity in 1963-64 was more than 2½-times as great as in 1938-39.

The next table shows particulars of the materials treated in breweries and the quantity of ale, beer, and stout produced in 1938-39 and later years. Beer production reached a record level in 1963-64, and was then more than three times as great as in 1938-39. Bottled and canned beer accounted for 28 per cent. of the total production in 1963-64, compared with 20 per cent. in 1938-39.

Table 690. Breweries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Beer Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated			Ale, Beer, and Stout Produced †		
	Malt	Hops	Sugar*	Bulk	Bottled or Canned	Total
	Thousand bushels	Thousand lbs.	Tons	Thousand gallons		
1939	1,060	932	6,922	27,174	6,725	33,899
1959	2,463	1,951	20,323	69,102	22,583	91,685
1960	2,521	2,058	20,219	71,321	23,391	94,712
1961	2,571	2,115	20,704	72,190	24,331	96,521
1962	2,523	1,965	20,075	73,650	24,887	98,537
1963	2,641	1,950	21,264	75,047	27,842	102,889
1964	2,703	1,796	21,839	77,293	30,221	107,514

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

† Excludes waste beer.

Information relating to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Social Condition". Details of excise on locally manufactured beer are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Tobacco Factories

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in two large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America, Rhodesia, and other States of Australia; very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported from New South Wales, mainly to other Australian States.

The development of the tobacco industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 691. Tobacco Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
			H.P.					
1939	8	3,108	6,104	2,543	1,248	9,661	12,079	2,417
1946	8	2,997	5,761	2,042	1,500	14,119	16,521	2,402
1954	15	2,451	6,288	2,844	3,610	31,904	39,808	7,903
1955	13	2,332	6,270	2,178	3,585	33,182	41,172	7,990
1956	14	2,371	8,381	3,382	3,944	34,895†	44,421	9,526†
1957	12	2,574	8,797	4,141	4,557	40,974	53,026	12,052
1958	11	2,723	8,131	5,269	4,923	41,924	54,888	12,965
1959	8	2,763	7,414	6,229	4,865	43,015	59,406	16,391
1960	8	2,930	7,914	8,270	5,577	44,851	67,353	22,502
1961	7	2,794	8,120	8,697	5,838	46,296	67,891	21,595
1962	5	2,601	8,114	8,587	5,678	39,594	59,192	19,598
1963	5	2,382	8,152	8,423	5,468	36,367	54,684	18,318
1964	5	2,150	8,432	8,295	5,637	34,986	53,219	18,233

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Employment in tobacco factories had contracted between 1945-46 and 1954-55 and had almost regained the 1945-46 level by 1959-60, but since then has again steadily fallen. Females comprised 48 per cent. of the total employment in 1963-64.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class X are given in Tables 692 to 694. These industries accounted for 73 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 74 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1963-64.

Sawmills

Most of the log sawmills in New South Wales are located in country districts, many of them in forest areas. Some of the mills undertake moulding and planing in addition to general milling. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are operated in timber merchants' yards, where sawn timber of large sizes (mostly imported) is re-sawn; moulding, planing, and joinery work are also undertaken in the larger of these yards.

Details of the operations of sawmills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table. The figures exclude plywood mills and other woodworking establishments.

Table 692. Sawmills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	435	4,981	29,096	2,688	1,942	5,739	8,929	3,190
1946	645	6,277	44,128	3,637	3,151	8,365	13,584	5,219
1954	1,108	9,947	117,496	11,956	13,167	38,165	61,640	23,475
1955	1,055	9,892	118,246	13,927	13,667	41,494	66,620	25,127
1956	1,040	9,749	118,584	14,780	14,224	43,024	68,812	25,788
1957	1,069	9,564	124,114	15,656	14,666	45,674	72,546	26,872
1958	1,018	9,515	123,545	16,365	15,156	46,050	74,083	28,033
1959	983	9,460	123,786	16,850	15,428	44,952	75,024	30,072
1960	946	9,535	125,535	17,771	16,620	50,950	82,762	31,813
1961	907	9,268	129,996	19,525	16,944	50,840	81,941	31,101
1962	866	8,571	130,454	19,901	15,968	46,769	75,774	29,005
1963	822	8,340	128,704	20,068	15,624	45,607	74,256	28,649
1964	757	7,992	124,390	19,909	16,171	49,561	80,628	31,068

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes timber-getters and transport workers.

Employment in the sawmills has contracted steadily from the peak level (10,635) reached in 1951-52; in 1963-64 the number employed was 25 per cent. below the 1951-52 peak, although 60 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. The motive power installed in the mills in 1963-64 was more than four times as great as in 1938-39.

Particulars of logs sawn and timber produced in sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments are given in the next table. The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1963-64 was 51 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the reduced imports of softwoods.

Table 693. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced						
	Native	Im- ported *	Total	From Native Logs				From Im- ported Logs*	Total	
				Hardwoods	Brush- woods and Scrubwoods	Soft- woods	Total			
	Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet						
1939	22,914	9,817	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819	281,169	
1946	31,629	243	31,872	†	†	†	252,107	2,042	254,149	
1959	49,910	2,048	51,958	280,936	32,778	65,798	379,512	25,429	404,941	
1960	52,699	2,778	55,477	300,152	26,760	71,916	398,828	23,994	422,822	
1961	52,035	2,714	54,749	297,725	23,299	69,926	390,950	24,238	415,188	
1962	48,300	1,583	49,883	274,131	22,307	68,077	364,515	13,690	378,205	
1963	49,323†	2,017	51,340†	279,329	22,558	76,200†	378,087†	18,237†	396,324†	
1964	52,525	2,048	54,573	306,711	22,241	76,203	405,155	17,669	422,824	

* Includes interstate imports in 1938-39 and 1945-46.

† Not available.

‡ Revised.

Further particulars of the timber industry are given in the chapter "Forestry".

Joinery

Window frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, and other articles of joinery for the building industry are usually made in workshops and transported to the building site where they are to be used.

Particulars of joinery workshops, which are usually small in size, are given in the following table. The figures include builders' workshops where located on a fixed site and used continuously for production of joinery items; workshops on temporary sites in connection with particular building contracts are not included.

Table 694. Joinery Workshops in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establish-ments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	197	2,069	8,573	1,181	915	1,420	2,807	1,388
1946	236	2,350	9,768	1,463	1,267	2,057	3,823	1,766
1954	736	4,891	25,433	7,100	6,567	13,997	24,480	10,483
1955	804	5,161	26,041	8,005	7,567	15,796	27,673	11,876
1956	822	5,247	27,524	8,520	8,334	16,859	30,090	13,231
1957	829	4,980	28,052	9,477	8,124	17,580	30,365	12,786
1958	831	5,061	29,044	10,040	8,410	18,217	32,049	13,832
1959	852	5,285	29,083	10,771	9,066	19,064	34,090	15,026
1960	888	5,638	29,505	12,345	10,355	22,351	39,351	17,001
1961	897	5,940	30,893	14,205	11,936	25,510	44,598	19,088
1962	894	5,758	30,950	14,658	11,954	25,142	44,512	19,371
1963	873	5,620	31,384	15,397	11,994	24,574	44,072	19,499
1964	864	5,865	32,028	16,968	12,938	27,795	49,318	21,523

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and furniture making is the principal individual industry in Class XI. In 1963-64, this industry accounted for 66 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 66 per cent. of the value of production in the Class.

In addition to the manufacture of furniture, the cabinet and furniture making industry includes french polishing, upholstery, and repairs to furniture. Particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are as follows:—

Table 695. Cabinet and Furniture Making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed [*]	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	258	4,465	7,263	1,939	1,837	2,984	5,705	2,720
1946	269	3,547	9,227	2,035	2,064	3,228	6,334	3,106
1954	525	5,253	17,330	5,474	7,047	11,585	22,734	11,149
1955	536	5,291	17,149	6,053	7,619	13,076	24,953	11,878
1956	547	5,348	16,401	6,493	8,420	14,556	27,520	12,963
1957	539	5,302	15,576	7,313	8,694	14,555	28,602	14,047
1958	536	6,033	17,065	8,514	10,365	18,387	34,961	16,574
1959	570	6,225	18,210	10,549	11,082	21,088	39,072	17,984
1960	566	6,516	17,829	11,536	12,334	24,683	45,366	20,683
1961	565	6,272	18,478	12,972	12,624	24,210	44,606	20,397
1962	555	6,011	19,150	14,099	12,301	24,141	43,845	19,704
1963	555	6,043	18,674	14,368	12,391	24,785	44,931	20,146
1964	533	5,840	18,238	15,119	12,384	25,100	46,054	20,955

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The value of furniture (excluding drapery, blinds, etc.) produced in 1963-64 was \$55,527,000—wood, \$37,029,000; metal (including office equipment), \$18,338,000; and seagrass and bamboo, \$160,000. Metal furniture is a product of the metals and machinery industries (Class IV), and seagrass and bamboo furniture is a product of the basket and wickerware industry (Class X).

CLASS XII. PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XII are given in Tables 696 to 700. These industries accounted for 89 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 86 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1963-64.

Paper-making

Although the paper-making industry had been established in Australia for many years, its development was retarded until 1939, when supplies of Australian-made pulp (mostly short-fibred pulp from Australian eucalypts) first became available.

The industry is operating in all States, but is chiefly centred in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. A large part of the pulp requirements of New South Wales mills is imported from Tasmania and Victoria, the rest being imported from oversea. The principal products of the industry in New South Wales are paper board, kraft and other wrapping papers, printing and writing papers (other than newsprint), and blotting paper.

The development of the paper-making industry in New South Wales since 1955-56 is illustrated in the following table. Details for years before 1955-56 are not available for publication.

Table 696. Paper-making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1956	4	1,630	46,705	5,236	3,224	6,846	13,398	6,552
1957	4	1,861	48,393	5,588	4,024	9,020	16,772	7,752
1958	4	1,866	49,762	6,136	4,312	9,528	17,828	8,300
1959	4	1,914	50,321	7,140	4,648	9,998	19,432	9,434
1960	4	1,972	52,751	12,550	5,466	11,110	23,256	12,146
1961	4	1,965	72,819	16,786	5,394	12,852	25,356	12,504
1962	4	1,798	75,117	20,648	5,164	13,884	24,724	10,840
1963	4	1,960	90,266	25,082	5,698	14,646	27,428	12,782
1964	4	2,123	92,423	26,111	6,466	17,806	33,605	15,799

* Average during whole year.

Newspapers and Periodicals

The printing of newspapers and periodicals in New South Wales is undertaken by a few large metropolitan newspaper offices and numerous relatively small suburban and country newspaper enterprises. Details of the industry are given in the next table:—

Table 697. Newspapers and Periodicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	213	4,456	10,997	6,271	2,380	3,017	7,237	4,219
1946	181	4,595	15,653	6,345	3,147	5,234	11,036	5,802
1954	182	5,686	18,477	13,983	9,087	18,429	35,376	16,947
1955	179	5,943	19,120	15,172	9,990	20,309	38,838	18,529
1956	183	6,412	22,666	21,031	11,818	20,880	42,360	21,480
1957	178	6,288	19,348	23,799	13,399	21,113	44,559†	23,446†
1958	179	6,946	21,354	27,098	13,614	23,261	47,903	24,642
1959	177	6,959	21,779	27,874	14,465	24,220	50,142	25,922
1960	180	7,128	21,968	31,128	15,955	25,170	54,191	29,021
1961	179	7,374	27,434	31,790	17,799	27,130	59,591	32,461
1962	177	7,149	27,606	33,934	17,400	23,572	55,839	32,267
1963	173	7,124	24,873	33,857	17,374	24,612	58,000	33,388
1964	170	7,415	24,417	37,777	18,557	25,878	61,182	35,304

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes journalists and editorial staff.

† Revised.

The number of persons employed in the printing of newspapers and periodicals rose fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1963-64 was 66 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the printerries in 1963-64 was more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

Printing Establishments

The operations of government and general printing establishments (other than those printing newspapers and periodicals) are summarised in the next table. In 1963-64, there were four government establishments, which accounted for 7 per cent. of the total employment.

Table 698. Government and General Printing and Bookbinding, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	335	7,373	7,135	5,517	2,805	3,263	7,971	4,708
1946	340	6,498	8,693	5,303	3,423	4,531	10,267	5,736
1954	487	9,070	19,305	15,738	13,190	19,876	41,978	22,102
1955	511	9,542	19,365	17,445	14,938	22,722	47,789	25,068
1956	549	9,989	20,126	19,909	16,560	24,695	52,815	28,120
1957	564	10,203	20,029	22,316	17,525	26,199	55,927	29,728
1958	577	10,412	20,323	24,328	18,516	27,457	59,424	31,967
1959	667	10,999	21,935	33,286	20,408	30,471	65,542	35,071
1960	679	11,530	21,886	36,354	23,308	33,680	74,656	40,976
1961	707	12,218	23,833	42,668	25,933	37,307	83,341	46,034
1962	737	12,521	25,486	48,288	27,307	37,002	87,251	50,249
1963	740	12,707	26,232	50,549	27,983	39,684	92,954	53,271
1964	736	13,015	26,428	55,557	30,495	43,240	99,758	56,518

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments has increased steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1963-64 was 77 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1963-64 was more than three and a half times as great as in 1938-39.

Manufactured Stationery

Particulars of establishments engaged in the manufacture of stationery are given in the following table:—

Table 699. Manufactured Stationery, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	46	1,609	1,629	1,334	496	1,406	2,683	1,277
1946	53	1,572	3,909	1,277	796	2,483	4,110	1,627
1954	77	2,485	5,299	5,490	3,453	9,439	17,680	8,241
1955	73	2,684	5,253	5,930	3,789	10,007	18,789	8,782
1956	76	2,747	5,647	6,795	4,119	11,366	21,212	9,846
1957	74	2,719	5,907	7,263	4,255	11,666	21,876	10,210
1958	73	2,686	6,188	8,176	4,373	13,065	23,790	10,724
1959	70	2,687	5,993	9,459	4,704	13,677	25,410	11,732
1960	70	2,793	5,887	10,108	5,027	15,141	27,928	12,787
1961	70	2,860	5,874	10,664	5,450	16,666	29,311	12,644
1962	71	2,759	6,120	11,826	5,492	16,564	30,420	13,856
1963	65	2,717	7,168	12,616	5,491	17,945	31,857	13,911
1964	64	2,760	6,857	13,290	5,909	19,612	34,312	14,699

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of stationery rose substantially after the war, reaching a peak of 3,013 in 1950-51. It declined to 2,446 in 1952-53, but in 1963-64 was 2,760 or 72 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. Females comprised 48 per cent. of the total employed in the industry in 1963-64.

The motive power installed in 1963-64 was more than four times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.5 horse-power per employee in 1963-64, compared with 1.0 in 1938-39.

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.

The next table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 700. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	32	1,953	1,324	979	508	1,037	2,027	990
1946	41	1,827	1,813	1,180	858	2,085	3,779	1,694
1954	58	2,658	6,264	5,787	3,820	12,458	19,595	7,137
1955	63	2,911	6,541	7,455	4,363	13,339	21,681	8,341
1956	63	2,973	6,973	7,117	4,721	14,147	23,250	9,103
1957	62	3,172	7,625	8,301	5,376	14,831	25,127	10,296
1958	63	3,362	8,361	9,315	5,728	17,010	28,144	11,135
1959	63	3,383	8,723	10,154	6,091	18,139	30,462	12,323
1960	65	3,497	8,751	11,014	6,858	20,460	34,499	14,039
1961	63	3,631	9,704	13,285	7,387	21,943	36,837	14,894
1962	65	3,447	9,092	14,185	7,372	22,270	37,309	15,038
1963	65	3,595	10,907	16,962	7,819	25,005	40,840	15,836
1964	61	3,792	11,051	18,733	8,546	25,273	42,385	17,112

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these factories rose steadily between 1952-53 and 1960-61, contracted during 1961-62 as a result of general economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government, and recovered during later years. In 1963-64, the number employed was 61 per cent. greater than in 1952-53, and 94 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 40 per cent. of the total number of employees.

The motive power installed in the factories in 1963-64 was more than eight times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Class XIII comprises factory establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods and in tyre retreading and repairing.

The post-war development of the establishments manufacturing rubber goods is illustrated in the following table. These establishments produce rubber footwear, belting, hose, sponge and foam rubber, and other rubber goods, but motor tyres and tubes are their principal products.

Table 701. Rubber Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	12	3,405	28,764	2,059	2,217	7,098	9,629	2,532
1954	33	5,996	49,390	7,801	10,397	26,260	39,567	13,307
1955	35	6,325	48,678	8,633	11,917	33,389	47,736	14,347
1956	40	6,405	49,825	8,969	12,378	37,462	53,576	16,114
1957	43	6,769	56,575	9,542	13,390	35,096	52,785	17,689
1958	42	6,833	58,469	11,359	13,783	34,184	52,903	18,719
1959	43	6,654	59,256	11,364	13,725	34,151	52,818	18,666
1960	42	6,864	59,264	11,310	15,090	39,161	57,953	18,792
1961	42	6,581	60,285	11,393	15,065	37,896	57,902	20,006
1962	42	5,818	60,324	11,225	13,583	32,071	49,704	17,632
1963	41	6,503	60,974	13,764	16,254	40,224	60,455	20,231
1964	39	6,856	61,785	25,438†	17,387	43,214	66,847	23,634

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Not comparable with figures for previous years, because of a revaluation of the assets of certain establishments.

The marked expansion of the rubber goods industry during the post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53 by adverse economic conditions, and in 1961-62 as a result of general economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Employment in the industry in 1963-64 was 18 per cent. above the 1951-52 level and more than twice as great as in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1963-64 represented an average of 9.0 horse-power per employee.

The operations of establishments engaged in tyre retreading and repairing are summarised in the next table:—

Table 702. Tyre Retreading and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	106	585	1,284	624	293	715	1,355	640
1954	143	860	2,536	2,574	1,154	2,237	4,975	2,738
1955	148	910	2,654	2,815	1,302	2,460	5,326	2,866
1956	155	971	3,079	3,462	1,493	3,168	6,720	3,552
1957	165	1,085	3,436	3,999	1,758	3,231	7,271	4,040
1958	177	1,123	4,108	5,647	1,860	3,642	7,591	3,949
1959	194	1,159	4,254	6,392	1,963	4,085	8,177	4,092
1960	186	1,021	4,274	6,070	1,858	4,295	8,421	4,126
1961	186	1,014	4,377	6,501	1,911	4,789	9,698	4,909
1962	193	1,089	4,691	6,999	2,179	5,516	11,299	5,782
1963	193	1,088	5,209	7,723	2,269	5,655	11,780	6,125
1964	195	1,085	5,493	8,286	2,333	6,479	13,429	6,950

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows the quantities of crude and synthetic rubber used and of tyres produced in rubber works (including tyre retreading and repairing works) in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 703. Rubber Works in N.S.W.: Rubber Used and Tyres Produced

Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres		Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres	
	Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped		Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped
	Thousand lb.		Thousand			Thousand lb.		Thousand	
1939	16,262	*	663	172	1958	28,494	20,269	1,902	775
1946	11,295	*	540	315	1959	31,450	20,553	2,033	817
					1960	32,552	23,379	2,159	840
1954	40,261	248	1,481	591	1961	27,722	28,877	2,200	948
1955	48,528	639	1,849	630	1962	22,591	27,184	1,999†	1,112
1956	40,551	7,126	1,889	695	1963	27,195	34,656	2,673	1,153
1957	30,325	17,415	1,881	768	1964	30,286	38,542	2,880	1,322

* Not available.

† Revised.

Consumption of crude rubber more than quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1954-55, but was sharply reduced in later years; consumption in 1963-64, although 86 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39, was 38 per cent. lower than in the peak year 1954-55. The decreased usage of crude rubber has been accompanied by increased consumption of synthetic rubber, little of which was used before 1954-55. In 1963-64 the number of tyres made was more than four times as great as in 1938-39, and the number retreaded and recapped was almost eight times as great.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments (including gramophone records):—

Table 704. Musical Instruments (incl. Gramophone Records), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	13	286	793	145	113	94	278	184
1946	16	311	826	203	179	139	429	290
1954	35	1,176	3,160	1,411	1,682	2,588	5,530	2,942
1955	35	1,235	3,305	1,425	1,968	3,531	6,878	3,347
1956	36	1,338	2,515	1,661	2,275	4,153	8,448	4,295
1957	37	1,494	2,746	2,699	2,672	6,135	12,566	6,431
1958†	35	688	1,874	1,377	1,299	2,154	5,227	3,073
1959	36	648	1,789	1,493	1,244	1,967	5,154	3,187
1960	36	588	1,958	1,624	1,140	1,858	4,804	2,946
1961	37	496	1,427	1,589	977	1,748	4,780	3,032
1962	35	448	1,374	1,363	926	2,118	5,447	3,329
1963	36	458	1,392‡	1,402	986	2,318	5,858	3,540
1964	36	493	1,398	1,372	1,053	2,577	6,613	4,036

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text below table.

‡ Revised.

The figures given in Table 704 for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years, because of the exclusion of details for certain factory establishments now classified, for statistical purposes, to the electrical and wireless equipment industry.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Particulars of the plastics industry and of the optical, surgical, and scientific instruments industry are given in Tables 705 and 706. In 1963-64, these two industries accounted for 57 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 58 per cent. of the value of production in Class XV.

Plastic Moulding and Products

The marked expansion of the plastics industry during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The industry as defined for statistical purposes does not include (a) establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of moulding powders and other raw materials (which are classified to the industrial chemicals industry) or (b) those establishments which manufacture plastics products (e.g. filaments, coated wire and cables, boats, belting, bags, clothing, and toys) but which are included in other industries with establishments making similar products from other materials.

Table 705. Plastic Moulding and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	59	1,783	H.P. 1,991	\$ thous. 871	\$ thous. 854	\$ thous. 1,045	\$ thous. 2,316	\$ thous. 1,271
1954	104	2,455	6,882	4,172	3,541	6,759	13,128	6,368
1955	110	2,647	7,490	4,912	4,197	8,311	16,046	7,735
1956	125	2,780	7,655	5,675	4,594	10,090	18,527	8,437
1957	135	3,009	8,493	7,135	5,260	11,040	20,596	9,556
1958	152	3,639	11,518	9,771	6,474	14,180	26,050	11,870
1959	152	3,815	13,020	10,206	7,089	16,295	30,593	14,298
1960	174	4,098	13,926	12,689	8,070	19,198	35,605	16,407
1961	188	4,355	16,931	14,895	8,839	19,273	35,915	16,643
1962	200	4,461	21,236	17,308	9,230	19,692	37,814	18,122
1963	201	4,961	21,664	20,684	10,631	23,053	42,663	19,609
1964	199	5,413	24,463	23,117	11,637	25,402	48,181	22,779

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The range of articles and semi-processed products made by the plastics industry has increased remarkably in recent years. Included in the range are electrical goods and components, kitchenware and tableware, builders' hardware, film, coated materials, sheets, rods, laminates, floor coverings, sponge and foam, containers, industrial and garden hose, chemical and agricultural piping, buttons, buckles, coat-hangers, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and a wide variety of industrial components.

Raw materials used in the industry in 1963-64 included 136,200 cwt. of polyethylene, 76,100 cwt. of polystyrene, 56,900 cwt. of plasticised and 75,900 cwt. of unplasticised polyvinyl chloride, and 29,000 cwt. of phenol formaldehyde (other than in liquid form).

Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments

Particulars of the factories engaged in the production of optical, surgical, and scientific instruments are given in the next table:—

Table 706. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	37	361	225	266	149	154	389	234
1946	85	1,512	1,449	1,136	760	974	2,205	1,231
1954	124	1,286	1,816	1,904	1,709	1,666	4,254	2,588
1955	124	1,292	2,423	2,133	1,909	1,884	4,711	2,827
1956	130	1,353	2,453	2,364	2,062	2,140	5,487	3,347
1957	134	1,405	2,542	2,547	2,179	2,336	5,909	3,573
1958	141	1,422	2,563	2,687	2,285	2,214	5,956	3,742
1959	144	1,517	2,631	3,145	2,542	3,074	7,734	4,660
1960	143	1,513	2,464	3,362	2,666	2,937	7,601	4,664
1961	143	1,551	2,558	3,934	2,836	3,381	7,966	4,585
1962	146	1,636	4,420	4,488	3,149	3,320	8,329	5,008
1963	165	1,784	4,581	4,860	3,579	3,915	9,740	5,824
1964†	149	1,903	4,555	4,972	3,844	3,856	10,644	6,788

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1963-64 are not strictly comparable with those shown for previous years, because of the exclusion of a number of dispensing opticians previously included.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Class XVI comprises electricity generating stations and gas works. The generating stations are discussed below in the section dealing with electricity generation and distribution.

Gas Works

The development of gas works in New South Wales since 1938-39, is illustrated in the following table. Employment in the works increased steadily during the post-war years until 1954-55, but contracted in subsequent years. The motive power installed in the works in 1963-64 was almost twice as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 27.7 horse-power per employee compared with 15.9 in the pre-war year.

Table 707. Gas Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	43	1,092	17,409	7,922	578	1,941	4,656	2,714
1946	39	1,289	20,575	8,259	903	3,729	7,211	3,482
1954	39	1,533	25,094	13,572	2,845	16,011	25,780	9,770
1955	39	1,558	28,439	14,428	3,121	16,410	25,924	9,514
1956	38	1,472	34,115	14,983	3,185	16,334	26,153	9,820
1957	37	1,441	34,679	15,862	3,259	17,128	27,629	10,500
1958	37	1,393	35,209	16,959	3,239	15,972	27,886	11,915
1959	37	1,337	35,514	17,437	3,103	15,352	27,271	11,919
1960	37	1,310	33,958	19,099	3,171	15,754	27,828	12,074
1961	35	1,295	33,183	19,930	3,243	16,272	30,303	14,030
1962	35	1,263	34,494	19,909	3,278	15,930	30,115	14,185
1963	35	1,220	36,769	20,528	3,214	14,879	28,355	13,476
1964	35	1,175	32,543	20,716	3,183	14,863	28,479	13,616

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Of the 35 gas works in the State in 1963-64, 23 were owned by local government authorities and 12 were privately-owned.

Town gas production rose steadily to a peak in 1960-61 and contracted slightly in subsequent years, as the following table indicates. The usage of coal in the production of gas has fallen in recent years, while the quantities of oil used and of petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures have risen markedly. Coke, coke breeze, tar, crude tar oils, ammoniacal liquor, and sulphate of ammonia are by-products of the production of gas from coal.

Table 708. Gas Works, N.S.W.: Coal Used and Gas and Coke* Produced

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Town Gas Produced†	Coke Produced	Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Town Gas Produced†	Coke Produced
	Tons	Thous. therms‡	Tons		Tons	Thous. therms‡	Tons
1939	578,127	59,173	412,986	1958	834,140	115,372	532,436
1946	795,961	80,782	499,165	1959	828,959	116,632	509,931
				1960	847,825	121,534	503,067
1954	945,674	107,307	634,185	1961	844,198	124,670	498,462
1955	984,481	110,152	649,198	1962	795,594	123,695	506,577
1956	946,775	112,734	593,670	1963	727,034	122,013	446,961
1957	911,732	116,687	553,802	1964	729,944	123,333	445,072

* Includes coke breeze. Metallurgical coke is produced in coke works.

† Includes petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures.

‡ 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably during the post-war years. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Table 709. Electricity Generation in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used *	Fuel Oil Used *	Electricity Generated				
			Thermal Generation			Hydro- electric Generation	Total
			Generating Stations	Other Factories†	Total		
	Thous. tons	Thous. gal.	Million kWh				
1939	1,165	7,681	‡	‡	‡	‡	1,948
1946	1,696	7,947	‡	‡	‡	‡	2,831
1954	3,187	16,744	5,104	167	5,271	179	5,450
1955	3,406	13,936	5,615	182	5,797	154	5,951
1956	3,579	13,359	5,852	200	6,052	453	6,505
1957	3,787	13,993	6,374	226	6,600	408	7,008
1958	4,030	9,480	6,950	243	7,193	402	7,595
1959	4,135	9,001	7,355	269	7,624	651	8,275
1960	4,328	8,753	8,085	294	8,379	821	9,200
1961	4,369	9,455	8,598	326	8,924	1,075	9,999
1962	4,406	9,867	8,922	340	9,262	1,421	10,683
1963	4,600	9,319	9,293	344	9,637	2,550	12,187
1964	5,138	9,698	10,920	455	11,375	2,484	13,859

* In electricity generating stations only.

† Generated mainly for use in these factories.

‡ Not available.

The State is mainly dependent on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity, although the contribution of the hydro-electric stations has increased significantly as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme (see page 820) have been completed. In 1963-64, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 82 per cent. of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations 18 per cent. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a hundred miles radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area. The construction of very large-scale generating stations in the Newcastle and Wollongong areas in recent years has been accompanied by the progressive closing down of some of the older stations in the metropolitan area.

The development of the electricity generating stations in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table. Further details about the motive power in generating stations are given earlier in this chapter.

Table 710. Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Capacity of Prime Movers Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. †	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	106	2,072	953,487	32,561	1,269	3,174	11,438	8,264
1946	100	2,859	1,203,094	30,111	2,143	6,377	17,498	11,121
1954	84	5,140	1,970,787	112,791	9,530	34,810	62,803	27,993
1955	85	5,362	2,231,954	127,565	10,506	32,531	69,325	36,795
1956‡	78	5,348	2,341,111	129,349	11,244	34,339	75,753	41,414
1957	82	5,490	2,608,254	206,600	12,216	36,556	83,696	47,140
1958	72	5,558	2,688,724	222,336	11,477||	36,059||	88,625||	52,566||
1959	64	5,542	3,089,985	265,259	11,516	35,049	91,251	56,202
1960	62	5,162	3,446,494	274,918	11,180	35,120¶	99,079¶	63,959¶
1961	58	4,421	3,857,358	284,273	10,911	34,336	105,710	71,374
1962	55	4,382	4,285,824	480,676§	11,116	33,656	109,991	76,335
1963	54	4,279	4,553,430	522,760	10,985	33,464	119,386	85,922
1964	50	4,230	4,726,267	522,026	10,930	33,276	128,050	94,774

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes distribution system.

‡ Because of changes in the classification of certain activities, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

§ A substantial part of the increase in 1961-62 was attributable to the cost of storage dams, water diversion systems, and power stations associated with new generating capacity brought into use in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

|| Revised.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Some

sections of the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, have been built for operation at 330,000 volts.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Local Government.

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946. under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. It comprises a full-time chairman and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Local Government.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The basic subsidy ranges up to 62 per cent. of the first \$800 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent. of the cost in excess of \$1,200. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing \$72.2 million and subsidies amounting to \$30.9 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30th June, 1965. By June, 1965, 52,500 miles of new transmission lines had been constructed, bringing power to 56,000 additional farms and 34,000 other rural consumers. Virtually all farms in New South Wales are now supplied with electricity, as compared with only 22 per cent. in 1946.

In 1957, the Authority completed a review of the electricity distribution authorities in the State and developed a plan for a general re-organisation of supply areas. The plan provided for the consolidation of many supply areas into a smaller number of larger areas under the control of county councils. Most aspects of the plan have now been implemented.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY

At 30th June, 1965, there were 50 separate authorities engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in New South Wales. They comprised 34 county councils, 6 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 9 private franchise holders and others.

There were 1,339,499 electricity consumers in the State at 3th June, 1965, including 1,179,962 residential, 136,611 commercial, and 22,395 industrial consumers.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee, which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was established by the Commonwealth

Parliament in 1949 to implement the Scheme. Agreements in 1957 between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1958) set out (a) the basis on which the Scheme would be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing between the States of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme.

The Scheme, which was begun in 1949, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation is to be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of about 4,000,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation. Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray.

Because of the topography of the area, works necessary to implement the Scheme form two distinct spheres of development. An integral part of each development is the construction of many miles of aqueducts to collect and divert water from the smaller streams in the area into tunnels and storages. Road construction on a large scale has also been necessary. The features of the Scheme described below may be identified by reference to the map on page 821.

Snowy-Tumut Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion and regulation of the waters of the Upper Murrumbidgee, Eucumbene, Upper Tooma, and Upper Tumut Rivers, and their passage through a series of power stations in the Tumut Valley before ultimate release to the Murrumbidgee River.

Waters of the Upper Murrumbidgee, stored in the Tantangara Reservoir, are conveyed through a 10½-mile tunnel to Lake Eucumbene, which was created by the construction of a major dam on the Eucumbene River and has a gross storage capacity of 3,860,000 acre feet. From Lake Eucumbene, the water flows through the 14-mile Eucumbene-Tumut Tunnel into Tumut Pond Reservoir on the Upper Tumut River, where the water from a diversion of the Upper Tooma River (a tributary of the Murray) is also stored. This Tunnel may also be used, during periods of high flow, to divert waters of the Upper Tumut River back to Lake Eucumbene for storage.

Water from Tumut Pond Reservoir is conveyed by pressure tunnel to Tumut 1 underground power station (installed capacity of 320,000 kW) and then discharged into Tumut Pondage on the Tumut River. The water from Tumut Pondage is then conveyed by another pressure tunnel to Tumut 2 underground power station (capacity 280,000 kW). Beyond Tumut 2 Station will be located Talbingo Reservoir, which will be created by the construction of a major dam and will have a gross storage capacity of 700,000 acre feet. The largest station of the Scheme—Tumut 3 Power Station (capacity 1,500,000 kW, of which 500,000 kW will be provided by pump turbines)—will be constructed below Talbingo Reservoir. Water from this Reservoir will pass through Tumut 3 Station to generate power during peak-load periods, and will then discharge into Jounama Pondage ;

during off-peak periods, water from the Pondage will be pumped back to Talbingo Reservoir to be used again during peak-load periods. Water passing over the spillway of Jounama Dam during peak-load production will discharge into Blowering Reservoir (capacity 1,320,000 acre feet), which will function primarily to store water passed through the Upper Tumut power stations during the winter and hold it for release to the Murrumbidgee River during the summer irrigation season. Blowering Power Station (capacity 80,000 kW) will be located at the foot of Blowering Dam to utilise these releases for power production. Blowering Dam is being constructed by the Snowy Mountains Authority as agent for the N.S.W. Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

The Eucumbene, Tantangara, Tumut Pond, Tooma, and Tumut 2 Dams, the Eucumbene-Tumut, Murrumbidgee (Tantangara)-Eucumbene, and Tooma-Tumut diversion tunnels, and Tumut 1 and Tumut 2 Power Stations have been completed.

Snowy-Murray Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion of the main stream of the Snowy River by tunnels westwards through the Great Dividing Range into the Swampy Plain River, a tributary of the Murray River. The total water flowing to the Murray from the diversion works will amount, on the average, to 660,000 acre feet per annum, but since 220,000 acre feet which now reach the Murray from the Tooma will be diverted to the Tumut River, the total extra water actually reaching the Murray will average 440,000 acre feet per annum. A further 360,000 acre feet of water will be gained each year from regulation.

The main link in this diversion is a 9-mile tunnel from the Snowy River at Island Bend, through the Dividing Range, to Geehi Reservoir on the Geehi River. Another tunnel, 15 miles in length, links Island Bend with Lake Eucumbene, and enables water to be diverted to Lake Eucumbene for storage when river flows are high and to be returned past Island Bend to the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel when river flows are below average.

The waters of the Snowy River below Island Bend, the Eucumbene River below Eucumbene Dam, and the Crackenback River will be impounded in Jindabyne Reservoir, which will have a gross storage capacity of 560,000 acre feet. These waters will be pumped into the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel near Island Bend for diversion to Geehi Reservoir.

Water will also be conveyed by tunnel from Kosciusko Reservoir, on a tributary of the Upper Snowy, through Kosciusko Power Station (capacity 60,000 kW) to Guthega Pondage, and thence through Guthega Power Station (present capacity 60,000 kW, ultimate capacity 90,000 kW) to the Snowy River. The water will then flow down the river to Island Bend Reservoir, and enter the main tunnel system.

A development on the Upper Geehi River will provide for water to pass through Windy Creek Power Station (capacity 75,000 kW) to Geehi Reservoir.

The combined waters in Geehi Reservoir, on the western side of the Great Dividing Range, are to be conveyed by pressure tunnels and pipelines through underground power station Murray 1 (capacity 950,000 kW) and Murray 2 (capacity 550,000 kW) to Khancoban Pondage on the Swampy Plain River, some seven miles above its junction with the Murray. This Pondage

will re-regulate the fluctuating outflows from the Murray power stations so as to even out the releases of water to the Murray River. The water released to the Murray will be stored in Hume Reservoir, for use as required for irrigation purposes.

The Guthega, Island Bend, Geehi, and Khancoban Dams, the Eucumbene-Snowy and Snowy-Geehi diversion tunnels, and Guthega Power Station have been completed, and construction is well advanced on Murray 1 power station and its associated pressure tunnels and pipelines.

Utilisation of Power

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet Commonwealth requirements, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortized over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$574 million by 30th June, 1966.

Snowy Mountains Council

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victoria (see page 820), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme for the control of water and production of electricity. It is also to advise on the co-ordination of these works with those to be erected by the States as a result of the Scheme. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Commonwealth, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At the request of the Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority carries out routine maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme, and the New South Wales Electricity Commission provides operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, but these minerals have not been of major importance. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits were mined at Broken Hill from 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State; in 1964, they employed 76 per cent. of the persons engaged in mining and quarrying and accounted for 79 per cent. of the value of output of the mining and quarrying industries.

The extraction of minerals from the mineral-bearing sands along the coast of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland commenced in 1934, and continued on a small scale until the outbreak of war in 1939. Since then, as a result of a marked expansion, Australia has become the world's principal producer of rutile and zircon.

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRIES

For statistical purposes, the mining industries are defined to cover not only the actual mining or quarrying operations, but also crushing and ore dressing operations carried out in treatment works situated at or near a mine or quarry. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality. However, the refining of metals and the processing of raw materials (in the manufacture of such products as coke, bricks, and portland cement) are classified as factory activity, whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine or quarry. Oil search operations are not regarded as a mining activity.

In accordance with this definition, the quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded on the basis of the form in which the minerals are despatched from the working. For example, a metallic mineral is recorded as an ore if untreated before despatch and as a concentrate if ore dressing operations are undertaken at or near the mine.

The minerals are classified into four major groups—metallic minerals, fuel minerals, non-metallic minerals, and construction materials.

In tables 711 to 713, each mine or quarry has been classified to an industry in accordance with its principal product, and all employment, products, and other particulars of the mine or quarry have been attributed to that industry. The value of output shown in these tables for a particular industry or group of industries is therefore the value of all the products of the mines and quarries classified to that industry or group.

The following summary embraces all mining industries except the quarrying of clays and construction materials, for which it has not been possible to obtain complete particulars:—

Table 711. Summary of Mining Operations* in New South Wales

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed †	Salaries and Paid Wages ‡	Fixed Assets¶		Fuel and Power Used	Materials and Stores Used	Value of Output
				Additions & Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year			
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
METALLIC MINING								
1956	160	8,220	25,774	5,134	35,013	4,438	11,248	79,822
1957	152	8,447	25,518	4,916	36,339	4,888	11,929	67,747
1958	148	7,392	19,951	2,556	34,627	4,009	8,691	44,975
1959	166	6,598	18,424	2,589	32,922	3,471	8,433	47,885
1960	189	6,397	19,112	2,589	41,933	3,495	9,568	50,035
1961	187	6,267	18,819	3,286	42,177	3,366	9,259	42,239
1962	163	6,148	17,427	7,190	47,663	3,284	7,597	42,147
1963	140	5,860	18,692	7,244	51,426	3,730	8,233	66,342
1964	136	6,104	22,004	10,286	58,695	3,864	8,822	101,803
COAL MINING								
1956	130	17,918	38,749	11,218	46,076	3,528	12,652	81,275
1957	129	16,622	37,217	16,264	52,095	3,472	12,377	80,900
1958	117	15,463	36,715	14,334	55,766	3,625	13,092	79,958
1959	115	13,445	34,503	13,219	60,928	3,556	12,363	74,873
1960	114	13,279	38,501	18,507	65,412	3,968	14,100	85,554
1961	107	12,512	38,806	17,692	83,616¶	4,281	16,340	90,225
1962	100	11,998	37,612	18,422	86,763	4,509	17,579	94,068§
1963	94	11,534	37,209	15,165	85,542	4,604	17,241	90,838
1964	94	11,367	39,735	13,565	83,774	4,669	18,164	97,252
NON-METALLIC MINING (Excluding Clays)								
1956	96	654	1,129	276	2,197	209	665	3,142
1957	106	674	1,281	580	2,865	236	804	3,569
1958	131	683	1,236	698	2,811	257	813	3,734
1959	119	667	1,175	393	2,700	256	704	3,603
1960	123	664	1,270	272	2,509	242	739	3,736
1961	170	810	1,517	961	2,849	240	815	4,520
1962	175	813	1,411	233	2,734	226	784	4,251
1963	230	835	1,434	413	2,668	237	813	4,530
1964	245	819	1,589	241	2,474	235	837	4,762
TOTAL *								
1956	386	26,792	65,652	16,628	83,286	8,174	24,566	164,238
1957	387	25,743	64,015	21,760	91,299	8,597	25,110	152,216
1958	396	23,538	57,902	17,588	93,204	7,890	22,595	128,667
1959	400	20,710	54,103	16,201	96,551	7,283	21,499	126,361
1960	426	20,340	58,882	21,368	109,834	7,706	24,407	139,125
1961	464	19,589	59,142	21,939	128,642¶	7,888	26,414	136,985
1962	438	18,959	56,450	25,845	137,160	8,020	25,960	140,466§
1963	464	18,229	57,335	22,821	139,636	8,572	26,286	161,710
1964	475	18,290	63,328	24,091	144,944	8,767	27,823	203,817

* Excluding clay pits and quarries winning construction materials, which in 1964 had an average employment of 395 and 1,919, respectively, and a value of output of \$2,808,000 and \$26,674,000 respectively. See Table 712.

† For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers.

‡ Before deducting the value of explosives sold to employees (see below); excludes drawings by working proprietors.

¶ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values. Figures for 1961 were affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain coal mines.

§ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

Except in coal mining, many of the workings counted as individual mines are small. In 1964, there were 318 mines (with a total employment of 447) in which persons employed numbered less than four.

At the end of 1964, the working proprietors included in "Persons Employed" numbered 368, of whom 18 were engaged in coal mining and 350 in other mining. Of the salary and wage earners at the end of the year, 7,912 (3,732 in coal and 4,180 in other mining) were working above ground and 10,198 (7,554 in coal and 2,644 in other mining) were working below ground. A more detailed dissection of employment in coal mining is shown in Table 729.

The salaries and wages shown in the table represent gross amounts before any deduction in respect of explosives bought by employees from proprietors. In 1964, deductions for explosives totalled \$235,000, comprising \$181,000 in silver-lead-zinc mining, \$21,000 in coal, and \$32,000 in other mining.

The values of fixed assets shown in the table represent the depreciated book values of these items. Of the total value of \$144,944,000 at the end of 1964, plant and machinery represented \$81,980,000 or 57 per cent., land and buildings \$16,710,000 or 12 per cent., and mine development \$46,254,000 or 32 per cent. Capital expenditure on additions and replacements of fixed assets in 1964 totalled \$24,091,000, of which \$17,093,000 was spent on plant and machinery, \$3,061,000 on land and buildings, and \$3,937,000 on mine development. Further details of the value of fixed assets in coal mines are shown in Table 727.

The value of materials and stores used in 1964 included \$4,536,000 for mining timber, of which \$2,430,000 was used in coal mines, \$2,096,000 in silver-lead-zinc mines, and \$9,000 in all other mines.

Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and consequently do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

INDIVIDUAL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES

Tables 712 and 713 show the employment and value of output by individual mining and quarrying industries in New South Wales. The totals in these tables exceed those in Table 711 because they include particulars of quarries producing clays and construction materials; in 1964, 395 persons were employed in quarries producing clays and 1,919 in those producing construction materials, and the respective values of output were \$2,808,000 and \$26,674,000.

In 1964, the coal mining industry employed 11,367 persons or 55 per cent. of the total employment in mining and quarrying, and the value of coal produced was \$97,252,000 or 42 per cent. of the total value of output of the mining and quarrying industries. The next largest class of industry was silver-lead-zinc, in which the corresponding proportions were 21 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively. The remaining classes, in the aggregate, employed 4,846 persons or 24 per cent. of the total, and their value of output amounted to \$48,057,000 or 21 per cent. of the total.

The trends in employment and value of output in the principal mining and quarrying industries during the last eleven years are summarised in Table 713. Coal production tended to rise during this period, with sharp increases in production in 1960, 1961, and 1964, but since 1952, coal prices have been steadily reduced; with increasing mechanisation and improved efficiency generally, employment in coal mining has fallen markedly since 1952.

Table 712. Individual Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Industry	Persons Employed*				Value of Output			
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1961	1962	1963	1964
\$ thousand								
MINING FOR METALLIC MINERALS								
Antimony	10	10	12	18	40	25	27	147
Bauxite	2	2	3	4	4	9	13	19
Copper and Copper-Gold ..	92	112	196	219	37	53	60	179
Gold	87	71	59	60	24	14	11	22
Iron Oxide	15	16	14	14	103	100	80	84
Manganese	23	30	17	14	39	26	30	10
Mineral Sands	688	947	1,032	1,116	6,236	6,387	11,124	11,407
Silver-Lead-Zinc	5,186	4,826	4,350	4,391	35,413	35,110	54,487	87,990
Tin	161	133	175	268	341	422	509	1,945
Other Metallic Minerals ..	3	1	2	...	2	1	1	...
Total	6,267	6,148	5,860	6,104	42,239	42,147	66,342	101,803

MINING FOR BLACK COAL

Total	12,512	11,998	11,534	11,367	90,225	94,068†	90,838	97,252
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MINING FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Asbestos	39	38	40	46	173	191	206	218
Barite	2	3	4	4	...	2	12	9
Clays—								
Brick and Tile Clay and Shale	306	287	298	266	1,578	1,619	2,094	2,206
Other Clay and Shale ..	148	119	121	129	619	600	586	602
Diatomite	10	12	11	10	33	29	21	24
Dolomite	10	13	12	7	42	44	42	64
Felspar (including Cornish Stone)	17	14	19	22	71	67	87	94
Gypsum	31	33	31	31	398	275	256	253
Limestone (including Sea Shells) ..	374	361	371	365	2,592	2,540	2,832	3,048
Magnesite	121	102	100	50	762	550	467	282
Talcs (incl. Steatite and Pyrophyllite)	13	15	17	17	28	26	23	29
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	193	222	230	267	421	528	584	741
Total	1,264	1,219	1,254	1,214	6,717	6,470	7,210	7,570

QUARRYING FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Sand and River Gravel	575	607	578	601	3,888	4,149	5,766	7,596
Dimension Stone	244	202	243	203	917	771	1,065	1,137
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	936	967	1,023	1,115	12,726	12,822	14,130	17,940
Total	1,755	1,776	1,844	1,919	17,531	17,742	20,961	26,674

ALL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES

Total	21,798	21,141	20,492	20,604	156,713	160,427†	185,351	233,299
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* For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers (estimated at 322 in 1961, 333 in 1962, 353 in 1963, and 422 in 1964) and employees of the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils extracting road materials (estimated at 853 in 1961, 813 in 1962, 837 in 1963, and 944 in 1964).

† Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

The marked fluctuations from year to year in the value of output of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry mainly reflect variations in metal prices; the fall in employment in the industry since 1956 reflects producers' deliberate restriction of output from 1959 to 1962 and improved efficiency generally. The mineral sands industry expanded rapidly until 1957, but output was severely curtailed from 1958 to 1960 because of the reduced world prices for rutile; markedly higher prices and rationalisation of the industry led to a rapid expansion after 1960.

Table 713. Principal Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Year	Coal Mining	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	Mineral Sands Mining	Clays Mining	Limestone Quarrying	Construction Materials Quarrying	Other Mining and Quarrying	Total, All Mining and Quarrying Industries
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT*								
1954	19,979	6,618	314	496	388	1,234	779	29,808
1955	19,260	6,765	503	493	371	1,245	802	29,439
1956	17,918	6,803	1,013	481	343	1,245	715	28,518
1957	16,622	6,717	1,340	461	331	1,245	733	27,449
1958	15,463	6,234	718	451	351	1,284	772	25,273
1959	13,445	5,607	621	465	328	1,488	709	22,663
1960	13,279	5,357	665	464	337	1,647	702	22,451
1961	12,512	5,186	688	454	374	1,755	829	21,798
1962	11,998	4,826	947	406	361	1,776	827	21,141
1963	11,534	4,350	1,032	419	371	1,844	942	20,492
1964	11,367	4,391	1,116	395	365	1,919	1,051	20,604
VALUE OF OUTPUT (\$ thousand)								
1954	85,524	53,344	2,042	1,544	1,634	10,072	2,306	156,466
1955	83,430	63,900	4,344	1,688	1,684	11,084	2,460	168,590
1956	81,274	68,208	10,450	1,680	1,802	11,852	2,506	177,770
1957	80,900	53,640	13,006	1,694	1,980	13,000	2,690	166,910
1958	79,958	38,186	9,920	1,742	2,264	12,862	2,340	143,272
1959	74,873	41,893	5,328	2,005	1,907	14,236	2,359	142,603
1960	85,354	43,858	5,547	2,283	2,084	18,265	2,282	159,674
1961	90,225	35,413	6,236	2,197	2,592	17,531	2,520	156,713
1962	94,068†	35,110	6,387	2,219	2,540	17,742	2,362	160,427†
1963	90,838	54,487	11,124	2,680	2,832	20,961	2,430	185,351
1964	97,252	87,990	11,407	2,808	3,048	26,674	4,120	233,299

* See note *, Table 712.

† Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS

Detailed statistics of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales are given in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 714 shows the total quantity of the principal metals or elements contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced in the State in the last eight years. The quantity of gold shown in the table, for example, is the aggregate gold content of all the gold-bearing minerals (gold concentrates, copper concentrates, lead concentrates, etc.).

Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals or elements. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than those actually recoverable.

Table 714. Mine Production of Metals and Sulphur, N.S.W.

Element	Unit of Quantity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964		
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Available for Recovery in Australia	Destined for Export in Ores, etc.	Total
Alumina ..	Ton	1,354	633	1,648	1,386	929	1,991	2,801	4,156	444.0	4,156
Antimony ..	Ton	1,208.5	1,355.3	1,278.8	784.2	679.3	874.0	1,007.0	672.2	3.9	1,116.2
Beryllium ..	Tons BeO	3.5	1.2	5.6	1.2	4.9	1.3	1.6	...	...	3.9
Cadmium ..	Ton	924.4	812.3	801.2	893.4	844.6	920.0	1,034.7	671.0	301.8	972.8
Cobalt ..	Ton	68.1	70.4	60.1	64.7	64.9	76.5	85.7	40.6	32.7	73.3
Copper ..	Ton	4,381.8	4,023.4	3,728.1	3,572.0	3,510.2	3,746.8	3,862.9	870.0	2,759.9	3,629.9
Gold ..	Oz. Fine	31,043	18,709	13,275	13,628	12,034	11,234	11,395	8,177	2,392	10,569
Lead ..	Ton	266,928	246,896	246,449	235,868	211,679	292,381	328,462	229,786	67,168	296,954
Manganese ..	Tons Mn†	391	516	620	342	632	424	467	225	...	225
Molybdenum ..	Tons MoO ₃ †	385	511	907	623	2,070	1,36	471	...	...	599
Monazite ..	Ton	...	...	173	...	144	...	...	...	...	...
Platinum ..	Oz.	47	210	...	38	2.0	2.0	4.0	...	...	...
Silver ..	Th. oz. fine	9,969	8,992	8,555	8,398	7,448	9,929	11,425	...	...	...
Sulphur ..	Ton	207,604	197,736	188,892	204,338	194,659	196,793	212,712	8,538	2,196	10,735
Tin ..	Ton	211	239	174	223	173	212	250	139,893	62,988	202,881
Titanium ‡	Tons TiO ₂	97,159	56,583	61,035	69,904	86,467	100,353	161,228	671	*	671
Tungsten ..	lb. WO ₃	3,388	2,504	1,007	463	232	...	...	*	*	160,663
Zinc ..	Ton	241,509	211,667	202,675	234,170	237,834	244,863	265,637	169,095	86,906	256,001
Zircon ..	Ton	72,883	44,179	87,763	83,374	121,222	122,214	159,188	...	*	152,861

* Dissection not available—mainly for export.
† Content of metallurgical grade ore.
‡ Content of manganese ore other than of metallurgical grade.
§ Titanium dioxide content of rutile, zircon-rutile, and ilmenite concentrates.

Not all the metallic minerals produced in New South Wales are smelted and refined in Australia, the ores and concentrates in many cases being despatched for sale oversea. The mine production figures shown for 1964 in Table 714 have been dissected to show "contents available for recovery in Australia" and "contents destined for export in ores, etc.". This dissection is based on preliminary advices furnished by producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

ANTIMONY

Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are the principal source of antimony within New South Wales; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). In recent years, the production of antimony concentrates has been on a relatively small scale, and has been confined to the New England area of the State. The total mine production of antimony in New South Wales during the last five years is summarised in the next table; part of this production is not available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill lead concentrates and almost all of the antimony concentrates are exported for treatment oversea.

Table 715. Mine Production of Antimony, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Antimony Concentrates	151·0	116·3	65·7	74·3	273·2
Antimony Ore	1·6	...	...	...	...
Lead Concentrates	631·6	563·0	808·3	932·7	843·0
Total Antimony	784·2	679·3	874·0	1,007·0	1,116·2

CADMIUM

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at three Australian refineries—at Risdon (Tasmania), as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates); at Port Pirie (South Australia), as a by-product of the smelting of Broken Hill lead concentrates; and at Cockle Creek (in New South Wales), as a by-product of the smelting of both lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates is exported for treatment oversea.

Table 716. Mine Production of Cadmium, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	67·8	54·7	71·7	87·8	73·8
Zinc Concentrates	825·6	789·9	848·3	946·9	899·0
Total Cadmium	893·4	844·6	920·0	1,034·7	972·8

COPPER

Copper ore bodies occur widely throughout New South Wales, but exploitation has been handicapped by the low grade of most deposits and the high cost of transport to market. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar (where extensive developmental work enabled copper mining on a commercial basis to be resumed in 1965). Operations at Captain's Flat (an important source of copper concentrates for many years) were discontinued in 1962.

Mine production of copper in the last five years is given in the next table:—

Table 717. Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper Ore	7.5	20.7	2.9	...	1.1
Copper Concentrates ..	828.2	896.5	142.7	...	212.5
Copper Precipitates ..	62.6	57.2	107.0	117.5	91.3
Lead Concentrates	2,133.6	2,044.7	3,094.8	3,319.5	2,947.0
Silver-Copper Concentrates..	...	9.3	3.7	...	...
Zinc Concentrates	540.1	481.8	395.7	425.9	378.0
Total Copper	3,572.0	3,510.2	3,746.8	3,862.9	3,629.9

The reduced level of copper production in Australia during 1964-65 (reflecting an industrial dispute at Mt. Isa, Queensland) necessitated the importation of copper to meet rapidly increasing local requirements. The imported copper was purchased at London Metal Exchange prices, which were markedly higher than local Australian prices; from July, 1964, to September, 1965, a surcharge was levied on locally-produced copper sold in Australia, and the proceeds were used to equalize prices paid for imported and locally-produced copper. In order to conserve local copper supplies, export controls were imposed on a wide range of copper-bearing materials from November, 1964, to August 1965, and again from December, 1965.

The Commonwealth Government assists the copper-mining industry by means of a bounty on local production and a customs duty on imported copper. In terms of the Copper Bounty Act, a bounty of up to \$70 per ton (\$90 from 1958 to 1960) is payable on copper produced in Australia from local ores and sold for use in Australia. Customs duty is imposed on imported copper on a sliding scale which is designed to ensure that the landed cost of copper (including freight and other charges) does not fall below about \$610 per ton (\$570 from 1958 to 1960). The combined effect of these measures is to stabilise the return to local producers of refined copper at about \$680 per ton (\$660 from 1958 to 1960). The current scheme of assistance will expire at the end of 1966.

One-fifth of the net income from copper mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, the concession applies also to such income when paid to the shareholders as dividends.

GOLD

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) closed in 1952, the only large gold-dredging plant (at Wellington) ceased operations in 1958, and the Captain's Flat mine (which produced lead-zinc-copper ores containing gold) was closed in 1962. Virtually all the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill.

Table 718. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Period	Quantity	Value *	Year	Quantity	Value *
	Oz. fine	\$ thous.		Oz. fine	\$ thous.
1851-1900	11,399,508	96,844	1955	30,067	941
1901-1910	2,252,851	19,139	1956	28,821	902
1911-1920	1,145,185	9,729	1957	31,043	971
1921-1925	133,335	1,133	1958	18,709	639
1926-1930	70,287	597	1959	13,275	415
1931-1935	163,091	2,590	1960	13,628	426
1936-1940	405,497	7,641	1961	12,034	377
1941-1945	334,858	7,067	1962	11,234	351
1946-1950	237,398	5,759	1963	11,395	357
1951-1955	175,842	5,592	1964	10,669	332
1956-1960	105,476	3,353			
			Total to 1964	16,468,660	160,861

* Figures for 1950 and later years represent the mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales and gold subsidy (see below).

The mine production of gold, according to the mineral in which it was contained, is shown for the last five years in the next table:—

Table 719. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates	3,066	2,556	302	...	...
Gold Concentrates	228	385	...	...	...
Gold—Other forms*	939	368	432	321	649
Lead Concentrates	7,679	7,088	8,902	9,485	8,456
Zinc Concentrates	1,716	1,637	1,598	1,589	1,464
Total Gold	13,628	12,034	11,234	11,395	10,569

* Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from \$21.52 to \$30.98 in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of dollars. On 1st May, 1954, the price was increased to \$31.25, the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. has been permitted, under arrangements described in the chapter "Private Finance", to purchase from the Reserve Bank, at the official price and for sale for industrial purposes on overseas premium markets, the newly-mined gold not required for industrial, trade, and professional use in Australia.

Under the Gold-mining Industry Assistance Act, 1954-1965, the Commonwealth Government pays a subsidy in respect of gold won by mines producing mainly gold. Small producers (i.e., those with annual output not

exceeding 500 fine oz.) are entitled to a subsidy at a fixed rate irrespective of cost of production; the subsidy to larger producers varies according to their production costs, subject to a maximum rate per fine oz. The subsidy limits per fine oz. were \$3 for small producers and \$4 for larger producers from July, 1954, \$4 and \$5.50, respectively, from July, 1957, \$4.80 and \$6.50, respectively, from July, 1959, and \$6 and \$8, respectively, from July, 1965. A producer with an annual output exceeding 500 fine oz. may elect to be treated as a small producer; in this event, the subsidy payable per fine oz. is \$6 less one cent for each ounce by which output exceeds 500 fine oz. The current subsidy scheme expires on 30th June, 1970. To the end of 1964, the total subsidy payments to producers in New South Wales amounted to \$56,800.

Gold producers not receiving the above subsidy received a development allowance, under the Gold Mines Development Assistance Act, 1962, in respect of approved mine development work undertaken in the three years from 1962-63 to 1964-65. The allowance was equal to the amount by which the approved development expenditure in a year exceeded a defined base amount (normally the average annual expenditure on mine development during the three years 1959-60 to 1961-62).

Income from gold mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, this concession applies also to such income when paid to shareholders as dividends.

IRON ORE

Iron ore of good quality occurs in only relatively small deposits in New South Wales. The ore used in smelting at the Port Kembla and Newcastle steelworks, which are described in the chapter "Factories", is obtained from South Australia and Western Australia.

IRON OXIDE

Iron oxide is produced in various localities of New South Wales. Total production in 1964 was 16,644 tons (valued at \$80,000), of which 13,482 tons won in the Lithgow, Mudgee, and Rylstone areas were used in the manufacturing of quick-drying cement and 2,869 tons won in the Copmanhurst area were used for coal-washing purposes.

MINERAL SANDS (ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands long the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where high-grade deposits have been exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for most of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. The more extensive use of rutile by oversea pigment manufacturers has strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands, but a chrome impurity renders them unsuitable for pigment manufacture, their principal use; limited quantities are used in sand-blasting. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table illustrates the development of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

Table 720. Mine Production of Titanium, Zircon, and Monazite, N.S.W.

Year	Titanium (TiO ₂) Contents of—			Total Titanium (TiO ₂)	Zircon Contents of—		Total Zircon	Monazite Contents of Monazite Concentrates
	Rutile Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*	Ilmenite Concentrates		Zircon Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1954	21,872	2,640	210†	24,722	27,037	2,718	29,755	62
1955	33,045	4,085	212†	37,342	32,465	4,205	36,670	105
1956	62,470	7,407	420†	70,297	50,135	7,855	57,990	87
1957	83,363	13,311	485	97,159	58,747	14,136	72,883	47
1958	44,915	11,609	59	56,583	32,230	11,949	44,179	210
1959	44,792	16,132	111	61,035	71,156	16,607	87,763	173
1960	52,262	17,105	537	69,904	65,764	17,610	83,374	38
1961	64,284	21,278	905	86,467	98,421	22,801	121,222	144
1962	77,227	21,196	1,930	100,353	89,947	32,267	122,214	136
1963	129,931	28,608	2,689	161,228	117,520	41,668	159,188	471
1964	126,319	31,555	2,789	160,663	117,044	35,817	152,861	599

* These concentrates are despatched to Southport (Qld.) for separation.

† Estimated.

Because of the rapid increase in Australian rutile production during 1956 and 1957, the world rutile market became over-supplied and prices fell sharply. With greatly reduced prices offering on the world market, Australian producers curtailed their output during the period 1958 to 1960. Rutile prices improved markedly after 1960 (reflecting the increased demand for rutile for pigment manufacture as well as for other uses), and the higher prices and rationalization of the industry led to a rapid expansion of Australian rutile production after 1960.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC

The silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, which is 699 miles by rail west of Sydney and 256 miles from Port Pirie (South Australia).

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1964, over 95 million tons of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 13 per cent. lead, 5 oz. silver per ton, and 12 per cent. zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent. lead. During the refining process,

the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and speiss, which are despatched to Port Kembla or oversea for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate is not recovered, but passes into the slag dump; this zinc may be recovered at some future date by slag-fuming processes. Production of sulphuric acid from the lead sinter gas commenced in 1956.

About two-thirds of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped from Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported oversea. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (of 99.95 per cent. purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

A new smelting and refining plant was commissioned in 1961 at Cockle Creek (near Newcastle). This plant, which treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill, is unique in Australia in that the zinc content of lead concentrate is recovered. The lead bullion produced at the plant is exported oversea for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Operations at Captain's Flat, where ore deposits had been worked for silver-lead-zinc on a relatively large scale since 1938, were discontinued in 1962, following the exhaustion of ore reserves. Numerous other localities in the State have contributed small and irregular production of silver-lead-zinc.

The development of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 721. Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed *	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡		Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Value of Output
				Additions and Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year		
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1954	24	6,618	20,028	3,726	30,232	10,892	53,344
1955	30	6,765	21,558	3,282	31,194	12,142	63,900
1956	26	6,803	23,370	2,476	31,114	13,686	68,208
1957	28	6,717	22,464	2,264	30,482	14,032	53,640
1958	13	6,234	17,972	1,955	29,787	11,333	38,186
1959	13	5,607	16,738	1,766	28,983	10,515	41,893
1960	15	5,357	17,219	1,850	38,011	11,139	43,858
1961	14	5,186	16,759	2,060	38,134	10,531	35,413
1962	11	4,826	14,810	1,842	38,349	8,799	35,110
1963	9	4,350	15,018	1,121	37,664	9,028	54,487
1964	13	4,391	17,577	1,874	37,670	9,691	87,990

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (\$181,000 in 1964) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 722. Mine Production of Lead and Zinc, N.S.W.

Year	Lead Contents of—			Total Lead	Zinc Contents of—		Total Zinc
	Lead Concentrates	Zinc Concentrates	Other Minerals		Zinc Concentrates	Lead Concentrates	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1954	224,389	3,738	2,265	230,392	202,646	...	202,646
1955	225,783	4,620	4,451	234,854	211,478	...	211,478
1956	229,991	4,967	3,361	238,319	229,126	...	229,126
1957	259,656	5,303	1,969	266,928	241,509	...	241,509
1958	241,521	4,646	729	246,896	211,667	...	211,667
1959	242,323	4,093	33	246,449	202,675	...	202,675
1960	231,658	4,166	44	235,868	234,170	...	234,170
1961	207,716	3,921	42	211,679	225,578	12,256	237,834
1962	289,090	3,240	51	292,381	227,606	17,257	244,863
1963	324,461	3,821	180	328,462	247,107	18,530	265,637
1964	292,431	3,206	1,317	296,954	240,630	14,984	256,001*

* Includes 387 tons of zinc contained in silver-lead ore.

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, and bearing metals.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1964, 86,906 tons (34 per cent.) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanizing; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

From 1954 to 1958, the excess of world production over the current industrial consumption of lead and zinc had for the most part been absorbed into U.S. Government stockpiles. With the U.S. stockpiling programme curtailed in 1957 and discontinued in 1958, and with industrial consumption reduced because of a business recession in the United States in 1958, the spot prices of lead and zinc fell sharply during 1957 and 1958. From October, 1958, quota restrictions were imposed on imports of lead and zinc into the United States of America. World zinc prices recovered in 1959 and 1960 but again fell sharply in 1961 and 1962, while lead prices remained depressed throughout 1959 and 1960 and contracted further in 1961 and 1962.

Many of the major world producers (including those in New South Wales) voluntarily restricted their production and/or sales of zinc during 1959, and of lead from 1959 to March, 1962. With a closer balance between world production and consumption of lead and zinc, stockpiles were reduced during 1963 and the drift in lead and zinc prices was checked. During 1964, world production of lead and zinc fell short of consumption requirements and, despite depletion of stocks and releases from U.S. Government stockpiles, a tight supply position developed and world prices rose sharply. Expanding world production and further releases from U.S. stockpiles led during 1965 to an easier world supply-demand position in lead and zinc and to a contraction in their world prices. In October, 1965, the quota restrictions on imports of lead and zinc into the United States of America were terminated.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 5c per shift for each \$2 rise over \$32 in the average realized price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was \$22.54 in 1964, compared with \$14.42 in 1963, \$30.38 in 1956, \$32.43 in 1951, and \$0.89 in 1939.

The mine production of silver in the last five years is shown in the next table. Most of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in coins, photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

Table 723. Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates	58,760	56,659	6,370	...	4,600
Lead Concentrates	8,002,023	7,050,980	9,643,454	11,058,747	10,262,744
Silver-Copper Concentrates .. ..	...	25,520	10,303	...	...
Silver-Lead Ore	6,527	4,465	6,560	27,131	132,875
Zinc Concentrates	330,301	309,610	262,396	338,947	310,410
Other Minerals	278	723	96	33	24,183
Total Silver	8,397,889	7,447,957	9,929,179	11,424,858	10,734,812

SULPHUR

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. The Captain's Flat mine, which produced zinc and pyrite concentrates suitable for roasting for sulphur recovery, was closed in 1962.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last five years is shown in the next table:—

Table 724. Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	46,715	42,667	57,848	64,695	57,777
Pyrite Concentrates	15,637	14,949	2,012	...	...
Pyrite in Tailings .. ..	...	...	...	...	886
Zinc Concentrates	142,006	137,043	136,933	148,017	144,218
Total Sulphur	204,358	194,659	196,793	212,712	202,881

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 56 per cent. of its sulphuric acid production. Bounties are payable by the Commonwealth Government (see page 727) in respect of acid manufactured from local pyrite and lead concentrates and of pyrite concentrates produced in Australia for use in the local manufacture of sulphuric acid.

TIN

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are Tingha (in the New England area), Ardlethan (in the south-west), and Tallebung (near Condobolin). Extensive developmental work undertaken at Ardlethan and Tallebung in recent years enabled the commencement of relatively large-scale tin-mining operations towards the end of 1964. About 70 per cent. of the State's mine production of tin is currently being won from alluvial deposits, and about 30 per cent. from lode deposits.

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last ten years:—

Table 725. Tin Produced in N.S.W.

Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates	Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates
	Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value	
	Tons	\$ thous.	Tons		Tons	\$ thous.	Tons
1955	378	432	270	1960	307	385	223
1956	373	460	269	1961	238	341	173
1957	297	347	211	1962	293	422	212
1958	334	381	239	1963	352	509	250
1959	240	303	174	1964	1,036	1,945	671

COAL

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published at page 669 of the Year Book for 1937-38. The principal producing centres are the Cessnock-Newcastle district (north of Sydney), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (south of Sydney), and the Lithgow district (to the west). The coal produced at these centres is almost entirely of bituminous grade. Cessnock coal is especially suitable for gas making, while the coal from the other centres is essentially steam and coking coal.

JOINT COAL BOARD

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of parallel Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The administrative costs of the Board are borne equally by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining (including mechanization), grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

The Board administers a Welfare Fund, which is financed by annual contributions from the Commonwealth and State Governments (\$100,000 each in 1964-65) and an allocation from the Board's Workers' Compensation Fund (\$240,000 in 1964-65). This Fund has been used for the establishment of a medical service, for the payment of subsidies to miners' co-operative building societies, for the payment of production grants (death benefits to dependants of deceased miners), and for the provision of grants towards the cost of recreational facilities, halls, health centres, libraries, school equipment, and other amenities in coalfields communities. The medical service is concerned with the examination of mine workers and persons seeking employment in the industry, and with health aspects of the industry. The total expenditure approved from Government contributions to the Fund amounted to \$6,297,000 to the end of 1964-65.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the chapter "Employment".

During a period of acute coal shortage, the Joint Coal Board itself undertook colliery operations, but gradually withdrew from commercial activities as coal supplies became plentiful. The Board sold the last of its mines in 1958.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the Coal Industry Acts, 1946-1958, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal (including shale) mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term not exceeding seven years. The tribunal has all the powers of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. It may make its own rules of procedure, and may appoint two assessors (one each nominated by employers and employees) to advise it in relation to a dispute. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction, of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years. They have power to settle local disputes in the industry, and may refer disputes to Mine Conciliation Committees for settlement. The Authorities are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle, any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of a Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that the decision should be reviewed in the public interest or because of the likelihood of it leading to industrial unrest.

One or more Mine Conciliation Committees, comprising equal numbers representing the employers and the members of one or more organizations engaged in the working of the mine, may be appointed for any mine by the Joint Coal Board. The Committees may deal with grievances and matters affecting production at the mine and seek by conciliation to maintain harmonious industrial relations.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the chapter "Employment".

Long Service Leave

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14th October, 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards.

The scheme of benefits provides for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19th June, 1949; this amounts to $6\frac{1}{2}$ days a year or approximately three months for every ten years of service. In addition, an employee is credited with 5 days for each completed year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated. Where, before he has accumulated 13 weeks of leave, an employee dies or retires (because of ill-health or reaching the prescribed retiring age), a lump sum payment is made in lieu of the leave standing to his credit. An employee whose services are terminated because of slackness of trade receives payment for leave due, provided he has accumulated at least eight years of continuous service and other suitable employment in the industry is not available.

The operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended, until the Tribunal orders otherwise, for employees participating in a strike which renders the mines of a district idle.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by State mines, brown coal produced by open cut methods, and coal exported overseas. The rate of duty has been 3.33c per ton since June, 1961. The proceeds of the excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund and, although no excise is payable on coal produced at State mines, the New South Wales Government contributes to the Trust

Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to \$613,000 in 1964-65.

STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES

The New South Wales Government owns four collieries (at Awaba, Liddell, Wyee, and Oakdale) which are operated by the State Mines Control Authority and four collieries (Huntley, Newstan, Newvale, and Newcom) which are subsidiaries of the Electricity Commission. Coal production from these collieries amounted to 3,870,000 tons in 1964-65, and represented 18 per cent. of the total coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity or by the State Railways. Two new government-owned mines are being developed to provide coal for a power station being erected at Munmorah.

SUMMARY OF COAL MINING OPERATIONS

The development of the coal mining industry in New South Wales since 1939 is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 726. Coal Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Coal Produced	
						Quantity	Value
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Thous. tons	\$ thous.
1939	172	16,144	9,318	19,980‡	1,920	11,196	14,054
1954	151	19,979	38,466	43,802	15,705	15,083	85,525
1955	144	19,260	38,725	43,822	15,328	14,736	83,431
1956	130	17,918	38,749	46,076	16,180	14,810	81,275
1957	129	16,622	37,217	52,095	15,850	15,390	80,900
1958	117	15,463	36,715	55,766	16,717	15,851	79,958
1959	115	13,445	34,503	60,928	15,919	15,712	74,873
1960	114	13,279	38,501	65,412	18,068	17,737	85,354
1961	107	12,512	38,806	83,616‡	20,621	19,021	90,225
1962	100	11,998	37,612	86,763	22,089	19,030	94,068¶
1963	94	11,534	37,209	85,542	21,845	18,940	90,838
1964	94	11,367	39,735	83,774	22,833	20,699	97,252

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (\$21,000 in 1964) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Depreciated book values, at end of year, of Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. The figure for 1939 is not strictly comparable with those for later years. The figure for 1961 was affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain mines.

¶ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

The acute shortage of coal supplies in the early post-war years led to a steady expansion of underground mines and the rapid development of open cut mining. By 1952, the shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. Total coal production was fairly steady during the years from

1952 to 1959, at an average of about 15,000,000 tons per annum. Production rose sharply in 1960, in 1961, and again in 1964, to meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal and the increasing requirements of local industry. However, with the widespread adoption of mechanical methods of winning coal, with improved efficiency generally, and with the curtailment of open cut mining and the closure of less efficient mines, employment in the coal mining industry contracted steadily after 1952, and in 1964 was 44 per cent. lower than the 1952 level.

Increased mechanization and a more competitive market have resulted in a steady reduction in coal prices since 1952. The decline in the value of coal produced, which reflected the lower prices, was checked in 1960, when output was raised sharply to meet the heavy demand for coal. Further sharp increases in the quantity of coal produced led to marked increases in the value of coal production in 1961 and 1964.

The following table shows the substantial capital expenditure on additions and replacements to fixed assets in coal mines in recent years, and the depreciated book values of these assets at the end of each year. Expenditure in developmental mines is included.

Table 727. Fixed Assets of Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Year	Additions and Replacements during Year				Value at end of Year*			
	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total
\$ thousand								
1958	1,370	11,494	1,470	14,334	9,034	38,619	8,113	55,766
1959	866	10,552	1,802	13,219	9,535	42,487	8,907	60,928
1960	734	16,161	1,612	18,507	9,566	46,194	9,652	65,412
1961	1,265	13,476	2,950	17,692	10,341	60,993	12,282	83,616
1962	972	12,728	4,723	18,422	10,514	62,653	13,595	86,763
1963	1,056	10,225	3,884	15,165	10,405	61,037	14,100	85,542
1964	1,404	10,078	2,083	13,565	10,548	57,753	15,473	83,774

* Depreciated book values. Figures for 1961 were affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain mines.

As a result of this expenditure programme, the proportion of total output won by mechanical methods in underground mines rose from 58 per cent. in 1954 to 95 per cent. in 1964 (see Table 733).

COAL PRODUCTION

Measured and indicated reserves of coal in New South Wales are estimated by the Department of Mines to amount to 3,000 million tons, while the inferred reserves are estimated to exceed 30,000 million tons. From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of 1964, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 788,305,000 tons.

Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines. Open cut methods were first used in 1940 in the western district, and during the period of coal shortage in the early post-war years, the Joint Coal Board actively encouraged the rapid development of this type of mining in order to supplement supplies from the underground mines. By 1952, the coal shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was then deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. However, production from underground mines continued to increase after 1953. Production rose sharply in 1960, in 1961, and again in 1964, to meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal (mainly from Japan) and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel and coke industries.

Table 728. Coal Produced in New South Wales

Period	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	Total, New South Wales			
				Underground Mines	Open Cut Mines*	Total Quantity	Value at Pit-top
Thousand tons							\$ thous.
Annual Average—							
1901–10	4,907	1,677	570	7,154	...	7,154	4,989
1911–20	6,314	2,035	1,017	9,366	...	9,366	8,721
1921–30	6,434	2,001	1,629	10,064	...	10,064	16,871
1931–35	4,824	1,243	1,314	7,381	...	7,381	8,621
1936–40	6,571	1,857	1,486	9,905	9	9,914	11,801
1941–45	7,625	2,087	1,621	11,156	177	11,333	18,880
1946–50	7,700	1,977	1,948	10,441	1,184	11,625	30,327
1951–55	9,213	3,051	2,242	12,741	1,765	14,506	80,343
1956–60	9,545	4,755	1,600	15,210	690	15,900	80,297
Year—							
1954	9,546	3,367	2,170	13,703	1,380	15,083	85,525
1955	9,290	3,594	1,852	13,835	901	14,736	83,431
1956	9,171	3,981	1,658	14,000	810	14,810	81,275
1957	9,208	4,556	1,626	14,662	728	15,390	80,900
1958	9,584	4,693	1,574	15,131	720	15,851	79,958
1959	9,338	4,812	1,562	15,278	434	15,712	74,873
1960	10,424	5,735	1,578	16,982	755	17,737	85,354
1961	10,378	7,057	1,586	18,189	832	19,021	90,225
1962	10,058	7,454	1,518	18,196	834	19,030	94,068†
1963	9,484	7,817	1,639	18,338	602	18,940	90,838
1964	10,710	8,395	1,594	19,983	716	20,699	97,252

* In 1956 and later years, all open cut mines were situated in the northern district. No open cut mines have operated in the southern district.

† Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

The southern district currently supplies the major share of the overseas exports of New South Wales coal, the sharp increase in production in this district since 1960 reflecting the marked increase in overseas demand. Production in the northern district, which had contracted since 1961 (mainly because of the reduced requirements of the State Railways and the gas-making industry), expanded markedly in 1964 to meet the sharp increase in overseas demand for coal from this district and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel and coke industries. About 52 per cent. of the coal produced in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, about 40 per cent. from the southern district, and the remaining 8 per cent from the western district.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 55 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last ten years:—

Table 729. Persons Employed* in Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
UNDERGROUND MINES										
Northern District—										
Below Ground	8,466	7,738	6,660	5,473	4,818	4,305	3,536	3,434	3,337	3,406
Above Ground	3,895	3,693	3,393	3,144	3,041	2,952	2,529	2,472	2,341	2,172
Total	12,361	11,431	10,053	8,617	7,859	7,257	6,065	5,906	5,678	5,578
Southern District—										
Below Ground	2,869	3,076	3,193	3,069	2,867	3,086	3,231	3,267	3,339	3,450
Above Ground	1,252	1,287	1,272	1,290	1,351	1,379	1,430	1,442	1,462	1,498
Total	4,121	4,363	4,465	4,359	4,218	4,465	4,661	4,709	4,801	4,948
Western District—										
Below Ground	1,097	1,055	787	737	675	654	625	589	529	437
Above Ground	588	555	436	418	396	388	360	331	306	230
Total	1,685	1,610	1,223	1,155	1,071	1,042	985	920	835	667
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground	12,432	11,869	10,640	9,279	8,360	8,045	7,392	7,290	7,205	7,293
Above Ground	5,735	5,535	5,101	4,852	4,788	4,719	4,319	4,245	4,109	3,900
Total	18,167	17,404	15,741	14,131	13,148	12,764	11,711	11,535	11,314	11,193

OPEN CUT MINES †

Total, N.S.W.	331	309	275	218	117	142	168	137	131	146
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TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES

Northern District	12,692	11,740	10,328	8,835	7,976	7,399	6,233	6,043	5,809	5,724
Southern District	4,121	4,363	4,465	4,359	4,218	4,465	4,661	4,709	4,801	4,948
Western District	1,685	1,610	1,223	1,155	1,071	1,042	985	920	835	667
Total, N.S.W.	18,498	17,713	16,016	14,349	13,265	12,906	11,879	11,672	11,445	11,339

* At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

† All persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the northern district.

In underground mines, the number of employees reached a peak of 19,557 in June, 1954, but thereafter, with increasing emphasis on mechanical methods of production and with improved efficiency generally, employment contracted steadily. By the end of 1964, the number of persons employed in underground mines in the State was 43 per cent. less than in June, 1954. Open cut mining was curtailed after 1952 at the direction of the Joint Coal Board, and employment in these mines fell from a peak of 1,538 in September, 1952 to 146 at the end of 1964.

The decline in employment since 1952 has been restricted to the northern and western districts; employment in the southern district has tended to increase. Displaced miners have been assisted by the Joint Coal Board and other organisations in finding employment in other industries or in transferring from the northern and western coalfields to the southern field. Openings for new recruits in the coal industry are limited.

MANSHIFTS WORKED AND LOST

The next two tables, showing details of manshifts worked and lost and the causes of manshift losses in coal mines, have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board.

Table 730 shows, for underground mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last eleven years. The ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible has tended to rise throughout the period, and currently exceeds 92 per cent. in underground mines. The ratio in open cut mines has been about 97 per cent in recent years.

Table 730. Underground Coal Mines: Manshifts Worked

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	New South Wales		
	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Possible	Ratio of Manshifts Worked to Manshifts Possible
	Thousands					Per cent.
1954	2,870	909	442	4,221	4,923	85.75
1955	2,760	891	431	4,082	4,786	85.30
1956	2,615	958	371	3,944	4,531	87.03
1957	2,362	991	322	3,675	4,224	87.01
1958	2,184	1,013	284	3,481	3,930	88.57
1959	1,870	983	263	3,116	3,460	90.04
1960	1,849	1,048	254	3,151	3,497	90.10
1961	1,571	1,108	238	2,917	3,182*	91.67*
1962	1,465	1,087	216	2,768	3,021	91.64
1963	1,323	1,081	202	2,606	2,827	92.19
1964	1,328	1,124	179	2,631	2,852	92.24

* Revised.

Sick leave, compensation absences, industrial disputes, and "other absenteeism" are the principal causes of manshift losses in underground mines, as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 731. Underground Coal Mines: Ratio Per Cent. of Manshifts Lost to Manshifts Possible

Cause of Manshift Losses	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Industrial disputes	1.68	2.52	1.28	1.21	1.27	1.05
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc.	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Accidents to men	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00
Lack of transport or trade	0.02	...	0.12	0.05	...	0.02
Men on compensation	2.52	2.02	1.93	1.84	1.72	1.60
Sick leave	3.98	3.67	3.53	3.67	3.52	3.72
Other absenteeism	1.51	1.47	1.37	1.42	1.19	1.25
Other causes	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.11
Total, All Causes	9.96	9.90	8.33	8.36	7.81	7.76

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was only 1.05 per cent. in 1964, compared with 9.93 per cent. in 1948, when these statistics were first compiled.

Further details of industrial disputes are given in the chapter "Employment".

COAL OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. For the purposes of the statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. The calculations exclude mines in course of development prior to commencement of coal production.

Table 732. Underground Mines: Coal Produced per Manshift Worked

Year	Production per Manshift worked at the Coal Face				Production per Manshift worked by all Persons Employed			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1956	10.13	14.53	13.23	11.43	3.20	4.16	4.47	3.55
1957	11.89	15.64	15.17	13.19	3.59	4.60	5.05	3.99
1958	13.51	15.74	17.40	14.48	4.06	4.63	5.55	4.35
1959	18.02	18.04	18.47	18.07	4.76	4.89	5.95	4.90
1960	20.12	21.67	20.32	20.64	5.23	5.47	6.20	5.39
1961	25.17	24.41	22.44	24.61	6.07	6.37	6.65	6.23
1962	26.27	26.18	22.98	25.92	6.29	6.86	7.03	6.57
1963	27.52	27.27	25.93	27.26	6.71	7.23	8.11	7.04
1964	31.82	28.14	32.03	30.18	7.53	7.47	8.89	7.60

Production per manshift worked at the coal face more than doubled between 1958 and 1964.

COAL MECHANICALLY CUT AND LOADED

The principal reason for the marked increase in recent years in the production of coal per manshift worked in New South Wales collieries has been the widespread adoption of mechanical methods of winning coal. Mechanical cutting and loading have now almost completely displaced hand-mining methods.

Coal-cutting machines have been in use in underground mines in New South Wales for more than fifty years, but mechanical cutting accounted for only 36.7 per cent. of the total output in the underground mines in 1949. Thereafter, with the active encouragement of the Joint Coal Board, the proportion mechanically cut increased rapidly to 94.8 per cent. in 1964.

Machinery for loading coal in underground mines was first used in 1935. The proportion of total coal output mechanically loaded rose from 9.8 per cent. in 1939 and 32.9 per cent. in 1949 to 97.4 per cent. in 1964.

A comparatively recent development was the introduction of combined cutting and loading machines ("continuous miners"). In 1964 70.8 per cent. of the total output of underground mines was cut and 47.3 per cent. was loaded by continuous miners, compared with 17.1 and 10.6 per cent., respectively, in 1958.

Table 733. Underground Mines: Coal Mechanically Cut and Loaded

Year	Coal Mechanically Cut				Coal Mechanically Loaded			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Proportion per cent. of Total Production							
1954	52.8	77.9	46.4	58.2	55.8	76.1	62.0	61.6
1955	57.4	81.0	57.2	63.5	61.4	80.2	64.3	66.7
1956	58.6	81.4	65.5	66.0	65.7	81.1	73.1	70.9
1957	67.4	83.8	74.4	73.3	72.6	84.6	81.8	77.3
1958	75.5	83.4	88.3	79.3	78.6	83.9	91.8	81.6
1959	86.4	88.5	89.5	87.4	87.8	88.3	90.4	88.2
1960	87.6	91.0	89.7	88.9	93.2	91.5	90.2	92.4
1961	90.0	94.1	92.5	91.8	95.5	95.4	93.1	95.2
1962	92.0	95.0	94.8	93.5	96.4	96.1	98.7	96.5
1963	91.7	95.8	95.1	93.8	97.1	96.4	98.5	96.9
1964	93.4	96.1	96.1	94.8	98.1	96.5	97.4	97.4

COAL QUALITY

Coal produced in New South Wales has in recent years been facing increasing competition from alternative fuels (mainly petroleum oils from local refineries and, in Victoria, brown coal) in some of its traditional markets, while the rising overseas demand for coal has been for coal of high quality. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed "washing" plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants are also attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants, which have been operated for many years, are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming part of the coal mining industry.

The following table illustrates the development of coal washeries during the last eleven years. The first washing plant in the coal industry was installed in 1952.

Table 734. Coal Washeries in New South Wales

Year	Coal Industry Washeries				Consumer's Washeries*			
	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production
	Thousand tons			Per cent.	Thousand tons			Per cent.
1953	1,060	112	948	7.5	2,492	254	2,238	17.6
1954	1,441	186	1,255	9.6	2,508	277	2,231	16.6
1955	1,658	230	1,428	11.3	2,288	243	2,045	15.5
1956	1,879	237	1,642	12.7	2,635	281	2,354	17.8
1957	2,759	367	2,392	17.9	2,789	329	2,460	18.1
1958	4,457	594	3,863	28.1	2,678	359	2,319	16.9
1959	5,365	792	4,573	34.1	3,390	564	2,826	21.6
1960	6,710	993	5,717	37.8	3,710	576	3,134	20.9
1961	7,862	1,147	6,715	41.3	4,117	731	3,386	21.6
1962	8,717	1,299	7,418	45.8	4,432	752	3,680	23.3
1963	8,679	1,315	7,364	45.8	4,540	772	3,768	24.0
1964	9,551	1,502	8,049	46.1	4,631	963	3,668	22.4

* Attached to steelworks; see text above table.

CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries and the exports of cargo and bunker coal. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

Table 735. Consumption of New South Wales Coal

Year	Total Production	Mine Washery Refuse, etc.	Exports*		Available for Consump- tion in N.S.W.	Changes in Stocks Held in N.S.W.		Actual Consump- tion in N.S.W.
			Oversea Countries	Other Australian States		Held at Mines, in Transit, etc.	Held by Consumers	
Thousand tons								
1954	15,083	229	396	2,567	11,891	(+) 68	(+) 205	11,618
1955	14,736	244	255	2,579	11,658	(-) 54	(+) 104	11,608
1956	14,810	237	303	2,240	12,030	(+) 167	(+) 19	11,844
1957	15,390	355	768	2,095	12,172	(+) 142	(+) 61	11,969
1958	15,851	614	811	1,996	12,430	(+) 423	(+) 13	11,994
1959	15,712	810	765	2,113	12,024	(-) 486	(-) 211	12,721
1960	17,737	1,009	1,554	1,868	13,306	(+) 75	(+) 108	13,123
1961	19,021	1,204†	2,590	1,511†	13,716†	(+) 55†	(+) 307	13,354†
1962	19,030	1,322	2,738	1,360	13,610	(+) 524†	(-) 241	13,327†
1963	18,940	1,363†	2,723	1,286	13,568†	(-) 55†	(+) 83	13,541†
1964	20,699	1,557	3,655	1,266	14,221	(-) 356	(-) 30	14,606

* Cargo and bunker coal.

† Revised.

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1964 amounted to 3,470,000 tons, or more than three months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of the total, 1,575,000 tons (including 824,000 tons purchased by the Commonwealth Government in 1952) were held at collieries and 1,669,000 tons were held by consumers.

Details of the exports of coal (as cargo) from New South Wales during the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 736. Exports of Coal (as Cargo) from N.S.W.

Year	Oversea Exports				Interstate Exports			
	Japan	New Caledonia	Other	Total	Victoria	South Australia	Other	Total
Thousand tons								
1954	...	163	195	358	1,267	948	116	2,331
1955	9	168	36	213	1,244	992	134	2,370
1956	27	157	94	278	1,116	813	132	2,061
1957	451	182	123	756	943	883	97	1,923
1958	361	143	292	796	962	773	94	1,829
1959	493	145	125	763	1,046	822	73	1,941
1960	1,373	131	50	1,554	895	751	95	1,741
1961	2,387	72	131	2,590	817	516	77	1,410
1962	2,521	36	181	2,738	689	490	84	1,263
1963	2,482	106	135	2,723	652	447	70	1,169
1964	3,314	146	195	3,655	701	390	58	1,149

Oversea exports had for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but during the war and early post-war years, they were very limited. When the post-war coal shortage had been overcome, overseas markets were again sought, and since 1959 long-term contracts have been secured for the supply of coking coal to the Japanese steel industry. Exports of coal to Japan rose from 493,000 tons in 1959 to 3,314,000 tons in 1964, the greater part of the coal being supplied by mines in the southern district of the State.

Exports of coal from New South Wales to Victoria and South Australia have gradually declined in recent years, as a result of the greater usage of petroleum oils and locally-mined coal.

About three-quarters of the black coal consumed in New South Wales is used in electricity generating stations, steel works, and coke works (in the manufacture of metallurgical coke for blast furnaces), and the quantities of coal used in these industries are steadily increasing. Other important uses of coal are in the manufacture of town gas and (although steam locomotives are being replaced progressively by diesel-electric and electric locos) as fuel for railway locomotives. The uses of coal shown in the next table together absorb about 96 per cent. of the total quantity of black coal consumed in the State.

Table 737. Principal Consumers of Coal in New South Wales

Consumer	Year ended 30th June							
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Thousand tons							
Factories—								
Electricity Generating Stations ..	3,787	4,030	4,135	4,328	4,369	4,406	4,600	5,138
Gas Works*	919	846	829	848	845	796	727	730
Steel Works and Coke Works*	3,778	3,942	3,986	4,353	5,055	5,181	5,303	5,692
Cement Works ..	343	415	380	428	440	400	416	453
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works ..	299	301	321	340	348	332	333	339
Glass and Glass Bottle Works ..	134	124	134	130	135	132	112	129
Other Factories	832	808	827	820	789	773	780	803
Total, Factories	10,092	10,466	10,612	11,247	11,981	12,020	12,271	13,283
Government Railway Locomotives ..	1,373	1,125	1,009	1,021	980	798	705	671
Total, Factories and Government Railway Locomotives	11,465	11,591	11,621	12,268	12,961	12,818	12,976	13,954

* Includes coal consumed as raw material.

COAL PRICES

The trend in coal prices since 1939 is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded, and only the actual sales from coal stocks held at grass by the Commonwealth Government have been taken to account.

Table 738. Average Value of Coal at Pit-top

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	\$ per ton					\$ per ton			
1939	1.26	1.44	1.07	1.27	1957	5.82	5.56	5.06	5.68
1950	3.64	3.91	2.93	3.58	1958	5.61	5.50	4.74	5.48
1951	5.14	5.07	4.78	4.97	1959	5.24	5.43	4.75	5.26
1952	6.22	6.02	5.66	6.12	1960	5.19	5.59	4.81	5.27
1953	6.21	6.10	5.68	6.11	1961	5.14	5.51	4.68	5.22
1954	6.02	5.90	5.72	5.96	1962	5.12	5.28	4.43	5.12
1955	5.99	5.88	5.58	5.92	1963	4.86	5.22	3.92	4.89
1956	5.92	5.81	5.51	5.85	1964	4.61	5.47	3.75	4.83

With the introduction of a Commonwealth prices stabilisation plan in 1943, prices were pegged and increases in costs were met by payment of Commonwealth subsidy. Price increases were sanctioned after November, 1947, as subsidies were withdrawn and costs of production rose sharply. The average price of coal reached \$6.12 per ton in 1952. Since then, increasing mechanisation and a more competitive market have resulted in a steady reduction in average coal prices.

Maximum selling prices are controlled by the Joint Coal Board. They are determined for each mine on the basis of its production costs plus a fixed margin of profit, and are subject to periodic review by the Board.

OIL SHALE

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wollan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1952 amounted to 3,311,476 tons. Mining operations ceased in 1952.

PETROLEUM OIL

Since 1955, exploratory drilling for petroleum oil has been undertaken in various localities in New South Wales, but no oil production has yet been recorded.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

ASBESTOS

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently and Baryulgil is at present the only producing centre. In 1964, production of chrysotile asbestos amounted to 1,040 tons.

CLAYS

The quantity and value of the clays produced in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 739. Clays Produced in New South Wales

Type of Clay	Quantity			Value		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Brick Clay and Shale	1,966,322	1,987,381	2,059,007	1,486	1,935	2,004
Cement Clay and Shale	274,351	189,974	208,678	135	122	126
Fire Clay	120,753	104,578	102,298	232	284	261
Kaolin and Ball Clay	21,072	27,161	22,089	113	119	115
Stoneware Clay	101,187	94,849	123,626	125	113	147
Terra Cotta Clay	105,518	88,649	114,763	116	105	128
Other Clays	448	212	3,209	5	3	23
Total, All Clays	2,589,651	2,492,804	2,633,670	2,212	2,681	2,804

The brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, Newcastle, Illawarra, and Queanbeyan districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture).

DIAMONDS

Industrial diamonds have been recovered from several localities in New South Wales, but only in small quantities and generally during the course of dredging for gold or tin; production has been negligible since gold-dredging operations on the Macquarie River ceased in 1958. There is no recorded production of gem diamonds. Total recorded production of diamonds to the end of 1960 was 211,151 carats, but this figure is known to be incomplete and the actual output was probably much higher.

DIATOMITE

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabara-bran and Barraba districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open cut methods. Production of diatomite amounted to 3,261 tons in 1964. The diatomite recovered is used as a filter medium in sugar and gelatine manufacture, in dry-cleaning, and in the manufacture of insulating products.

DOLOMITE

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. Deposits at present being worked are at Mount Fairy (near Rockley) and in the Mudgee district. In 1964, production was 5,545 tons.

FELSPAR

The principal centres of felspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash felspar) and the Brewongle district (cornish stone). Potash felspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of felspar has been governed by local requirements, and in 1964 amounted to 6,136 tons.

GEMS—OPAL

The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the only producing centre in recent years, are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliancy. The recorded value of precious opal won in New South Wales to the end of 1964 was \$4,352,000, but this figure is considered to be incomplete.

GYPSUM

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Hay, Hillston, and Wentworth districts. Production of gypsum in recent years is set out below:—

	Quantity			Value		
	1962 Tons	1963 Tons	1964 Tons	1962 \$ thous.	1963 \$ thous.	1964 \$ thous.
Washed Gypsum	30,737	32,999	37,361	148	164	168
Unwashed Gypsum	41,065	29,248	27,223	127	92	86
Total Gypsum	71,802	62,247	64,584	275	256	253

The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

LIMESTONE

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, and Rogan's Creek.

The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years:—

Table 740. Limestone* Produced in N.S.W.

Use	Quantity			Value		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Cement Manufacture	1,475,228	1,500,658	1,800,637	1,449	1,475	1,978
Flux	694,583	665,801	607,985	688	807	687
Dead Burnt Lime	56,137	57,048	65,867	74	69	91
Agricultural Purposes	40,027	29,258	42,813	59	50	62
Other	161,736	271,488	182,983	229	395	173
Total Limestone	2,427,711	2,524,253	2,700,285	2,498	2,797	2,992

* Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

MAGNESITE

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The Fifield district is at present the major producing centre. The sharp fall in magnesite production in recent years, as shown below, reflects the increasing extent to which local requirements have been met from oversea imports of dead-burned magnesite:—

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Quantity (Tons)	61,668	88,511	61,672	49,909	29,281
Value (\$ thous.)	519	762	550	467	282

Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Port Kembla steelworks.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years:—

Table 741. Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.

Material	Quantity			Value		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Crushed and Broken Stone—						
Basalt	3,287,433	3,166,845	3,398,348	5,368	5,893	6,729
Granite	287,516	321,955	144,851	620	541	317
Limestone	92,645	91,419	108,641	144	128	173
Marble	2,774	572	125	16	6	1
Porphyry	127,588	123,685	180,713	344	383	381
Quartzite	28,420	29,605	32,464	79	64	88
Sandstone	88,517	68,315	95,625	157	149	162
Unspecified	32,652	6,471	9,331	27	16	30
Dimension Stone—						
Building and Monumental Stone—						
Rough—						
Basalt	33,595	139,200	191,838	35	104	190
Sandstone	121,295	119,846	31,446	118	99	36
Other	1,803	72,958	113,363	15	166	226
Dressed—						
Marble	1,067	1,200	1,258	109	154	124
Sandstone	35,366	32,984	38,082	437	478	500
Other	128	39	27	7	3	1
Curbing and Flagging ..	4,137	4,927	4,567	56	61	57
River Gravel and Gravel						
Boulders	1,491,879	1,853,105	2,013,324	2,345	3,088	3,539
Sand	2,957,097	3,670,468	5,126,509	1,989	2,606	3,960
Other Road Material ..	15,491,250	18,232,424	20,240,081	5,789	6,950	10,061
Total, Construction Materials .. ..	...	...	...	17,654	20,890	26,574

PRICES OF METALS

The prices of lead, zinc, copper, and tin on the London Metal Exchange were controlled by the United Kingdom Government after the outbreak of war in 1939. The controls were removed from tin in 1949, from lead in 1952, and from zinc and copper in 1953.

London prices of these metals increased almost continuously during the early post-war years, and rose sharply with the opening of the Korean campaign in 1950. Tin reached a peak of £stg. 1,615 per ton in February, 1951, lead and zinc reached their maxima of £stg. 180 and £stg. 190 per ton, respectively, in July, 1951, and copper rose to a peak of £stg. 287 per ton in July, 1952. Prices declined steadily during the next two years, but began to recover in 1954. With the U.S. Government stockpiling programme curtailed in 1957 and discontinued in 1958, and with consumption reduced because of a business recession in the United States in 1958, prices fell sharply during 1957 and 1958. The prices of copper and tin recovered during 1959 and 1960; whereas the price of copper contracted between 1960 and 1963, the price of tin rose sharply in 1961 and continued to edge forward during 1962 and 1963. Zinc prices recovered in 1959 and 1960 but again fell sharply in 1961 and 1962, while lead prices remained depressed throughout 1959 and 1960 and contracted further in 1961 and 1962; the drift in lead and zinc prices was checked in 1963. During 1964, a tight world supply position developed and London prices rose sharply—copper reached a peak of £stg. 530 per ton in November, tin rose to a peak of £stg. 1,714 per ton in October, zinc reached £stg. 148 per ton in July, and lead rose almost unchecked to £st. 154 per ton in December, 1964.

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) since 1939 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 742. London Metal Prices*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Silver	Lead	Zinc (Virgin)	Tin
	£ per ton	d. per oz. fine	£ per ton		
1939	49.84	22.02	15.66	14.67	226.28
1954	248.59	73.48	96.35	78.23	718.91
1955	351.42	77.51	105.88	90.69	740.23
1956	328.92	79.13	116.33	97.77	787.67
1957	219.49	78.93	96.67	81.62	754.84
1958	197.38	76.21	72.80	65.90	735.03
1959	237.76	78.82	70.79	82.12	785.21
1960	245.96	79.38	72.15	89.32	796.63
1961	229.57	80.25	64.21	77.75	887.95
1962	233.98	91.56	56.32	67.46	896.63
1963	234.14†	110.13	63.43	76.77	909.87
1964	351.07	111.92	101.04	117.89	1,236.91

* Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages, quoted in sterling.

† Revised.

In the case of copper and zinc, London Metal Exchange quotations during 1964 and 1965 did not represent the effective world market prices. The bulk of copper traded on world markets from January, 1964, and of zinc from July, 1964, was sold at prices which were set by the major world producers and which were generally lower (substantially lower in the case of copper) than London prices.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

The prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled, from the outbreak of war in 1939, under Commonwealth and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirement of licences to export the metals. Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April, 1953, and from copper in October, 1954. The Australian prices for these metals now tend to fluctuate in accordance with overseas quotations.

The next table shows the home consumption selling prices of the principal metals in 1939 and each of the last eleven years:—

Table 743. Prices of Metals in Australia*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Lead	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin
	S per ton			
1939†	127.75	41.75	40.25	598.00
1954	624.17	229.48	201.85	1,827.28
1955	872.33	254.58	228.64	1,902.72
1956	872.88	279.20	245.01	2,039.95
1957	681.82	232.57	206.92	1,983.33
1958	616.95	173.62	181.56	1,990.45
1959	624.66	200.00	210.89	2,116.12
1960	649.08	200.00	226.31	2,083.92
1961	613.23	198.68	204.18	2,335.75
1962	610.00	164.38	212.25	2,328.90
1963	610.00	169.18	218.28	2,358.50
1964	656.13	239.08	302.42	3,190.12

* Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are—copper: ex works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.b. Port Pirie; zinc: f.o.b. Risdon until June, 1962, and c.i.f. Sydney from July, 1962 (average for 1962 is on the basis of c.i.f. Sydney); tin: delivered, Sydney (ex works, Sydney, before 1954).

† At 31st December.

The Australian official buying price of gold has been \$31.25 per fine oz. since 1st May, 1954. Further details about the price of gold are given on page 833.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Mines Department and the Joint Coal Board.

OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act, 1906, as amended. Any person not less than 16 years of age may obtain a miner's right which entitles him, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted.

The holder of a miner's right may also apply for an authority to prospect on and to occupy exempted Crown lands. This authority may be granted for any period up to a year, but the term may be extended to enable completion of prospecting operations. In the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to conduct mining operations.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases (authorising mining on the land) and also as leases for mining purposes (authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains and railways, etc., erecting

buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining). The maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought.

Private lands are open to mining, subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. Holders of miner's rights may be granted authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected (e.g. cultivation or the erection of substantial buildings).

Licences to prospect may also be granted, permitting the holder to prospect on available private lands within a Mining Division. The licence is granted for periods up to six months and permits the removal of minerals for sampling purposes only. Specific areas (prescribed for the various minerals) may be marked out and held for a period of up to thirty days.

Exploration licences may be granted permitting the conduct of surveys, for prospecting purposes, of areas of 100 to 1,000 square miles of Crown or private lands. Private lands upon which substantial improvements have been effected and exempt Crown lands may not be surveyed without the consent of the owner or the Minister, as the case may be. Compensation is payable to the owner of private lands in respect of property damage. The licences are granted for periods of up to one year, but the term may be extended to two years to enable completion of a survey.

Leases of private lands may be granted for mining and also for "mining purposes" (see above), irrespective of whether the minerals are reserved to the Crown or are privately owned. The maximum areas that may be leased are the same as in the case of leases of Crown lands. Where the minerals are not reserved to the Crown, owners of private lands may mine, or authorise any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Warden's Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to District and Supreme Courts.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 50c per acre, and of private lands \$4 per acre, in respect of the surface actually occupied. Leases to mine privately-owned coal and shale are subject to an additional rent of 50c per acre, payable to the owner of the minerals. The rent for dredging leases is 50c per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to \$63,200 in 1964-65.

Titles to prospect or mine for petroleum are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955. Three forms of title may be granted—Petroleum Exploration Licence, Petroleum Prospecting Licence, and Petroleum Mining Lease—with maximum areas of 5,000 square miles, 200 square miles, and 100 square miles, respectively. Applicants for any of these titles are required to furnish evidence as to the availability of skilled personnel and adequate financial resources, and a substantial bond or other security must be lodged as a guarantee that the conditions of the lease and of the Act will be observed. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of any lease within the State becomes the property of the Crown.

MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases. In certain instances the rent paid in respect of mining leases may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for the year.

Under the Mining Act, 1906, as amended, rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases are assessed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. In respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, the rates may not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if payable on a value basis, and may not be less than 2.5c nor more than 20c per ton if payable on a tonnage basis; a maximum rate of 10c per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale. Similar rates of royalty apply in respect of minerals not reserved to the Crown, except that the maximum rate payable on a value basis is $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Royalty is payable on petroleum oil at the rate of 10 per cent. of gross value at the well-head.

Royalty rates are reviewed upon renewal of leases. For metallic minerals, the royalty in respect of renewed leases is assessed at a graduated percentage on profits earned (for silver-lead-zinc minerals) or value of output (for other metallic minerals). The rates for coal are usually increased progressively with the length of tenure of the lease, and the rates for other non-metallic minerals are usually those currently being charged in respect of new leases.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in oversea prices obtained for the minerals.

Table 744. Royalty on Minerals, N.S.W.

Mineral	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
\$ thousand						
Coal	899	1,067	1,183	1,223	1,223	1,295
Silver-Lead-Zinc	670	1,295	1,611	271	3,677	18,418
Other Minerals .. .	212	191	214	264	306	345
Total Royalty	1,781	2 553	3,009	1,758	5,206	20,058
Royalty Repayments* ..	138	39	107	125	115	111
Net Royalty	1,643	2,514	2,902	1,634	5,091	19,947

* Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Mines Department on behalf of the owner.

CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS

In terms of the Atomic Energy Act, 1953-1958, the Commonwealth Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources, the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand, the strategic importance of the mineral, or the desire to encourage local refining of ores. The measures by which the export of gold is controlled are described earlier in this chapter.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service) and financial assistance to the mining industry. Grants, which are repayable only in the event of payable mineral being discovered, are made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. Loans, repayable by instalments, may be made to miners and prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery. The Department also makes payments (in some cases in the form of repayable advances) to cover the cost of exploratory drilling campaigns in selected areas. The gross expenditure by the Mines Department on these grants, loans, and drilling payments amounted to \$117,000 in 1964-65. The Department has itself undertaken a programme of contract drilling to investigate the existence of mineral deposits in the State (including the testing and proving of coal measures); expenditure on the programme in 1964-65 amounted to \$186,000.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially, and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described on page 839.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. The schemes of assistance to the copper and gold mining industries are described on pages 832 and 833, respectively. A subsidy is payable in respect of approved oil exploration activities.

INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts (which apply to coal and shale mines) and the Mines Inspection Acts (which apply to other mines and, in part, to quarries and dredges).

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. They prescribe that every coal mine must

be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in recent years:—

Table 745. Mining Accidents in New South Wales

Year	Number of Persons				Rate per 1,000 Persons Employed			
	Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen		Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen	
	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†
Average 1935-39	15	67	15	210	1.01	4.46	1.00	14.03
1959	9	73	11	366	0.67	5.44	1.22	39.71
1960	14	69	3	262	1.06	5.21	0.33	28.56
1961	8	67	6	317	0.64	5.34	0.65	34.14
1962	17	55	4	282	1.42	4.58	0.44	30.84
1963	5	59	5	278	0.43	5.12	0.56	31.03
1964	8	51	4	260	0.70	4.49	0.43	28.15

* Figures relate to injuries caused by explosions or electricity and serious injuries from all other causes.

† Figures relate to injuries causing incapacity for over 14 days.

The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June, 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning, are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".

RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled generally from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of rural holdings in New South Wales.

A *rural holding* is defined for statistical purposes as a landholding, of one acre or more in extent, used for the production of agricultural products (including fruit and vegetables, nursery plants, etc.) and/or for the raising of livestock (including poultry) and the production of livestock products.

An occupier who works more than one rural holding is in general required to supply a separate annual return for each holding. If, however, the holdings are not far apart and are worked as one, the occupier may (and in many instances does, in fact) supply a single composite return covering the holdings concerned. The holdings covered by a composite return are regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming a single rural holding.

The maintenance of comprehensive lists of rural holdings in New South Wales is facilitated by a system (introduced in 1957-58) of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of rural holdings and by reports from local police officers (who assist in the distribution and collection of the annual census returns). The lists of holdings in the Western Division of the State are reconciled periodically with the records of the Western Lands Commission; lists of holdings in other parts of the State, and of holdings engaged in specialized areas of farming, are reconciled with available administrative records from time to time as resources permit.

In 1963-64, the lists of rural holdings in certain municipalities and shires in the Cumberland statistical division were reconciled with lists of rateable land recorded by local authorities for rating purposes. This reconciliation led to the listing of an additional 1,352 rural holdings. The additional holdings were mostly small holdings (the majority being less than 10 acres in extent), and were mainly nurseries, orchards, market gardens, and poultry farms. The items "Number of Holdings", "Total Area of Holdings", "Pigs", and "Poultry" were affected to some extent by the inclusion of the additional holdings, but continuity of comparison of other items of statistics for Cumberland Division were not materially affected.

The boundaries of the statistical divisions, which are referred to throughout, are shown in the frontispiece map to this Year Book. Generally, they comprise groups of complete local government areas which together form strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary of the State in a south-westerly direction. The coastal belt includes four statistical divisions—the North Coast, Hunter and Manning, Cumberland, and South Coast. The Tableland, Western Slope, and Central Plains are each divided into three divisions—Northern, Central, and Southern—the southern portion of the Central Plain being known as the Riverina. These, with the Western Division, make fourteen statistical divisions in all, although statistics are sometimes given separately for the portions of the Western Division to the east and west of the Darling River.

RURAL HOLDINGS

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1965, the number of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent was 77,098, embracing a total area of 172,147,000 acres.

The number and area of holdings in statistical divisions in recent seasons, compared with the average for the pre-war quinquennium, are given in the following table:—

Table 746. Number and Area of Rural Holdings in Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Annual Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres
Coastal—								
North	11,905	4,732	12,202	4,964	11,933	4,981	11,748	5,003
Hunter and Manning	9,336	4,974	8,934	4,935	8,867	4,943	9,073	4,978
Cumberland	5,326	290	3,822	225	5,039	242	5,045	252
South	4,652	2,277	4,328	2,164	4,290	2,152	4,266	2,136
Total	31,219	12,273	29,286	12,288	30,129	12,318	30,132	12,369
Tableland—								
Northern	3,706	6,516	3,722	6,787	3,694	6,787	3,700	6,777
Central	7,472	7,693	7,766	7,845	7,992	7,907	7,999	7,902
Southern	3,179	5,740	3,213	5,383	3,220	5,423	3,205	5,393
Total	14,357	19,949	14,701	20,015	14,906	20,117	14,904	20,072
Western Slope—								
North	4,289	8,291	4,906	8,188	4,897	8,202	4,862	8,241
Central	4,411	6,999	4,655	6,890	4,628	6,881	4,596	6,925
South	8,044	10,052	8,017	9,491	8,003	9,503	7,910	9,491
Total	16,744	25,342	17,578	24,569	17,528	24,586	17,368	24,657
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	1,902	7,701	2,268	7,669	2,264	7,669	2,274	7,646
Central	2,473	13,647	2,397	13,908	2,416	13,841	2,383	13,901
Riverina	7,268	16,334	7,506	16,110	7,491	16,113	7,416	16,121
Total	11,643	37,682	12,171	37,687	12,171	37,623	12,073	37,668
Western—								
East of Darling	1,121	33,531	1,586	33,748	1,636	33,718	1,647	33,668
West of Darling	708	44,576	972	43,731	969	43,714	974	43,713
Total	1,829	78,107	2,558	77,479	2,605	77,432	2,621	77,381
Total, N.S.W.	75,792	173,353	76,294	172,038	77,339	172,076	77,098	172,147

SIZE OF RURAL HOLDINGS

Classifications of the rural holdings in New South Wales by the area of the holding and the size of their other principal characteristics (area under wheat, livestock numbers, etc.) have been undertaken at irregular intervals. The classification of holdings by area in 1964-65, the latest season for which the classifications were undertaken, is summarized in the next table. The full series of size classifications for this season is published in *Size Classifications of Rural Holdings in New South Wales, 1964-65*.

Table 747. Rural Holdings Classified by Area of Holding, in Divisions, 1964-65

Area of Holding (Acres)	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Northern Tableland	Central Tableland	Southern Tableland	North Western Slope
1- 19	1,647	1,010	3,281	400	89	513	61	242
20- 49	722	1,020	888	373	128	790	72	200
50- 99	1,306	904	403	367	186	613	84	162
100- 199	3,013	1,264	213	745	199	681	124	233
200- 299	1,836	1,031	102	596	176	426	136	144
300- 399	948	796	41	455	174	391	157	181
400- 499	487	565	34	295	159	367	136	228
500- 599	315	441	14	188	126	354	153	156
600- 699	237	309	14	157	150	371	151	158
700- 799	142	224	10	93	116	280	129	131
800- 899	116	164	6	84	114	276	134	156
900- 999	88	159	8	60	110	229	108	174
1,000- 1,999	478	748	23	259	925	1,587	921	1,321
2,000- 4,999	294	336	7	150	787	947	656	1,094
5,000- 9,999	78	77	1	32	195	139	149	229
10,000-19,999	30	17	...	11	50	28	33	44
20,000-49,999	11	7	...	1	15	7	1	9
50,000-99,999	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
100,000 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Holdings	11,748	9,073	5,045	4,266	3,700	7,999	3,205	4,862

Area of Holding (Acres)	Central Western Slope	South Western Slope	North Central Plain	Central Plain	Riverina	Western	New South Wales
1- 19	165	240	37	18	290	242	8,235
20- 49	120	364	31	23	607	416	5,754
50- 99	115	337	30	19	456	78	5,060
100- 199	129	496	44	28	193	25	7,387
200- 299	122	361	18	20	138	12	5,118
300- 399	125	374	39	15	201	11	3,908
400- 499	144	345	40	19	333	3	3,155
500- 599	136	366	51	15	635	10	2,960
600- 699	219	430	43	15	568	7	2,829
700- 799	175	411	39	13	323	...	2,086
800- 899	239	424	60	8	327	4	2,112
900- 999	260	384	66	12	349	3	2,010
1,000- 1,999	1,605	2,146	579	285	1,555	51	12,483
2,000- 4,999	896	1,043	799	921	862	61	8,853
5,000- 9,999	125	145	302	654	314	100	2,540
10,000-19,999	17	37	69	241	142	351	1,070
20,000-49,999	3	6	22	66	91	707	946
50,000-99,999	1	1	4	10	23	402	443
100,000 or more	...	...	1	1	9	138	149
Total Holdings	4,596	7,910	2,274	2,383	7,416	2,621	77,098

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal divisions, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, where 63 per cent. in 1964-65 were from 500 to 5,000 acres in extent. The

existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Riverina and the Western divisions. Holdings of medium size, adapted for agriculture and mixed farming, are the more numerous in the Central Plains, and the largest size groups (owing to the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western Division.

Similar classifications were undertaken for the year 1926-27 (summarised in the Official Year Book for 1928-29), for 1947-48 (page 549, Year Book No. 52), for 1949-50 (page 983, Year Book No. 55), for 1955-56 (page 923, Year Book No. 56), and for 1959-60 (page 855, Year Book No. 58).

TYPES OF RURAL HOLDINGS

A detailed and systematic classification of rural holdings by type of activity was undertaken on the basis of information given in the annual census returns supplied for the 1959-60 season by occupiers of rural holdings.

In general, each holding was classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the holding.

There were, however, exceptions to the general rule:—

- (a) Certain holdings were not classified by type. These consisted of (1) "sub-commercial" holdings (those with gross receipts of less than \$1,200), and (2) holdings used for intermittent grazing, those not used in 1959-60, and those of a special character (e.g., experiment, hospital, prison farms).
- (b) In the case of holdings with sheep and cereal grain, the two activities were treated as a single joint activity if together they accounted for at least three-quarters of the holding's gross receipts and if neither activity contributed more than four times the other. Holdings which satisfied this condition were classified as "sheep and cereal grain" holdings.
- (c) Holdings with dairy cattle and pigs contributing together more than half the gross receipts of a holding were classified as "Dairying" holdings, irrespective of the relative contribution of each activity.
- (d) If no single activity accounted for at least half of the gross receipts, the holding was classified as a "multi-purpose" holding.

The "gross receipts" of each holding were estimated from the areas of crops and numbers of livestock shown in the census return for 1959-60 and from unit values derived from average yields or turn-off and average prices (at the holding) of crops and livestock products marketed in the seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58. In estimating the receipts from sheep, however, wool prices in the single season 1957-58 were used because it was considered that the level of wool prices in the earlier seasons was too high in relation to the changed circumstances of the industry.

Particulars of the classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1959-60 are summarised for each statistical division of the State in the following table. The full series of classifications by type of activity is published in *Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity, 1959-60*, Bulletin No. 1, New South Wales.

Table 748. Rural Holdings Classified by Type of Activity, in Divisions, 1959-60

Type of Activity	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Northern Table-land	Central Table-land	Southern Table-land	North Western Slope
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	...	9	...	1	80	680	5	1,660
Sheep	9	327	16	516	1,901	3,861	2,571	1,676
Cereal Grain	13	5	2	2	8	30	...	142
Beef Cattle	1,342	1,061	28	271	520	153	42	150
Dairying	6,231	4,125	277	1,767	177	168	28	96
Vineyards .. ..	...	13	38	...	...	2	...	...
Fruit	2,205	422	344	151	147	575	14	9
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	31	20	7	32	53	91	11	8
Other*	121	294	568	98	85	238	6	18
Poultry	26	433	954	134	19	101	14	239
Pigs	26	44	56	42	20	45	14	43
Sugar	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco .. ..	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	47
Other (One Main Purpose)	13	51	145	16	1	46	4	18
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings	10,512	6,804	2,435	3,030	3,022	5,990	2,709	4,106
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	75	49	29	32	79	207	9	227
Total Holdings Classified by Type	10,587	6,853	2,464	3,062	3,101	6,197	2,718	4,333
Sub-commercial	1,308	1,664	953	891	490	1,258	413	455
Unused, Special, etc. ..	841	684	678	477	153	329	133	167
Total Rural Holdings	12,736	9,201	4,095	4,430	3,744	7,784	3,264	4,955

Type of Activity	Central Western Slope	South Western Slope	North Central Plain	Central Plain	Riverina	Western	New South Wales
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	2,491	2,418	919	599	3,055	5	11,922
Sheep	1,195	3,388	889	1,532	1,873	1,734	21,488
Cereal Grain	109	59	72	21	172	2	637
Beef Cattle	24	215	55	27	60	12	3,960
Dairying	46	423	17	10	218	12	13,595
Vineyards	5	1	...	...	172	296	527
Fruit	21	233	3	3	617	135	4,879
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	1	14	...	...	2	...	270
Other*	29	17	4	3	93	92	1,666
Poultry	39	98	9	...	62	14	2 142
Pigs	77	54	19	17	41	10	508
Sugar .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
Tobacco .. ..	...	...	...	...	4	2	64
Other (One Main Purpose)	10	31	1	1	17	1	355
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings	4,047	6,951	1,988	2,213	6,386	2,315	62,508
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	199	163	66	41	262	9	1,447
Total Holdings Classified by Type	4,246	7,114	2,054	2,254	6,648	2,324	63,955
Sub-commercial	319	781	110	81	435	149	9,307
Unused, Special, etc. ..	129	207	73	49	225	92	4,237
Total Rural Holdings	4,694	8,102	2,237	2,384	7,308	2,565	77,499

* Includes holdings where neither potatoes nor other vegetables alone accounted for more than half of the gross receipts of the holding, but where together they accounted for more than half of the receipts.

LAND USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The following table shows the area of rural holdings and the land use on rural holdings in statistical divisions of the State in 1964-65:—

Table 749. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Divisions, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Total Area of Division *	Total Area of Holdings	Land Use on Rural Holdings			
			Land Used for Cropping†	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers ‡	Balance of Area ¶
Thousand acres						
Coastal—						
North Coast	6,965	5,003	106	8	867	4,022
Hunter and Manning	8,493	4,978	123	20	622	4,213
Cumberland	967	252	24	3	38	187
South Coast	5,899	2,136	37	10	437	1,652
Total	22,324	12,369	290	41	1,964	10,074
Tableland—						
Northern	8,088	6,777	111	14	1,503	5,149
Central	10,616	7,902	648	87	1,461	5,706
Southern	7,106	5,393	79	11	964	4,339
Total	25,810	20,072	838	112	3,928	15,194
Western Slope—						
North	9,236	8,241	1,605	225	351	6,060
Central	7,724	6,925	1,868	429	774	3,854
South	11,239	9,491	1,483	404	2,596	5,008
Total	28,199	24,657	4,956	1,058	3,721	14,922
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	9,542	7,646	1,107	128	73	6,338
Central	14,813	13,901	812	272	82	12,735
Riverina	16,966	16,121	1,942	595	1,530	12,054
Total	41,321	37,668	3,861	995	1,685	31,127
Western	80,358	77,381	56	17	16	77,292
New South Wales	198,012	172,147	10,001	2,223	11,314	148,609

* At 30th June, 1965. Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

¶ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 26,000,000 acres, and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc., 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind, town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent, land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied, and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes (such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, and railway enclosures). Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.

Trends since 1938-39 in the principal land uses on rural holdings in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 750. Land Use on Rural Holdings

Season	Rural Holdings		Land Use on Rural Holdings			
	Number	Total Area	Land Used for Cropping*	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers†	Balance of Area‡
		Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres
1938-39	75,365	174,660	7,049	2,876	3,200	161,535
1954-55	73,759	169,445	5,394	†	6,866	157,185†
1956-57	77,812	172,411	3,624	†	9,040	159,747†
1957-58	78,120	173,278	4,916	1,539	9,238	157,585
1958-59	77,857	172,978	6,506	1,758	8,980	155,734
1959-60	77,499	172,721	6,936	1,686	9,143	154,956
1960-61	76,871	172,697	7,673	1,708	9,535	153,781
1961-62	76,949	172,327	8,059	2,183	9,994	152,091
1962-63	76,249	172,038	8,642	2,395	10,179	150,822
1963-64	77,339	172,076	8,670	2,440	10,625	150,341
1964-65	77,098	172,147	10,001	2,223	11,314	148,609

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

† Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

‡ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

†† The area of fallow land in these seasons is included in "Balance of Area".

TENURE OF HOLDINGS

The tenure of landholdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, is therefore uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Except in the Western Division, most land used for rural purposes falls in the class "alienated or virtually alienated". In the Western Division, almost all of the land is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. A classification of the area of rural holdings by tenure, as at 31st March, 1941, when this information was last collected from landholders, is given on page 546 of Year Book No. 52.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide, but the Western Division is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. In that division, land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large

holdings with but a few widely scattered small towns and hamlets. The progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, but the widespread adoption of mixed farming has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication, have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within the central districts. Dairying, beef cattle raising, and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities in the coastal districts.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production of the statistical divisions of the State:—

Table 751. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Population at 30th June, 1965 †	Area at 30th June, 1965 ‡	Production, 1964-65				
				Wool ¶	Wheat	Butter §	Mining **	Manu- facturing ††
	Inches	Thous. and	Thous. acres	Thous. lb.	Thous. bushels	Thous. lb.	\$ mill.	\$ mill.
Coastal—								
North Coast	35-74	169	6,965	236	...	34,641	9.2	32.3
Hunter and Manning ..	20-61	478	8,493	5,059	100	14,921	54.6	269.3
Cumberland	28-45	2,485	967	69	1	258	8.8	1,815.0
South Coast	29-58	257	5,899	4,182	...	7,705	46.9	248.1
Total .. ..	..	3,390	22,324	9,546	101	57,525	119.5	2,364.7
Tableland—								
Northern	28-38	57	8,088	46,720	399	367	1.3	7.1
Central	21-53	163	10,616	66,386	5,852	...	13.8	49.2
Southern	19-61	69	7,106	40,890	227	...	3.1	12.7
Total .. ..	..	290	25,810	153,996	6,478	367	18.2	69.0
Western Slope—								
North	20-31	72	9,236	50,618	24,506	157	1.2	14.3
Central	17-26	70	7,724	56,020	28,323	...	0.5	8.8
South	17-38	139	11,239	97,597	26,678	2,380	1.4	37.3
Total .. ..	..	281	28,199	204,235	79,507	2,537	3.1	60.4
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	18-25	36	9,542	43,394	19,024	...	0.3	4.6
Central	15-20	30	14,813	67,588	13,833	...	1.2	1.7
Riverina	12-24	93	16,966	85,441	32,052	6,651	1.9	16.5
Total .. ..	..	159	41,321	196,423	64,909	6,651	3.4	22.9
Western Division ..	8-18	62	80,358	90,630	488	...	89.1	4.5
New South Wales ..	..	4,193||	198,012	654,830	151,483	67,081	233.3	2,521.5

* At recording stations within the divisions, during the period 1911 to 1940.

† Estimated.

‡ Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

¶ Shorn, crutched, and dead.

§ Excludes production on farms (estimated at 490,000lb in 1964-65).

|| Includes 11,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

** Calendar year, 1964.

†† Value added to materials by the process of manufacture.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and South Coast divisions, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these divisions. The northern and central divisions of the coastal region, which are favoured with abundant rainfall, are by far the most densely occupied. Dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins in the coastal region, while the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising; sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal divisions is much greater than in any other part of the State.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the Northern Plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the Northern divisions shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern divisions.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over about three-fifths of it the average exceeds 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest, conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

The quantity and the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation, are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

COASTAL DIVISIONS

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Coastal divisions in 1964-65 was 12,369,000 acres, or 55 per cent. of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the North Coast Division.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas.

The Coastal divisions contained approximately 90 per cent. of the dairy cattle, 46 per cent. of the pigs, 28 per cent. of the beef cattle, and 46 per cent. of the total area of citrus orchards in New South Wales in the 1964-65 season. The whole of the sugar-cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main areas devoted to commercial poultry farming—Cumberland statistical division, Newcastle and suburbs, and Wollongong and environs—are within the Coastal belt.

TABLELAND DIVISIONS

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland divisions, which comprise 25,810,000 acres, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and are not adaptable to agriculture. Grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the Central Tableland division, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1964-65, the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 84 per cent. in the Northern, 74 per cent. in the Central, and 76 per cent. in the Southern Tableland.

The Tableland divisions depastured 26 per cent. of the sheep and 25 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1965.

Guyra (in the Northern Tableland) and Blayney, Crookwell, and Orange (in the Central Tableland) are four of the main potato growing areas in the State. Parts of the Northern and Central Tableland divisions are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS

The divisions of the Western Slope contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior.

The area occupied by rural holdings in 1964-65 was 24,657,000 acres, or 87 per cent. of the total area of the divisions. Rural settlement is most dense on the South Western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is higher in the North and Central Western Slopes.

The Western Slope divisions contained 50 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1964-65, and at 31st March, 1965, depastured 32 per cent. of the sheep and 25 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State.

Tobacco is grown near the Macintyre River in the North Western Slope. Pome and stone fruits are produced at Batlow and Young in the South Western Slope.

CENTRAL PLAINS AND RIVERINA DIVISIONS

The plains of the Central divisions, including the Riverina, cover 41,321,000 acres, and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country which stretches from the last hills of the Western Slope to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower

courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area in the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The Central Plains and Riverina divisions contained 45 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1964-65, and at 31st March, 1965, depastured 29 per cent. of the sheep and 18 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales.

The whole of the State's rice crop is grown in the Riverina division, which is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes and an important area for the production of oranges and of peaches and apricots for canning. The main areas in which cotton is grown in New South Wales are in the North Central Plain division (along the Namoi River) and in the irrigation areas of the Riverina division.

WESTERN DIVISION

The plains of the Western Division, which cover 80,358,000 acres, seem unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year, and practically the whole of the remainder receives less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible. By reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east, but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas, and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity.

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Western Division was 77,381,000 acres in 1964-65. Almost all of the land occupied by these holdings is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. The greater part of the land was let originally in very large holdings, but since 1934 the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the division during more recent years.

Excluding the mining districts, the Western Division is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, depasturing little more than 12 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 32,000 persons (less than one per cent. of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead-zinc fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 30,000 persons.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

The next table shows the value of production of the rural industries in 1920-21 and later years. The gross value of production at the place of production represents the value of rural production at principal markets (estimated by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets, and including subsidies paid to producers) less the estimated costs of marketing. The net value of production, which was not computed for years before 1930-31, is the gross value at the place of production less the costs incurred for seed, fertilizers, water for irrigation, sprays and dips, and stock feed.

Table 752. Value of Production of Rural Industries, N.S.W.

Season	Gross Value of Production at Place of Production				Net Value of Production at Place of Production			
	Pastoral *	Agri- cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total *	Pastoral *	Agri- cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total *
\$ thousand								
1920-21	40,672	64,746	32,894	138,312	†	†	†	†
1930-31	35,670	24,656	24,078	84,404	35,184	19,552	20,766	75,502
1940-41	73,436	28,558	33,650	135,644	70,610	22,430	26,736	119,776
1950-51	610,468	100,914	91,570	802,952	605,284	88,984	77,704	771,972
1955-56	344,942	140,996	147,084	633,022	326,574	127,292	126,000	579,866
1956-57	484,492	107,624	140,886	733,002	463,348	96,850	115,704	675,902
1957-58	354,138	101,978	139,740	595,856	315,358	89,508	111,022	515,888
1958-59	348,174	179,610	156,060	683,844	324,732	164,946	130,154	619,832
1959-60	423,626	171,938	165,730	761,294	396,760	157,036	138,570	692,366
1960-61	359,152	214,364	159,158	732,674	319,920	197,096	127,866	644,882
1961-62	400,230	205,842	152,806	758,878	366,004	187,716	117,804	671,524
1962-63	440,102	246,390	160,102	846,594	403,660	226,072	124,912	754,644
1963-64	540,912	265,508	168,906	975,326	503,090	245,906	131,800	880,796
1964-65	492,681	318,795	178,691	990,167	451,368	293,883	135,235	880,486

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Eight distribution of such profits were made—\$18,846,000 in 1949-50, \$18,846,000 in 1951-52, \$12,054,000 in 1952-53, \$12,482,000 in 1953-54, \$9,782,000 in 1954-55, \$406,800 in 1956-57, \$121,000 in 1957-58, and \$92,600 in 1958-59. (See page 965.)

† Not available.

PERSONS RESIDENT ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The number of persons (of all ages) residing permanently on rural holdings in New South Wales has contracted during recent years, as shown in the following table. The figures given in this table exclude guests, visitors, and other persons temporarily on the holdings.

Table 753. Persons Permanently Resident on Rural Holdings

At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons	At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons
1939	*	*	323,617	1960	164,095	141,077	305,172
1949	166,828	135,901	302,729	1961	160,702	138,426	299,128
1954	168,390	141,681	310,071	1962	159,174	137,393	296,567
1955	169,061	142,321	311,382	1963	157,446	136,025	293,471
1957	175,153	148,279	323,432	1964	158,216	136,922	295,138
1958	172,765	147,736	320,501	1965	156,171	135,439	291,610
1959†	167,050	143,490	310,540				

* Not available.

† Partly estimated.

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES

The following table shows the rural work force in New South Wales as ascertained at the last three population censuses. The work force includes all persons engaged in rural industry (whether as employers, self-employers, unpaid male helpers, or wage and salary earners), together with those usually so engaged who were out of a job at the time of the census.

Table 754. Rural Work Force

Industry	At Census, 30th June, 1947	At Census, 30th June, 1954	At Census, 30th June, 1961			Proportion of Total Work Force (Persons)		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	1947	1954	1961
						Per cent.		
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	69,140	58,259	51,295	3,802	55,097	5.52	4.15	3.44
Grazing ..	40,156	52,628	44,638	3,877	48,515	3.21	3.75	3.03
Dairying ..	30,165	29,365	22,130	1,970	24,100	2.41	2.09	1.51
Pig Farming ..	410	626	418	36	454	0.03	0.04	0.03
Poultry Farming	5,307	4,590	3,164	813	3,977	0.42	0.33	0.25
Beekeeping ..	840	572	462	17	479	0.07	0.04	0.03
Other Farming ..	1,135	2,806	1,670	36	1,706	0.09	0.21	0.11
Total Rural Work Force ..	147,153	148,846	123,777	10,551	134,328	11.75	10.61	8.40
Total Work Force	1,252,623	1,403,408	1,191,594	408,157	1,599,751	100.00	100.00	100.00

Particulars of the persons engaged in rural industry are available also from the annual census returns supplied by occupiers of rural holdings. A classification of the persons engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings in 1931 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 755. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings

At end of March	Owners, Lessees, Tenants, and Sharefarmers		Relatives (of Owners, etc.) Not Receiving Wages or Salary		Employees, in- cluding Managers and Relatives Receiving Wages or Salary		Total Permanently Engaged		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1931*	66,297	902	20,743	7,940	27,949	701	114,989	9,543	124,532
1939	68,009	872	17,555	5,442	40,777	745	126,341	7,059	133,400
1951	70,236	1,678	7,509	7,198	33,889	2,051	111,634	10,927	122,561
1955	70,815	1,514	7,462	6,251	32,578	1,074	110,855	8,839	119,694
1961†	65,105	522	3,718	5,298	26,764	1,012	95,587	6,832	102,419
1962	64,162	503	4,048	5,058	27,644	1,312	95,854	6,873	102,727
1963	64,214	497	4,064	4,942	27,988	1,091	96,266	6,530	102,796
1964	63,045	607	3,359	4,304	28,851	1,259	95,255	6,170	101,425
1965	63,100	475	2,690	3,982	28,776	1,330	94,566	5,787	100,353

* At end of June.

† Owing to changes in the Form used in the annual collection and other factors affecting the statistics, figures for 1961 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years. However, the longer term comparisons in the above table, though not strictly on a uniform basis, are broadly illustrative of the trends in the number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings.

The number of seasonal and casual workers employed on wages or contract on rural holdings at the end of March declined from approximately 40,000 in 1939 to 28,934 in 1955 and 24,683 (22,198 males and 2,485 females) in 1965.

CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Conditions of employment in the pastoral industry were first regulated by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1907. The award made by the Court in that year covered pastoral workers (other than station hands) on large holdings. Station hands were first covered by award in 1917.

From 1943 to 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations), and so applied to all employees where employers were predominantly engaged in the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It did not, however, apply to the employment of station hands on holdings depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

A new, comprehensive Commonwealth award for the pastoral industry was issued by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1948. This award, which rendered the "common rule" inoperative, did not apply to members of an employer's family, domestic servants, jackeroos, or certain salaried workers, nor to the employment of station hands on a property depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep. Later awards were issued in 1950, in 1956 (when the scope of the 1948 award was extended to cover the employment of station hands on properties depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep), and in 1965.

Between May, 1949 and December, 1956, a schedule of wool value allowances, to be paid in addition to the ordinary rates of pay, was incorporated in the award. The allowance was based on the price of wool, and was reviewed periodically.

The rates of wages prescribed in 1939 and later years under the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award for shearers, shed hands, and station hands in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 756. Rates of Wages for Shearers and Shed and Station Hands

At 30th September	Shearers— Per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine)	Shed Hands		Station Hands	
		Found	Not Found	With Keep	Without Keep
	\$	\$ per week			
1939	3.55	9.40	12.00	4.55	6.70
1955†	14.60	32.27	40.87	19.28*	25.61*
1956†	14.95	33.38	42.42	19.94*	26.61*
1957	15.22	37.44	47.44	22.10*	29.10*
1958	15.38	38.02	48.02	22.43*	29.60*
1959	15.85	39.55	49.55	23.43	31.10
1960	16.22	39.88	49.88	24.13	31.80
1961	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1962	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1963	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1964	17.25	43.40	53.40	26.65	35.10
1965	18.75	46.95	58.75	27.60	36.05

* Working at or about homestead on other than domestic duties.

† Including wool value allowances (see text above table).

Apart from the pastoral award and other Commonwealth awards and agreements relating to the fruit-growing and sugar-cane industries, rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation

by industrial tribunals in the decade before the last war. During the war period, the Commonwealth Government assisted the producers of certain crops and dairy products, and from 1943 the wages and working conditions of employees of these producers were regulated under National Security Regulations. These Regulations were continued in operation until 1950, when awards under them were deemed to have lapsed. Details of the awards are given on page 558 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1943, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act had provided that an award in respect of any rural industry could be issued only after the gazettal of a certificate by the Industrial Commission, after public enquiry, to the effect that the industry would be able to meet the award wages without becoming unprofitable. An amendment in 1951 removed this provision and brought the rural industries within the normal scope of the Act. Following this, ten conciliation committees were established to deal with rural employees, and in 1953 and 1954 State awards were determined for most phases of rural employment not previously regulated. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards:—

Table 757. Rates of Wages for Selected Rural Occupations under State Awards

Award	Occupation (Adult Males)	At 31st December					
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
		\$ per week					
Agricultural ..	General Farm Hand	31.80	32.50	32.40	32.70	33.90	33.90
Horticultural ..	General Hand ..	32.00	32.70	32.60	33.80	35.00	35.50
Sugar Field Workers	Cane Cutter*	34.80	35.50	36.50	36.80	38.00	40.00
Citrus, Apple and Pear Growing ..	General Hand ..	31.30	32.00	31.90	34.10	35.30	35.80
Potato Growers ..	General Hand ..	32.60	33.30	33.40	33.70	34.90	35.40
Dairying ..	General Hand†	32.40	34.60	34.50	34.80	36.70	37.20

* Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates.

† Class 2 General Hand (i.e. Hand who drives tractor, etc. in addition to general farm work).

The standard of accommodation to be provided for employees by rural employers is governed by the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926-1951, which is described on page 1001 of Year Book No. 55.

SHARE-FARMING

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land, and sometimes seed and fertilizer, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The usual contract is that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specific yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus; in other cases, the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product. Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings.

The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation in 1943, applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars of farm machinery on rural holdings in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 758. Machinery* on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Type of Machinery	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Tractors	65,068	67,789	70,251	72,805	76,166	78,482
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers ..	13,400	13,341	14,075	13,640	13,688	14,269
Mouldboard Ploughs	†	31,146	†	†	30,500	†
Disc Implements (Ploughs, Harrows, etc.)	†	†	†	†	59,246	†
Tyne Implements—						
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc. ..	†	†	†	†	50,441	†
Tyne Harrows (Leaves)	†	†	†	†	140,156	†
Grain Drills: Combine Type	24,651	24,999	25,890	26,356	27,071	27,528
Other Types	6,305	5,761	5,733	5,914	5,626	5,668
Cotton Planters	†	†	†	†	†	115
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters	18,970	19,780	20,208	20,514	21,066	21,229
Grain and Seed Harvesters (including Headers and Strippers)	18,206	18,726	19,021	19,031	19,252	19,582
Forage Harvesters	†	†	1,431	1,749	1,912	1,943
Mowers: Power Drive	†	†	19,761	†	†	21,653
Ground Drive	†	†	6,791	†	†	4,526
Hay Rakes: Side Delivery	†	†	10,138	†	†	11,897
Buck	†	†	2,243	†	†	2,106
Dump	†	†	5,135	†	†	3,593
Pick-up Balers	6,709	7,485	7,968	8,510	8,748	9,404
Stationary Hay Presses	2,802	2,544	2,258	†	†	†
Corn Pickers	†	†	255	†	†	238
Potato Diggers	†	†	1,169	†	†	1,364
Peanut Pickers	†	†	15	†	†	5
Shearing Machines (Stands)	66,759	66,435	68,778	68,708	68,859	70,747
Milking Machines (Units)	43,980	43,640	43,369	43,089	42,970	42,209
Hammer Mills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	†	†	5,056	†	†	6,290

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Particulars are available only at triennial intervals.

‡ Not available.

The marked increase since 1939 in the use of tractors on rural holdings is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 759. Tractors on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Statistical Divisions	Holdings with Tractors				Number of Tractors*			
	1939	1949	1959	1965	1939	1949	1959	1965
Coastal	1,388	3,721	12,788	15,839	1,442	4,003	14,956	20,335
Tableland	1,565	3,233	8,827	9,934	1,707	3,653	11,635	14,529
Western Slope	5,361	7,767	12,952	13,705	5,921	8,835	18,711	22,768
Central Plains and Riverina	3,316	5,144	8,959	9,924	3,637	5,900	13,509	17,987
Western Division	192	497	1,633	1,989	219	541	2,135	2,863
Total, N.S.W.	11,822	20,362	45,159	51,391	12,926	22,932	60,946	78,482

* Serviceable tractors only, in 1959 and later years.

A classification of the tractors on rural holdings in March, 1963 showing the type, horse-power, and age of the tractors and the type of fuel used, is given in the following table:—

Table 760. Tractors on Rural Holdings: Type, Horse-power, and Age of Tractor, and Type of Fuel Used, 31st March, 1963

Maximum Horse-power* of Tractor	Type of Fuel Used			Age of Tractor (years)				Total Tractors
	Kero-sene	Petrol	Diesel	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 or more	
WHEELED TYPE								
Up to 10	37	256	6	62	91	86	60	299
Over 10 and up to 20	2,109	3,197	216	153	1,650	2,660	1,059	5,522
" 20 " " 30	7,090	7,473	4,601	2,634	7,202	6,549	2,779	19,164
" 30 " " 40	10,634	2,354	14,715	9,429	7,779	6,921	3,574	27,703
" 40 " " 55	3,798	33	9,554	5,720	3,176	2,457	2,032	13,385
" 55 " " 100	63	16	1,856	1,275	495	137	28	1,935
Over 100	...	1	11	8	2	2	...	12
Total, Wheeled Type	23,731	13,330	30,959	19,281	20,395	18,812	9,532	68,020
CRAWLER TYPE								
Under 10	4	277	1	29	155	93	5	282
10 and under 35	719	114	614	109	309	447	582	1,447
35 " " 45	60	12	1,460	161	506	568	297	1,532
45 " " 61	13	6	755	127	284	240	123	774
61 " " 85	8	8	499	31	134	182	168	515
85 " " 121	3	2	148	21	30	48	54	153
121 " " 171	...	1	70	4	16	24	27	71
171 or more	...	2	9	1	...	3	7	11
Total, Crawler Type	807	422	3,556	483	1,434	1,605	1,263	4,785
ALL TYPES								
Total Tractors	24,538	13,752	34,515	19,764	21,829	20,417	10,795	72,805

* Belt horse-power for Wheeled-type tractors; drawbar horse-power for Crawler-type tractors.

Details of the types of cultivating implements, harvesters and balers on rural holdings are available only at triennial intervals. Particulars for the latest year available are given in the next table:—

Table 761. Cultivating Implements, Harvesters, and Balers on Rural Holdings* at 31st March

Cultivating Implements (1964)		Grain and Seed Harvesters (1964)		Pick-up Balers and Forage Harvesters (1965)	
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers	13,688	Headers—		Pick-up Balers—	
Mouldboard Ploughs—		Power Take-off ..	14,366	Power Take-off—	
Trailing Type ..	18,359	Engine-functioned ..	719	Wire Tie	298
Tractor Mounted Type	12,141	Self-propelled ..	1,506	Twine Tie	5,121
		Ground Drive ..	2,079		
Disc Implements†—		Other Grain and Seed		Engine-functioned—	
Trailing Type ..	43,969	Harvesters—		Wire Tie	1,595
Tractor Mounted Type	15,277	Power Take-off ..	107	Twine Tie	2,387
		Engine-functioned ..	15		
Tyne Implements—		Self-propelled ..	460	Self-propelled—	
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc.‡—		Ground Drive ..		Wire Tie	2
Trailing Type ..	29,616			Twine Tie	1
Tractor Mounted Type ..	20,825			Total Pick-up Balers..	9,404
Tyne Harrows¶—				Forage Harvesters—	
Trailing Type ..	123,025	Total Grain and Seed		Power Take-off ..	1,864
Tractor Mounted Type ..	17,131	Harvesters	19,252	Engine-functioned ..	75
				Self-propelled ..	4
				Total Forage Harvesters ..	1,943

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Disc ploughs, disc cultivators, disc tillers, and disc harrows.

‡ Includes rippers and cultivators.

¶ Number of leaves.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. The grasses may be sown after cultivation and top-dressing of the soil with fertilizer (usually superphosphate), and the pasture may be further topdressed in subsequent years and renovated occasionally by further light cultivation. Some areas of improved pasture, however, have been established by sowing without cultivation, and some have been "self-sown" by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. The sowing of pasture seed from aircraft has led in recent years to a significant extension of improved pastures in hilly areas unsuitable for cultivation.

Before the war, the main area of non-native grasses was in the Coastal divisions, the predominant species being paspalum, largely self-sown. Since the war, however, pasture improvement has been undertaken primarily in inland areas, especially in the Northern and Central Tableland, South Western Slope, and Riverina divisions, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. The species most widely used at present include lucernes, clovers, paspalum, kikuyu, rye grasses, buffel grasses, and cocksfoot varieties.

The development of sown pastures has led in recent years to a rapid expansion in the local production of pasture seed. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture, and some species are now exported to other States and overseas.

Landholders are asked to show on their annual returns the area "under sown grasses and clovers", in which they are requested to include the whole area laid down, or self-sown, exclusive of areas which have died out. They are also requested to include areas of paspalum and areas of lucerne sown with a mixture of pasture grasses, and to exclude native grasses and areas sown with grass or clover and over-sown with crops during the season. The following table, which summarises the figures reported by landholders, illustrates the progress made in the development of pastures:—

Table 762. Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers*, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal	Tableland			Western Slope			Central Plains	Riverina	Western Division	New South Wales
		North- ern	Cent- ral	South- ern	North	Cent- ral	South				
	Thousand acres										
1921	1,725	6	4	10	5	4	5	1	55	1	1,816
1931	2,016	10	19	5	2	10	28	...	19	...	2,109
1939	2,293	30	168	81	76	109	239	44	136	24	3,200
1941	2,322	32	212	103	70	120	350	36	174	...	3,419
1951	1,668	113	378	248	15	119	731	18	415	8	3,713
1956	1,878	425	904	650	142	542	1,889	144	1,128	10	7,712
1957	1,856	569	1,087	687	256	725	2,220	268	1,365	7	9,040
1958	1,826	619	1,108	740	289	724	2,271	243	1,409	9	9,238
1959	1,818	649	1,091	697	203	670	2,243	197	1,405	7	8,980
1960	1,982	760	1,106	749	196	660	2,207	175	1,301	7	9,143
1961	1,966	848	1,167	804	218	749	2,268	197	1,307	11	9,535
1962	2,050	1,003	1,262	867	246	720	2,345	188	1,302	11	9,994
1963	2,069	1,184	1,245	848	275	716	2,313	209	1,307	13	10,179
1964	1,971	1,397	1,294	899	319	764	2,414	185	1,369	13	10,625
1965	1,964	1,503	1,460	964	351	774	2,597	155	1,530	16	11,314

* Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

Another practice adopted to increase stock-carrying capacity is the top-dressing of pastures with fertilizer. The spread of this practice, particularly during the post-war years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 763. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers

Season	Area of Pastures Treated with Artificial Fertilizers			Artificial Fertilizers* Used on Pastures			
	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Total per Acre
	Thousand acres			Tons			lb.
1935-36	†	†	351	†	†	16,736	107
1938-39	†	†	823	†	†	37,923	103
1945-46	†	†	463	†	†	19,044	92
1948-49	†	†	1,132	†	†	54,178	98
1954-55	†	†	3,335	†	†	175,941	118
1955-56	1,252	2,751	4,003	64,357	145,434	209,791	117
1956-57	1,290	2,805	4,095	69,132	155,413	224,545	123
1957-58	1,428	3,217	4,645	74,793	172,068	246,861	119
1958-59	1,155	3,165	4,320	57,336	160,738	218,074	113
1959-60	1,511	3,533	5,044	77,776	183,847	261,623	116
1960-61	2,229	4,348	6,577	114,436	227,641	342,077	117
1961-62	2,232	4,362	6,594	116,253	232,643	348,896	119
1962-63	2,682	4,699	7,381	138,751	249,919	388,670	118
1963-64	3,526	5,583	9,109	185,203	304,171	489,374	121
1964-65	4,522	6,445	10,967	240,134	362,460	602,594	123

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Not available.

The following table shows the area of pastures treated and the quantity of artificial fertilizers used for this purpose in groups of divisions:—

Table 764. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions

Season	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS (ACRES)						
1938-39	47,660	307,540	368,413	99,776	50	823,439
1959-60	481,165	2,120,834	1,797,044	639,880	4,732	5,043,655
1960-61	648,832	2,840,516	2,383,099	698,647	5,762	6,576,856
1961-62	700,379	2,911,758	2,248,087	728,663	5,245	6,594,132
1962-63	819,030	3,256,016	2,527,508	772,332	5,824	7,380,710
1963-64	953,664	4,280,607	2,978,825	889,943	5,226	9,108,265
1964-65	1,135,176	5,131,553	3,601,907	1,092,156	5,910	10,966,702

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS* USED (TONS)

1938-39	3,189	14,932	15,635	4,166	1	37,923
1959-60	35,426	111,692	85,045	29,153	307	261,623
1960-61	46,051	149,657	113,620	32,400	349	342,077
1961-62	53,457	153,241	107,317	34,623	257	348,895
1962-63	63,173	168,754	119,344	37,062	338	388,671
1963-64	74,193	227,079	142,708	45,075	319	489,374
1964-65	84,297	281,608	179,741	56,587	361	602,594

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

During recent years, increasing use has been made of aircraft for top-dressing and seeding (mainly of pastures) and for spraying and dusting of crops and pastures. The following statistics have been compiled by the Department of Civil Aviation from returns collected from operators of aircraft for agricultural purposes.

Table 765. Aerial Agriculture, N.S.W.

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>Topdressing and Seeding—</i>						
Area Treated with—						
Superphosphate .. Acres	1,765,577	3,432,128	3,998,707	4,834,665	7,122,481	9,349,987
Seed Acres	223,352	345,145	168,030	203,499	470,842	681,894
Other Acres	100,630	206,693	264,699	249,385	454,423	415,983
Total Area* .. Acres	1,951,819	3,824,006	4,330,707	5,078,579	7,574,871	10,046,578
Materials Used—						
Superphosphate .. Tons	91,773	180,380	201,659	239,264	350,189	446,362
Seed lb.	271,477	428,500	323,920	305,993	1,093,482	1,710,812
<i>Spraying and Dusting—</i>						
Area Treated with—						
Insecticides Acres	45,068	125,609	115,686	122,277	262,681	406,924
Fungicides Acres	...	20	1,950	620	3,071	6,518
Herbicides Acres	65,244	207,008	278,184	313,703	360,208	405,289
Total Area* .. Acres	110,655	305,401	351,775	400,247	415,517	680,533
Total Area Treated*† .. Acres	2,066,974	4,134,327	4,687,232	5,480,999	8,083,748	10,771,791
Aircraft Flying Time .. Hours	16,688	32,712	30,838	36,226	52,632	67,038

* Area treated with more than one type of material in one operation is counted **once only**.

† Includes area baited for rabbit destruction.

CONSERVATION OF FODDER

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

The production and farm stocks of fodder in New South Wales in each of the last eleven seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 766. Production and Farm Stocks of Hay and Silage

Season	Hay			Silage		
	Production *	Stocks at 31st March		Production	Stocks at 31st March	
		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	
1954-55	680,508	809,263	14,889	102,790	99,238	1,116
1955-56	846,273	830,619	11,414	86,125	101,179	907
1956-57	537,605	775,464	10,324	106,521	135,302	1,037
1957-58	535,036	553,691	11,543	91,486	134,895	1,139
1958-59	1,182,445	1,463,334	25,062	243,990	333,178	2,008
1959-60	779,270	1,535,252	25,775	202,821	404,777	2,306
1960-61	1,242,929	1,704,486	25,991	256,459	499,244	2,423
1961-62	922,404	1,775,977	26,296	196,625	567,801	2,543
1962-63	964,437	1,609,639	24,770	210,653	602,585	2,725
1963-64	1,005,844	1,610,063	24,132	222,126	565,457	2,425
1964-65	1,040,190	1,586,969	23,948	182,063	534,730	2,309

* Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in divisions of the State in 1964-65 and earlier seasons:—

Table 767. Silage Made

Season	Holdings on which Made	Silage Made					
		Coastal Divisions	Table- land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
	No.	Tons					
Average—							
1942-1946	963	37,976	5,832	13,522	3,799	374	61,503
1947-1951	1,286	44,453	7,183	15,823	10,705	90	78,254
1952-1956	1,366	31,447	7,114	28,861	13,689	176	81,287
1957-1961	1,456	51,348	28,188	57,468	41,932	1,319	180,255
Season—							
1954-55	1,709	37,850	9,504	43,706	11,635	95	102,790
1955-56	1,233	18,360	10,721	34,907	21,620	517	86,125
1956-57	1,241	20,227	11,217	47,264	27,788	25	106,521
1957-58	1,193	33,919	6,477	25,802	21,833	3,455	91,486
1958-59	1,754	67,298	38,183	67,225	69,179	2,105	243,990
1959-60	1,398	71,184	50,410	47,065	34,022	140	202,821
1960-61	1,693	64,110	34,655	99,984	56,840	870	256,459
1961-62	1,476	74,371	29,124	51,603	40,195	1,332	196,625
1962-63	1,336	60,359	26,390	70,820	50,634	2,450	210,653
1963-64	1,280	58,214	28,884	65,859	66,073	3,096	222,126
1964-65	1,180	43,482	20,132	66,559	50,985	905	182,063

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be recognized, though early in the century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1943 showed that roughly one-half (or 93,700 square miles) of the eastern and central divisions of the State showed no appreciable erosion, but that approximately 87,500 square miles were affected in varying degree; about 900 square miles were very severely eroded, with extensive gullies, some 30,200 square miles were moderately eroded with occasional severe gully erosion, about 36,900 square miles showed sheet erosion, nearly 1,000 square miles were severely wind-eroded, and 18,500 square miles were affected by wind erosion in minor degree. In the Western Division, surveys have shown that serious degeneration of pasture and timber cover has occurred over much of the country. Large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938-1952, the Soil Conservation Service is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, regulates the disposal of Crown lands in notified catchment areas.

Problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal, are studied at Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell, and Scone. The work on the Stations is open to inspection by those associated with primary production.

The Soil Conservation Service is giving special attention to the control of erosion within catchment areas, and has undertaken a programme of reclamation in the most seriously affected areas. Methods of stabilising and re-vegetating wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State are being studied in experimental areas set up by the Service. The Service has also investigated methods of controlling roadside erosion, and has prepared detailed schemes of control at the request of road authorities.

The principal function of the Soil Conservation Service is the provision of technical advice and assistance to landholders. These extension activities are conducted through district soil conservation offices and technical officers located throughout the State. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages and hydro-electric or irrigation projects.

In many cases, the soil conservation measures recommended to a landholder involve the construction of soil conservation works. The landholder may undertake these works with his own plant or may hire a private contractor, but most landholders arrange for the Soil Conservation Service to undertake the works under the Service's Plant Hire Scheme. Under this

Scheme, the Service provides the plant and skilled operators, and charges a hiring fee based on the full cost of operating the plant.

Advances of up to 100 per cent. of the actual cost may be granted to landholders for approved soil conservation works, provided the landholder undertakes to maintain the works and to fulfil conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. The advances are made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years, and bear interest at rates fixed by the State Treasurer. Between 1948 (when the advances scheme was introduced) and 30th June, 1965, 431 advances were approved for amounts totalling \$784,000.

Capital expenditure by landholders in preventing or remedying soil erosion has been allowed, since 1957, as a deduction from income for taxation purposes.

To 30th June, 1965, the Soil Conservation Service had received requests for technical advice and assistance from 24,626 landholders, and 24,518 inspections of their properties had been made. Soil conservation works had been undertaken, in most cases under the Plant Hire Scheme, on 11,916 properties (with a total area of 15,465,800 acres) in the eastern and central divisions of the State and on 243 properties (with an area of 3,086,400 acres) in the western division; the works were constructed on a total of 1,651,000 acres within the properties (including 46,100 acres in the western division). Hirings under the Plant Hire Scheme numbered 16,561 and cost landholders a total of \$5,593,000.

A Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted in 1950. The Trust, working in conjunction with government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Bush Fires Act makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The brigades have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. The Minister is assisted by a Bush Fire Committee in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control, and a special sub-committee is required to make annual estimates, for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act, of the probable expenditure from the Eastern and Central Divisions Bush Fire Fighting Fund established by the Act. One-half of the expenditure from the Fund is met by fire insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. Since 1958, the State Government has provided \$1,460,000 for the construction of about 4,200 miles of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State.

Local government authorities must take all practical steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire

hazards, and in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or Regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorous baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilizers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It promotes marketing schemes, fosters a community spirit among farmers, and conducts the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges.

The Department has eight divisions, as follows:—

Administration. Finance, staff and personnel, legal matters, registration and licensing, co-ordination of research and regional extension services, supervision of research stations, etc.

Plant Industry. Research and extension work in connection with field crops, vegetables, pastures, weeds, and fodder conservation; irrigation and land settlement; seed testing and seed certification.

Horticulture. Research and extension work in connection with fruit culture and viticulture; administration of Acts relating to pest and disease control and marketing of fruit.

Animal Industry. Investigation and control of animal diseases (including cattle tick); veterinary research; livestock production research, and extension services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; meat inspection.

Dairying. Research and extension work in connection with the quality (both on farms and in factories) of dairy products; administration of Acts relating to dairy produce manufacture; conduct of the School of Dairy Technology at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Science Services. Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, botany, and entomology.

Marketing and Agricultural Economics. Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of primary products; issue of crop reviews and forecasts; research and extension work in connection with agricultural economics, farm management, and the marketing of rural products.

Information Services. Editing and distribution of publications; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau) and rural women's service as extension aids;

library services ; film library ; radio and television aids ; display designing ; and extension methods schools.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of the State Department of Conservation. This Department comprises three organisations—the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Forestry Commission—together with a central administration. The Conservation Authority of New South Wales co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection and certification of primary products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported.

Much of the work of the CSIRO is for the advancement of rural industries. The Organization maintains regional laboratories and field stations where research into agronomic and livestock problems is undertaken, and conducts research into the potentialities and processing of Australian primary products.

Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, in co-operation with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which was formed in 1934, is a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Trade, and Territories ; other State or Commonwealth Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council ; its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture, a member of the executive committee of the C.S.I.R.O., and representatives of the Commonwealth Departments of Health, Primary Industry, Territories, Trade, and the Treasury.

RURAL FINANCE

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions have usually been in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule, security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

With the establishment of term-lending facilities in April, 1962, the major trading banks have been enabled to make fixed term loans for capital expenditure. Borrowers in the rural industries may obtain term loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to eight years, and are amortized by regular instalments.

ADVANCES BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS

The extent of rural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table. This table shows the bank advances to borrowers in the rural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July in 1965 and earlier years. The advances, which were mainly for business purposes, are classified according to the main industry of the borrower and exclude loans made to governmental authorities. The "major trading banks" comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States.

Table 768. Advances to Rural Industry Borrowers by Major Trading Banks, N.S.W.

On Second Wednesday in July	Main Industry of Borrower				Total Advances Outstanding
	Sheep Grazing	Wheat Growing	Dairying and Pig Raising	Other Rural Industries	
	\$ million				
1955*	107.2	15.2	26.6	25.2	174.2
1956*	108.6	13.0	25.2	21.4	168.2
1957*	104.0	7.8	25.6	21.2	158.6
1958*	131.0	8.6	26.0	22.6	188.2
1959*	130.8	8.8	23.6	22.2	185.4
1960*	129.4	8.4	23.4	24.6	185.8
1961	125.2	8.6	20.4	24.2	178.4
1962	127.0	9.2	20.0	27.0	183.2
1963	124.2	10.4	20.8	27.8	183.2
1964	119.8	10.4	21.6	31.6	183.4
1965	137.2	12.8	23.6	33.8	207.2

* At end of June.

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 18 per cent. of the banks' total advances outstanding in New South Wales in July, 1965.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described briefly in the chapter "Private Finance" and in more detail in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Bank at present operates through two departments—the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with rural finance—the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. Two other agencies associated with rural finance (the Closer Settlement and Government Guarantee agencies) are now restricted to the administration of outstanding advances or the recovery of debts previously written off.

General Bank Department

Loans and advances by the General Bank Department to borrowers in the rural industries have for many years been made almost entirely by way of overdrafts on current accounts. In 1964-65, however, the Department began approving fixed term loans (mainly for developmental purposes) on a similar basis to the term loans being made by the major trading banks.

The extent of the Department's lending to rural industry borrowers during the last eleven years is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 769. Advances to Rural Industry Borrowers by General Bank Department of Rural Bank

Year ended 30th June	Overdraft Advances			Other Loans and Advances		
	Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year		Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year	
		Number	Amount*		Number	Amount*
	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1955	6,805.7	8,552	31,907.0	...	318	352.5
1956	3,415.0	8,337	31,925.9	6.8	264	283.6
1957	2,633.2	8,084	30,876.0	3.3	226	235.2
1958	3,621.2	7,918	33,256.8	1.4	193	194.7
1959	2,709.4	7,608	31,612.0	8.0	167	163.8
1960	3,950.0	7,326	30,321.7	...	123	133.3
1961	7,982.4	7,305	32,083.0	10.8	80	119.4
1962	9,416.4	7,174	34,673.6	...	60	93.3
1963	13,180.4	7,149	36,107.6	8.3	55	84.3
1964	18,186.2	7,142	39,040.4	...	46	70.6
1965	20,727.2	7,042	45,569.2	541.2	96	575.4

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 24 per cent. of the Department total advances outstanding at 30th June, 1965.

Rural Reconstruction Agency

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1st March, 1935, but functioned under the name of the Farmers' Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercises powers as described on page 895.

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose, it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors, and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 770. Rural Reconstruction Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances			Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Out- standing at 30th June*
	General	Debt Adjust- ment	Marginal Wheat Areas		Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand							
1960	257·5	344·5	†	113·8	508·9	107·2	1·8	4,519·6
1961	241·5	585·4	32·7	113·6	529·7	109·1	†	4,854·1
1962	291·6	613·0	31·7	125·2	567·2	107·1	2·0	5,239·2
1963	373·2	535·8	†	131·8	685·7	110·6	9·0	5,474·7
1964	317·6	472·0	†	128·9	945·6	122·5	2·6	5,322·6
1965	303·0	253·2	...	121·8	1,086·5	113·4	7·8	4,792·9

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

† Less than \$100.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1965, was \$8,726,000. This included \$7,006,000 made available by the Commonwealth Government, comprising non-repayable grants of \$4,506,000 for debt adjustment and \$2,500,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Rural Industries Agency

This Agency was established on 1st July, 1935. The Agency makes advances to wheat growers who, as a result of adverse seasonal conditions, are unable to obtain accommodation through normal commercial channels, and to any type of primary producer who is in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are also available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve.

Table 771. Rural Industries Agency: Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand					
1960	105.1	17.1	322.6	18.4	0.8	524.7
1961	184.2	14.8	195.5	14.1	2.4	511.8
1962	265.7	15.7	195.9	14.1	0.7	582.5
1963	435.3	20.8	240.2	2.5	2.5	777.4
1964	612.5	26.9	322.0	26.4	1.1	1,067.4
1965	1,921.3	33.4	401.7	26.9	0.1	2,593.4

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Advances to Settlers Agency

This Agency, which was established on 1st July, 1935, makes advances for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 3 and 4½ per cent. per annum, depending on the purpose for which the advance was made.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 772. Advances to Settlers Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand					
1960	386.2	87.4	657.7	92.5	2.1	2,375.5
1961	616.4	87.2	602.6	84.4	0.3	2,391.8
1962	587.4	91.4	580.0	89.9	...	2,400.8
1963	730.3	102.2	617.5	100.7	1.5	2,513.6
1964	704.1	106.7	687.1	109.3	...	2,528.0
1965	646.6	108.1	654.5	107.8	...	2,520.5

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Irrigation Agency

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in the chapter "Water Conservation and Irrigation".

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates, and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation (see page 1015). Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1947, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (as amended), details of which are shown on page 892. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings.

Table 773. Irrigation Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	New Capital Debts Incurred	Revenue Charges, including Interest and Water Charges	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances and Capital Debts Outstanding at 30th June*
				Principal	Revenue Charges		
				\$ thousand			
1955	1,197.2	344.5	1,519.3	515.1	1,785.3	6.9	6,436.0
1956	987.1	335.1	1,744.8	505.8	1,594.4	4.9	7,397.8
1957	1,642.8	308.1	1,851.5	729.9	1,395.7	122.8	8,951.9
1958	1,725.4	653.6	2,608.6	1,119.3	2,265.4	55.0	10,499.9
1959	1,965.3	408.2	2,631.8	1,475.0	2,474.4	26.9	11,528.8
1960	1,620.6	474.7	2,932.6	1,553.1	2,617.1	12.1	12,374.3
1961	1,561.6	421.1	2,819.9	1,296.3	2,906.5	650.7	12,323.4
1962	1,256.1	391.2	2,855.8	1,183.6	2,854.5	801.5	12,016.8
1963	854.4	587.0	3,444.7	951.6	3,250.2	140.0	12,561.2
1964	657.8	488.0	3,638.5	1,049.5	3,548.8	380.7	12,366.6
1965	1,414.0	481.8	3,474.1	979.9	3,504.1	94.1	13,158.5

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

New capital debts incurred in 1964-65 included \$270,000 for sale of land, \$16,000 for improvements, and \$195,000 for shallow bores. The total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1964-65 were—sale of land, \$4,504,000; improvements, \$690,000; and shallow bores, \$3,756,000.

Closer Settlement Agency

The Closer Settlement Agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, made advances to persons who received finance from Rural Bank funds to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for

subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances were made up to $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of security, to supplement advances up to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler obtained an advance of up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. No new advances have been made since 1941-42, and at 30th June, 1965, there were 27 loans for \$52,000 outstanding.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES

Under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-1962, re-establishment loans were made to ex-servicemen for agricultural purposes and re-establishment allowances were paid, by way of grant, until a venture became income-producing in terms of the Act. The loans were made up to a maximum of \$3,000, with no interest payable on the first \$100 of a loan and interest at the rate of 2 per cent. on the next \$400 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the remainder of the loan. The Rural Bank, through its General Bank Department, has administered the scheme in New South Wales on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

No new loans have been made under the scheme, and no allowances have been paid, since 1957-58. By then, 5,581 loans had been granted under the scheme for amounts totalling \$8,479,000, and allowances totalling \$1,239,000 had been paid to 3,625 ex-servicemen. At 30th June, 1965, the loans outstanding numbered 732 and amounted to \$568,000.

ADVANCES FROM CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The operations of the Closer Settlement Fund are confined to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War. No advances have been made from the Fund since 1948-49. The balances outstanding in the Fund have decreased substantially since 1938-39, partly because of repayment by settlers, and partly because of the conversion of settlement and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, 1965, was \$2,074,000.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 (described on page 1038) provided for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis.

Under the Agreement, the costs of structural, minimum developmental, and pasture improvements on the farms were to be repaid by ex-servicemen settlers over an extended period, with interest in general at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Advances to the settlers for working capital, additional structural improvements, and the purchase of stock and equipment were repayable within varying maximum periods, with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Non-repayable living allowances were granted during the first year's occupancy of the farm.

Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales are shown in Table 774. With the expiry of the Agreement in June, 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

Table 774. Advances, etc., under War Service Land Settlement Agreement

Particulars	Years ended 30th June			
	1963	1964	1965	Total to end of 1965
SETTLERS NOT ON IRRIGATION AREAS*				
Settlers Assisted‡ .. .. .	...	...	...	2,736
Advances	\$ thous. 110·0	\$ thous. 32·6	\$ thous. 37·9	\$ thous. 29,493·0
Improvement Debts Incurred ¶	150·3	28·7	...	17,068·2
Repayments: Advances	1,050·7	761·2	551·2	24,808·9
Improvement Debts	1,041·4	998·7	917·6	6,099·6
Interest Payments	636·3	667·2	581·7	7,193·5
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc. §	170·3	18·9	229·4	2,262·8
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year || .. .. .	19,393·0	17,573·2	15,345·7	15,345·7
Lease Rentals Paid	1,027·3	1,050·1	1,010·5	11,536·4
Living Allowances to Settlers .. .. .	...	...	...	1,866·3
SETTLERS ON IRRIGATION AREAS†				
Settlers Assisted‡ .. .. .	...	...	...	199
Advances and Improvement Debts ¶ Incurred	\$ thous. 298·2	\$ thous. 167·8	\$ thous. 28·6	\$ thous. 11,765·9
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts	282·7	222·0	159·8	6,317·0
Interest Payments	103·1	204·2	178·0	1,066·8
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc. §	111·3	335·2	50·3	2,025·5
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year || .. .. .	4,847·3	4,414·6	4,203·8	4,203·8
Lease Rentals Paid	64·3	66·3	59·3	524·1
Living Allowances to Settlers .. .. .	...	...	...	153·5
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES				
Settlers Assisted‡ .. .. .	...	...	...	2,935
Advances and Improvement Debts ¶ Incurred	\$ thous. 558·5	\$ thous. 229·1	\$ thous. 66·5	\$ thous. 58,327·2
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts	2,374·9	1,981·9	1,628·6	37,225·6
Interest Payments	739·3	871·4	759·7	8,260·3
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc. §	281·6	354·1	279·7	4,288·3
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year || .. .. .	24,240·2	21,987·8	19,549·5	19,549·5
Lease Rentals Paid	1,091·5	1,116·5	1,069·7	12,060·6
Living Allowances to Settlers .. .. .	...	...	...	2,019·8

* Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled other than on irrigation areas are administered by the Lands Department (in respect of the eastern and central land divisions of the State) and the Western Lands Commission (western division).

† Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled on irrigation areas are administered by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank. The advances, etc. are included in the figures given in Table 773.

‡ Represents the number of farms in respect of which financial assistance was first given in the year.

¶ Improvement debts represent the costs of structural, developmental, and pasture improvements debited to settlers' accounts.

§ Includes advances and improvement debts written off and interest and lease rentals waived.

|| Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not yet paid.

RESERVE BANK AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank (the forerunner of the Reserve Bank), may make short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions.

The Commonwealth Development Bank, which commenced operations in January, 1960, was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers (and also to industrial undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase.

Further particulars regarding these banking institutions are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL, AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

RATES OF INTEREST ON RURAL LOANS

The trend in rates of interest on rural loans is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1939 and later years on rural loans made by the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, by the Commonwealth Development Bank, and by private trading banks. The rates of interest on loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act are shown on page 891. The rates shown in the following table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency of the Rural Bank are the maximum rates chargeable; the Rural Reconstruction Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions.

Table 775. Rates of Interest* on Rural Loans

Lending Authority	1939	1953	1960	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Per cent per annum						
Rural Bank of N.S.W.—							
General Bank Department—							
Long-term Loans	4½	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Overdrafts	4½	5	6½	7½	6½	7½	7½
Loans to Co-operative Societies	4½	4½	5½	5½	5½	6½ and 6½	6½ and 6½
Government Agency Department—							
Advances to Settlers	3	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Industries Advances—							
Cereal Growers	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Herd Improvement	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Fodder Conservation .. .. .	...	1½ and 3½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Drought Relief (1965 Scheme)—							
Wheat .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½
General .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Other Relief Schemes (Flood, Bushfire, etc.) .. .. .	...	1½	1½ and 3½	1½ and 3½	1½ and 3½	1½ and 3½	1½ and 3½
Control of Serrated Tussock ..	...	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Small Landowners Assistance	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½	4½
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances	4	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Carry-on Advances .. .. .	...	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Farm Water Supplies .. .. .	...	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Soil Conservation .. .. .	...	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Reconstruction†—							
Carry-on Advances	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances ..	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Commonwealth Development Bank—							
Long-term Loans .. .. .	...	...	6½	7½	6½	7½	7½
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5	6½	7½	6½	7½	7½

* Current in January of each year shown.

† Maximum rates; see text preceding table.

‡ 1½ per cent. for stored fodder crops; 3 per cent. for pasture improvement and storage facilities.

¶ 1½ per cent. for necessitous cases; 3 per cent. for non-necessitous.

§ Maximum rate. Average rate on all advances was not to exceed 5½ per cent. from 1956 (Rural Bank, 1958) to 1960, and 6 per cent. in 1961 and 1962.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1933, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assists farmers in financial difficulty to restore their farming venture to a sound basis. The Board may make advances at low rates of interest to enable private debts to be discharged on a composition basis, and may provide the means of obtaining the capital items (power, plant, income-producing stock, and additional land, etc.) and working funds necessary for successful farming operations.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1965, numbered 6,103, and at that date 675 applications had been withdrawn, 2,565 rejected, and 6 were awaiting consideration. Of the 2,857 applications which had been accepted by the Board, there were 426 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition, and 2,431 for which

schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent and settlement had been effected in 2,428 of the cases approved.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of the 2,428 cases completed up to 30th June, 1965, are shown below:—

Table 776. Adjustment of Farmers' Debt under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30th June, 1965

Particulars	Govern- mental Bodies	Other Creditors		Total
		Secured	Unsecured	
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Debts Prior to Adjustment	8,297·9	21,370·2	3,066·1	32,734·2
Debts Written Off	1,124·6	3,349·3	1,229·6	5,703·6
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board)	7,173·3	18,020·9	1,836·5	27,030·7
Proportion of Debts Written Off	Per cent 13·6	Per cent 15·7	Per cent 40·1	Per cent 17·4

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions through the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off in settlers' debts to the Crown, pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

Total advances to 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$21,754,600 (\$12,643,000 for debt adjustment and \$9,111,600 for supplementary assistance), repayments to \$17,401,000, and advances written off to \$102,300. The advances current at that date totalled \$4,251,300.

Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38) made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Commonwealth Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas who voluntarily vacated their lands were granted up to \$600, together with removal expenses and release from all liabilities in each case. To farmers who remained, advances on long terms were made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant, and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan was administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board declared as Marginal Wheat Areas approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms, in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper, and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers). Reconstruction of these areas has been completed.

Financial assistance given under this scheme to 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$3,184,000, and comprised grants of \$182,800 to 315 farmers who had vacated land, advances of \$2,650,300 to 564 farmers for the purchase of additional areas, and advances of \$350,900 to 245 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc. in the reconstruction of their farming activities. The total advances amounted to \$3,001,200, and repayments to \$2,659,600. Advances current at 30th June, 1965 totalled \$341,400.

Although reconstruction of the areas has been completed, the Board continues to exercise general supervision to ensure adherence to the conditions under which reconstruction was effected.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. Prior to 1935, the scheme was administered by the Government Guarantee Board constituted under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934, the provisions of which were outlined on page 590 of Year Book No. 52. On 1st July, 1935 the Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank. All loans guaranteed under this Act have been repaid, and the Agency is kept open only to record the recovery of debts previously written off.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1943, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of rural products. The limit of guarantees (not the actual balance outstanding) under the Government Guarantees Act was \$1,499,900 at 30th June, 1965.

At 30th June, 1965, the amount claimed under the two Government Guarantees Acts was \$652,400.

AGRICULTURE

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne, and maize have developed as the principal fodder crops grown. Rice, citrus, pome and stone fruits, sugar-cane, and bananas are grown extensively in certain areas, and cotton-growing has expanded rapidly in recent years.

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891 and in each of the last eleven seasons. Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop in 1940-41 and later seasons, but only once in earlier seasons.

Table 777. Area* of Crops in New South Wales

Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres
Average—		Average—			
1891-1895	1,049	1926-1930	5,014	1954-55	5,394
1896-1900	1,895	1931-1935	6,043	1955-56	5,456
1901-1905	2,437	1936-1940	6,313	1956-57	3,624
1906-1910	2,824	1941-1945	5,487	1957-58	4,916
1911-1915	4,025	1946-1950	6,230	1958-59	6,506
1916-1920	4,616	1951-1955	5,024	1959-60	6,936
1921-1925	4,665	1956-1960	5,488		
		1961-1965	8,609	1960-61	7,673
				1961-62	8,059
				1962-63	8,642
				1963-64	8,670
				1964-65	10,001

* Since 1940-41, areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing. During the last ten seasons, the area sown with wheat represented, on the average, 57 per cent. of the total area under crops.

The area of land under sown grasses and clovers has increased considerably in recent years, particularly in the Northern and Central Tableland, South Western Slope, and Riverina divisions, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. Particulars of the area under sown grasses and clovers, which is not included in the area of crops, are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The number of holdings with one acre or more under cultivation in recent years, and the number of holdings on which one acre or more of the principal crops was grown, are shown in the following table:—

Table 778. Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown

Crop	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Holdings* growing 1 acre or more of—							
Wheat	17,450	18,335	18,742	19,362	19,864	19,240	19,930
Maize	8,584	7,076	6,685	6,258	5,545	5,348	4,897
Barley	2,122	2,237	3,116	3,288	3,516	3,460	3,543
Oats	24,188	19,323	22,377	20,881	19,958	20,922	22,121
Rice	779	850	783	876	951	1,029	1,073
Lucerne	13,707	13,834	13,636	13,674	13,439	12,503	14,768
Potatoes	2,201	1,958	1,940	2,226	2,445	1,911	1,735
Tobacco	63	83	119	120	111	113	105
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	594	582	586	583	585	594	595
Grapes	1,191	1,203	1,195	1,191	1,216	1,268	1,318
Orchard Fruit	5,397	5,330	5,265	5,200	5,147	5,277	5,256
Citrus	3,082	3,013	2,938	2,931	2,891	2,948	2,942
Other	3,298	3,305	3,310	3,290	3,258	3,334	3,302
Bananas	2,997	2,910	2,726	2,513	2,469	2,330	2,149
Cultivated Holdings †	47,785	46,917	46,515	46,063	45,355	45,132	45,967

* Holdings growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

† Holdings with one acre or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard fruit is less than the combined total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and of other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms in recent years, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of the crop was much smaller than for wheat. The next table shows the number of holdings growing twenty or more acres of the major cereal crops and the number with five acres or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing:—

Table 779. Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane

Season	Holdings with 20 acres or more of—					Holdings with 5 acres or more of Sugar-cane cut for crushing
	Wheat for Grain	Oats for Grain	Maize for Grain	Barley for Grain	Rice	
1954-55	13,784	8,200	510	589	572	379
1955-56	14,035	10,413	560	798	617	395
1956-57	10,197	5,530	533	693	651	461
1957-58	12,111	8,296	615	1,026	738	447
1958-59	15,313	12,534	713	1,330	775	547
1959-60	16,798	7,719	600	1,496	848	558
1960-61	16,959	10,463	585	2,222	781	551
1961-62	17,489	8,691	625	2,350	873	563
1962-63	18,286	8,980	550	2,512	951	564
1963-64	17,753	9,362	547	2,463	1,027	576
1964-65	18,537	10,285	499	2,628	1,070	577

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1963-64 and 1964-65 are shown in the following table:—

Table 780. Area and Production of all Crops

Crop	1963-64			1964-65		
	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Acre†	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Acre†
Grain:						
Wheat	Acres 4,963,811	Bushels 122,472,114	Bushels 24·7	Acres 5,760,090	Bushels 151,483,308	Bushels 26·3
Maize	44,679	2,089,239	46·8	41,660	1,878,057	45·1
Barley: 2-row ..	126,865	3,194,232	25·2	148,239	4,040,460	27·3
6-row ..	84,692	2,156,364	25·5	90,744	2,666,646	29·4
Oats	794,069	19,811,592	24·9	850,147	22,885,074	26·9
Rye	1,782	29,607	16·6	4,188	72,552	17·3
Rice	59,398	7,454,827	125·5	61,617	8,029,600	130·3
Sorghum	61,203	1,268,706	20·7	51,699	1,269,726	24·6
Hay:						
Wheat	57,039	89,478	1·57	61,529	95,791	1·56
Barley	772	883	1·15	723	1,037	1·43
Oats	63,744	99,666	1·56	65,832	102,953	1·56
Rye	64	104	1·63	89	130	1·46
Lucerne	172,771	372,067	2·15	179,877	376,602	2·09
Green Fodder (cut and grazed)	1,973,637	...	...	2,397,497	...	...
Vegetables for Human Consumption:						
Potatoes	24,352	98,308	4·04	20,530	75,659	3·68
Other	42,134	...	...	41,897	...	...
Vegetables for Animal Fodder:						
Broom Millet: Grain	6,495	Bushels 18,048	Bushels 8·8	5,359	Bushels 11,766	Bushels 6·0
Fibre	2,044	Cwt. 11,298	Cwt. 5·5	1,945	Cwt. 9,634	Cwt. 5·0
Tobacco	2,927	23,677‡	8·1‡	2,546	21,039‡	8·3‡
Seed Cotton	10,947	8,166,567	746	18,897	45,950,942	2,432
Sugar-cane: Crushed	15,508	617,402	39·81	19,429	784,126	40·36
Not Cut	14,204	...	...	17,043	...	...
Used as Plants ..	594	...	...	728	...	...
Grapes—						
Bearing Vines, for—						
Drying	7,366	14,272¶	...	7,378	13,473¶	...
Table Use	2,471	7,012	...	2,532	8,251	...
Wine	6,870	39,080	...	7,310	40,833	...
Gallons						
Wine made		6,030,499	...		6,403,760	...
Young Vines, for—						
Wine	1,181	...	...	2,156	...	...
Other Purposes	827	...	...	1,088	...	...
Orchards:						
Bearing	55,886	11,760,967	210·4	57,076	12,121,755	212·4
Young Trees	18,317	...	...	18,084	...	...
Bananas: Bearing	21,997	4,497,024	204·4	19,516	4,113,406	210·8
Young Stools ..	1,390	...	...	1,396	...	...
Pineapples: Bearing	97	24,574	253·3	81	35,123	433·6
Young Plants ..	63	\$	\$	78	\$	\$
Nursery Products (incl. cut-flowers)	996	3,555,454	3,569·73	1,121	4,001,970	3,570·00
Other Crops	28,379||	...	...	40,882||	...	...
Total Area of Crops	8,669,571||	...	...	10,001,003||	...	...

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

† Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

‡ Dried leaf.

¶ Dried weight.

§ Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for the purpose for which originally cultivated.

|| Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

Wheat (for grain) represented 58 per cent., and other grain crops 12 per cent., of the total area under crops in 1964-65.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of production of crops at the place of production, and the average value per acre, in quinquennial periods since 1907 and in each season since 1954-55. These values represent the value of the crops at principal markets (ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets) less the estimated costs of marketing. Variations in the average value of crops per acre are partly attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, and the figures should therefore be read in conjunction with those in Table 783.

Table 781. Gross Value of Production of Crops * at Place of Production

Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre	Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre
	Thous. acres	\$ thous.	\$		Thous. acres	\$ thous.	\$
Average—							
1907-1911	2,933	17,130	5.84	1954-55	5,394	113,725	21.08
1912-1916	4,508	25,735	5.71	1955-56	5,456	133,671	24.50
1917-1921	4,350	33,973	7.77	1956-57	3,624	103,120	28.45
1922-1926	4,680	44,657	9.54	1957-58	4,916	98,808	20.10
1927-1931	5,468	33,685	6.16	1958-59	6,506	171,673	26.39
1932-1936	5,827	31,312	5.38	1959-60	6,936	165,961	23.92
1937-1941	6,440	39,135	6.08	1960-61	7,673	203,517	26.52
1942-1946	5,428	59,508	10.96	1961-62	8,059	200,226	24.85
1947-1951	5,964	117,495	19.70	1962-63	8,642	239,340	27.69
1952-1956	5,163	136,281	26.39	1963-64	8,670	256,000	29.52
1957-1961	5,931	148,616	25.06	1964-65	10,001	307,212	30.72

* Since 1955-56, excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

The gross value of agricultural production (at place of production), and its components, are summarised in the following table for each of the last seven seasons. The total value of agricultural production includes the value of grass and pasture cut for hay and of grasses and clovers harvested for seed. To this extent, it exceeds the value of crops shown in the previous table for 1955-56 and later seasons, when these items were excluded from statistics of crops.

Table 782. Gross Value of Agricultural Production at Place of Production

Crop	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand						
Wheat (grain)	70,343	83,119	98,100	97,169	129,109	142,359	171,108
Maize (grain)	3,241	2,506	2,988	2,760	2,467	2,873	2,329
Barley (grain)	3,170	2,428	4,120	3,533	4,736	4,937	6,094
Oats (grain)	15,892	5,377	11,270	6,392	9,621	11,062	12,816
Rice	6,844	5,933	5,376	6,661	6,928	7,222	8,323
Hay	20,291	13,279	23,425	16,762	17,901	18,857	22,772
Green Fodder	2,832	3,371	4,071	3,938	4,341	5,055	6,790
Sugar-cane	3,897	4,529	4,497	4,547	5,476	5,967	6,139
Grapes	4,814	3,676	5,557	5,455	4,516	6,776	7,043
Fruit: Citrus	7,155	4,937	8,335	7,430	7,672	8,387	9,023
Other	22,190	21,563	22,826	24,362	24,643	23,677	28,013
Vegetables*—							
Potatoes	3,306	2,278	4,713	7,305	7,023	2,621	8,013
Other	9,538	10,455	11,268	11,937	12,604	14,819	13,611
Other	6,096	8,487	7,818	7,590	9,355	10,898	16,721
Total	179,609	171,938	214,363	205,841	246,391	265,508	318,795

* For human consumption.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average gross value of production of the principal crops per acre. These average values measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised—that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings.

Table 783. Average Gross Value of Production (at Place of Production) of Principal Crops per Acre

Crop	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat, Grain	22.13	21.04	24.07	21.62	25.78	28.68	29.71
Maize, Grain	52.07	48.44	60.64	53.67	53.01	64.29	55.90
Oats, Grain	14.06	9.48	12.28	8.98	13.59	13.93	15.07
Rice	145.46	121.20	116.57	132.72	126.12	121.52	135.07
Hay	28.89	29.38	33.13	28.27	30.48	32.31	37.96
Potatoes	189.12	118.88	256.62	361.47	256.12	107.61	323.38
Sugar-cane*	291.50	317.84	329.24	310.24	388.12	384.77	315.95
Grapes*	297.42	230.08	357.19	345.08	283.08	405.59	408.98
Orchards*	367.57	352.50	432.35	404.97	398.05	418.64	469.38

* Productive area only.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, the value of agricultural production is estimated from recorded figures of quantities produced and certain materials used, together with information on market prices. The estimated values in 1938-39 and the last eleven seasons are summarised in the following table:—

Table 784. Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

Season	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets	Estimated Costs of Marketing	Gross Production valued at Place of Production	Seed Used and Fodder for Farm Stock Used in Agricultural Work	Cost of Principal Other Materials Used	Net Value of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
\$ thousand						
1938-39	47,330	10,412	36,918	8,506	1,610	26,802
1954-55	141,176	27,452	113,724	10,576	5,726	97,422
1955-56	179,342	38,346	140,996	7,650	6,054	127,292
1956-57	134,910	27,286	107,624	5,434	5,340	96,850
1957-58	124,182	22,204	101,978	6,268	6,202	89,508
1958-59	229,198	49,588	179,610	7,648	7,016	164,946
1959-60	218,930	46,992	171,938	7,298	7,604	157,036
1960-61	269,150	54,786	214,364	8,532	8,736	197,096
1961-62	254,704	48,862	205,842	8,800	9,326	187,716
1962-63	308,260	61,870	246,390	9,724	10,594	226,072
1963-64	330,834	65,326	265,508	9,130	10,472	245,906
1964-65	395,283	76,488	318,795	12,388	12,524	293,883

Column (2) of the table is an estimate of the value of production at prices recorded for the various products in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The prices used for this purpose include any subsidy which may be paid to growers.

Column (4) shows the value of the same products at the place of production; in the case of agriculture this is at the farm or at the nearest rail siding. These figures, which are those published in Table 782, are obtained from those in column (2) by deduction of those in column (3), which are estimates of the costs of marketing (including freights, containers, handling charges, and commission).

The value of agricultural products used within the agricultural industry (i.e., seed and fodder for farm stock used in agricultural work) is given in column (5). Estimates of the cost of certain other materials used in agriculture (fertilizers, sprays, and water for irrigation) are given in column (6).

The last column gives the estimated net value of production, which is obtained by deducting the figures in columns (5) and (6) from those in column (4). The net value of production represents the amount available to the producer to meet other expenses (wages, rent, depreciation, etc.) and to provide for income.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The following quotations are the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year is the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, i.e., the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 785. Wholesale Prices* of Agricultural Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat (f.a.q.) †	Bushel	1.538	1.584	1.584	1.459	1.473
Flour, Plain ‡	2,000 lb.	85.25	87.00	86.69	83.38	85.12
Bran, in 110 lb. sacks ¶	2,000 lb.	41.00	41.00	40.58	36.00	36.46
Pollard, in 140 lb. sacks ¶	2,000 lb.	43.00	43.00	42.58	38.00	38.46
Maize, Yellow §	Bushel	1.777	1.415	1.703	1.586	2.118
Potatoes (local) || ..	Ton	115.34	69.04	36.86	89.20	127.46
Hay, Lucerne (prime)	Ton	37.48	38.96	40.24	42.62	73.03
Chaff, Wheaten (prime) ..	Ton	44.22	44.42	46.00	47.90	64.66

* Mean of average monthly prices.

† Australian Wheat Board prices for bulk wheat for flour for local consumption, f.o.r., Sydney.

‡ Delivered, metropolitan area, in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sack), when ordered in lots over $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

¶ 2,000 lb. lots and over, ex. mill or f.o.r., mill town.

§ Ex trucks, Alexandria Markets.

|| No. 1 grade. Primary wholesale prices, ex trucks, Alexandria Markets. Prices are averages for sales by auction and by private treaty.

FERTILIZERS

Superphosphate is most extensively used in the southern districts of New South Wales, where the soil is deficient generally in phosphoric acid.

There is little use of natural manures except in market gardens.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers, the proportion of such area to the total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphates and other artificial fertilizers used in various seasons since 1920-21:—

Table 786. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers

Season	Area of Crops Treated			Area Treated as Proportion of Total Area of Crops	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
	Wheat	Other Crops	Total		Super-phosphate	Other
	Acres			Per cent.	Tons	
1920-21	*	*	1,991,736	44·6	42,656	7,253
1930-31	*	*	4,538,729	66·6	119,911	11,661
1938-39	*	*	4,670,693	66·3	131,116	17,530
1954-55	1,837,017	611,096	2,448,113	45·4	75,504	22,103
1955-56	1,754,003	646,574	2,400,577	44·0	76,495	21,323
1956-57	969,175	366,993	1,336,168	36·9	45,412	22,304
1957-58	1,374,168	620,129	1,994,297	40·6	66,531	24,473
1958-59	1,900,854	1,114,807	3,015,661	46·4	97,743	28,672
1959-60	2,514,029	838,742	3,352,771	48·3	106,248	32,831
1960-61	2,604,692	1,149,841	3,754,533	48·9	122,590	32,824
1961-62	2,916,604	1,038,833	3,955,437	49·1	129,651	33,655
1962-63	3,310,542	1,187,239	4,497,781	52·0	152,883	35,008
1963-64	3,103,501	1,311,155	4,414,656	50·9	158,530	36,065
1964-65	3,775,931	1,445,894	5,221,825	52·2	194,325	41,038

* Not available.

The area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers in divisions of the State, and the quantity of fertilizer used, are shown for the last two seasons in the next table:—

Table 787. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1963-64				1964-65			
	Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used		Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
			Super-phosphate	Other			Super-phosphate	Other
Acres	Tons		Acres	Tons				
Coastal	264,677	130,031	8,503	24,932	290,148	149,756	10,145	27,985
Tableland	751,403	370,814	18,864	2,904	837,828	419,174	22,094	3,184
West'n. Slope	4,358,942	2,167,852	73,938	1,194	4,955,807	2,516,376	90,007	2,062
Plains	1,684,089	476,674	12,343	57	1,918,716	519,903	14,913	297
Riverina	1,563,753	1,245,557	43,829	5,766	1,942,393	1,592,658	56,111	6,332
Western	46,707	23,728	1,053	1,212	56,111	23,958	1,055	1,178
Total, N.S.W.	8,669,571	4,414,656	158,530	36,065	10,001,003	5,221,825	194,325	41,038

Most of the superphosphate is used in the central and southern parts of the wheat belt. The major part of the other fertilizers is used in the coastal divisions, mainly in the growing of fruit and vegetables.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilizers used on the principal crops in 1964-65:—

Table 788. Artificial Fertilizers Used on Principal Crops, 1964-65

Crop	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Plains Divisions	Riverina Division	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (Acres)							
Wheat	3,953	191,165	1,935,133	430,409	1,201,653	13,618	3,775,931
Vegetables ..	19,036	15,761	1,568	20	2,319	1,352	40,056
Fruit and Vines ..	30,961	9,503	5,255	23	20,346	6,461	72,549
Other Crops ..	95,806	202,745	574,420	89,451	368,340	2,527	1,333,289
Total Area Treated	149,756	419,174	2,516,376	519,903	1,592,658	23 958	5,221,825
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (Tons)							
Wheat	207	8,635	65,534	12,048	39,978	266	126,668
Vegetables ..	1,956	1,879	181	4	540	150	4,710
Fruit and Vines ..	1,675	343	296	1	2,235	489	5,039
Other Crops ..	6,307	11,236	23,996	2,861	13,357	151	57,908
Total Superphosphate Used ..	10,145	22,093	90,007	14,914	56,110	1,056	194,325
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED (Tons)							
Wheat	4	167	864	89	362	36	1,522
Vegetables ..	6,422	985	85	...	566	250	8,308
Fruit and Vines ..	15,344	1,503	357	...	3,162	862	21,228
Other Crops ..	6,215	529	756	208	2,242	30	9,980
Total Other Artificial Fertilizers Used ..	27,985	3,184	2,062	297	6,332	1,178	41,038

The average quantity of artificial fertilizer per acre applied to crops of vegetables in 1964-65 was 6.1 cwt., including 2.3 cwt. of superphosphate. In fruit growing, the average per acre was 6.8 cwt., including 1.5 cwt. of superphosphate.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of superphosphate used per acre was 71.7 lb. in 1963-64 and 74.4 lb. in 1964-65, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. Other fertilizers are very rarely used for this purpose. Tests of manuring conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the South Western Slope and Riverina divisions, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat

belt, and the least advantages gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact that fallowing is more common in the south than elsewhere. The use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheatgrowing divisions is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 789. Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas, 1964-65

Wheatgrowing Divisions (Tableland, Slope, and Plains)	Area under Wheat	Wheat Crops Treated with Superphosphate		Superphosphate Used	
		Area	Proportion of Area under Wheat	Total	Average per Acre Treated
	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Tons	lb.
Northern	1,605,017	176,559	11·0	6,097	77·3
Central	1,908,345	1,419,661	74·4	45,989	72·6
Southern	2,369,870	2,162,140	91·2	74,110	76·8

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
Wheat	April-June	November-January
Maize	September-January	January-July
Oats	March-May	October-December
Barley	May	October-December
Rice	October	March-May
Sorghum	September-January	March-June
Linseed	April-May	November-December
Potatoes : early	July-August	October-January
late	November	February-August
Sugar-cane	September	July-November
Tobacco	November-December	March-April
Cotton	October-November	March-June
Broom Millet	September-November	January-May

WHEAT

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, generally, about 60 per cent. of the total area under crop is devoted to its growth. Relatively few farms, however, are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Particulars of a classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1959-60 are summarised on page 865. Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing has been combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING

The following table, which shows the area under wheat, the yield of wheat, and the quantity exported oversea, illustrates the development of wheatgrowing in New South Wales since 1897-98 (the first season in which the area sown with wheat exceeded 1,000,000 acres):—

Table 790. Wheat: Area, Production, and Exports

Season	Area Sown with Wheat*				Production of Wheat		Average Yield of Wheat per Acre		Wheat and Flour Exported Oversea †
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay	
	Thousand Acres				Thous. bush.	Thous. tons	Bushels	Tons	Thous. bush. ‡
Average—									
1898-1902	1,333	317	¶	1,650	12,885	267	9·7	·84	1,917
1903-1907	1,684	308	¶	1,992	17,588	289	10·4	·94	5,434
1908-1912	1,857	420	76	2,353	21,235	416	11·4	·99	8,507
1913-1917	3,238	664	197	4,099	37,340	750	11·5	1·13	16,543
1918-1922	2,707	551	237	3,495	31,763	551	11·7	1·00	19,263
1923-1927	3,143	489	196	3,828	40,592	545	12·9	1·12	19,054
1928-1932	3,982	388	146	4,516	46,310	420	11·6	1·08	26,818
1933-1937	4,223	281	32	4,536	57,819	348	13·7	1·24	29,350
1938-1942	4,384	374	37	4,795	52,797	384	12·0	1·03	22,674
1943-1947	3,364	283	57	3,704	38,906	290	11·6	1·02	10,741
1948-1952	3,835	152	42	4,029	64,966	203	16·9	1·33	32,588
1953-1957	2,731	109	47	2,887	48,742	131	17·8	1·20	18,970
1958-1962	3,592	117	95	3,804	63,082	137	17·6	1·17	35,682
Season—									
1954-55	2,919	185	74	3,178	37,718	166	12·9	·90	17,551
1955-56	2,937	85	42	3,064	57,149	128	19·5	1·51	24,510
1956-57	1,742	33	35	1,810	28,490	40	16·4	1·20	9,340
1957-58	2,258	209	81	2,548	10,603	143	4·7	·68	2,060
1958-59	3,178	102	60	3,340	66,441	158	20·9	1·55	24,643
1959-60	3,950	83	76	4,109	75,358	115	19·1	1·40	42,108
1960-61	4,076	101	100	4,277	84,657	154	20·8	1·52	61,907
1961-62	4,498	91	156	4,745	78,350	116	17·4	1·28	47,690
1962-63	5,008	85	149	5,242	109,002	123	21·8	1·44	76,109
1963-64	4,964	57	130	5,151	122,472	89	24·7	1·57	88,731
1964-65	5,760	62	107	5,929	151,483	96	26·3	1·56	84,636§

* In 1928-29 and later seasons, areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown. In 1927-28 and earlier seasons, however, all areas of wheat which failed entirely and were fed-off are included in the column "For Green Fodder".

† In calendar year following harvest.

‡ Flour has been expressed as its equivalent in wheat (1 ton of flour = 48 bushels of wheat prior to 1951, and 46·3 bushels in 1951 and later years).

¶ Not available.

§ Preliminary.

Wheatgrowing expanded rapidly during the early part of the century, and in the 1915-16 season the area sown with wheat exceeded 5,000,000 acres. Progressively smaller acreages were sown in the seasons from 1916-17

to 1919-20, but wheatgrowing recovered during the nineteen-twenties, and in 1930-31 the area sown with wheat reached 5,674,000 acres. The area under wheat exceeded 4,500,000 acres, on the average, in the fifteen seasons from 1927-28 to 1941-42, but contracted to 3,900,000 acres, on the average, in the ten seasons from 1942-43 to 1951-52 and to 2,900,000 acres, on the average, in the five seasons from 1952-53 to 1956-57. Since 1956-57, the area sown with wheat has increased steadily, and averaged 3,800,000 acres in the five seasons ended 1961-62 and 5,400,000 acres in the three seasons ended 1964-65. The area under wheat in 1964-65 (5,929,000 acres, including 5,760,000 acres for grain) was the highest ever recorded.

The average yield of wheat (grain) per acre has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. The highest yields have frequently been recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 12 bushels per acre in only four seasons—in 1940-41 (when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels), in 1944-45 (when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels), in 1946-47 (where there was extreme drought in all areas and the average was 3.5 bushels), and in 1957-58 (when severe drought again affected the principal wheatgrowing areas, and only 4.7 bushels per acre were harvested). The highest average ever recorded was 26.3 bushels per acre in 1964-65.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that the average is increasing, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled, and manured, and as types of wheat are improved by plant breeding. In the ten seasons ended 1964-65, the average yield of wheat (grain) was 20.4 bushels per acre.

In many seasons, the smaller area sown with wheat has been offset in part by the high yield per acre. In the 1964-65 season, however, both the acreage sown and yield per acre were the highest ever recorded, and resulted in a record harvest of 151,483,000 bushels of wheat.

THE WHEAT BELT

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on page 573 of the Year Book for 1928-29, and the approximate current limits of commercial wheatgrowing are defined in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but during recent years, there has been an increase in wheatgrowing on the western fringe of the wheat belt.

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Riverina, Central Western Slope, and South Western Slope divisions, with the North Western Slope division next in order. Large areas are also sown in the North Central Plain, Central Plain, and Central Tableland divisions.

Table 791. Area Sown with Wheat for Grain, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Acres						
Northern Tableland ..	15,368	14,944	12,859	16,041	18,627	18,028	16,245
Central Tableland ..	157,847	194,802	184,206	204,147	224,803	211,158	231,131
Southern Tableland ..	4,133	5,743	5,106	8,365	9,102	8,694	9,528
Total, Tableland ..	177,348	215,489	202,171	228,553	252,532	237,880	256,904
North Western Slope ..	579,755	623,317	632,361	657,558	715,424	780,991	833,110
Central Western Slope ..	749,674	883,123	858,451	901,779	979,077	929,480	1,064,439
South Western Slope ..	524,960	707,932	709,277	834,560	928,150	856,744	996,242
Total, Western Slope ..	1,854,389	2,214,372	2,200,089	2,393,897	2,622,651	2,567,215	2,893,791
North Central Plain ..	387,208	457,361	495,343	533,666	571,705	621,551	677,224
Central Plain ..	224,883	298,259	329,090	394,563	453,692	512,338	573,090
Riverina ..	524,421	754,727	832,971	927,657	1,087,561	998,247	1,325,784
Total, Plains and Riverina	1,136,512	1,510,347	1,657,404	1,855,886	2,112,958	2,132,136	2,576,098
Summary—							
Northern Wheat Divisions	982,331	1,095,622	1,140,563	1,207,265	1,305,756	1,420,570	1,526,579
Central Wheat Divisions	1,132,404	1,376,184	1,371,747	1,500,489	1,657,572	1,652,976	1,868,660
Southern Wheat Divisions	1,053,514	1,468,402	1,547,354	1,770,582	2,024,813	1,863,685	2,331,554
Total, N.S.W. (incl Coastal and Western Divisions)	3,178,013	3,950,389	4,076,110	4,498,244	5,008,210	4,963,811	5,760,090

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 37 per cent. of the area sown for grain in the last ten seasons was in the southern districts of the wheat belt, 34 per cent. in the central districts, and 29 per cent. in the northern districts. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1964-65, 99.4 per cent. was within the nine divisions listed in the above table.

The following statement shows the average yield of wheat per acre in the three portions of the wheat belt in recent seasons:—

Table 792. Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre, in Wheat Districts

Season	Northern Wheat Divisions	Central Wheat Divisions	Southern Wheat Divisions	Total, N.S.W. (including Coastal and Western Divisions)
	Bushels			
Average—				
1955-56 to 1964-65	20.4	19.8	21.0	20.4
Season—				
1954-55	12.4	13.0	13.2	12.9
1955-56	21.0	18.9	18.7	19.5
1956-57	19.0	15.6	14.0	16.4
1957-58	4.5	2.9	6.8	4.7
1958-59	19.7	22.2	20.7	20.9
1959-60	18.8	19.3	19.1	19.1
1960-61	16.3	21.7	23.3	20.8
1961-62	14.9	16.7	19.8	17.4
1962-63	23.7	19.5	22.5	21.8
1963-64	27.1	23.4	24.0	24.7
1964-65	28.8	25.6	25.3	26.3

SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS ON HOLDINGS

In 1938-39, the number of holdings growing wheat (17,650) was greater than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. The war-time restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but expansion was resumed in 1944-45, and by 1947-48 the number of holdings with wheat for grain had risen to 17,682. The relatively high price of wool in subsequent seasons probably induced a large number of farmers to increase their sheep-raising activities at the expense of wheatgrowing, and the number of holdings with wheat for grain fell to 15,231 in 1955-56. With the reversal of this trend in recent seasons, the number of holdings growing wheat for grain rose to a record of 19,278 in 1964-65.

The rural holdings growing wheat for grain in 1964-65 are classified in the following table according to the size of the area for grain on the holdings:—

Table 793. Rural Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, in Divisions 1964-65

Statistical Division	Size of Area under Wheat for Grain on Holding						Total Holdings with Wheat for Grain
	1 to 49 acres	50 to 299 acres	300 to 499 acres	500 to 999 acres	1,000 to 1,999 acres	2,000 or more acres	
Coastal Divisions	100	33	...	...	...	...	133
Northern Tableland	64	79	8	4	...	...	155
Central Tableland	468	986	139	39	7	1	1,640
Southern Tableland	99	48	4	2	...	...	153
North Western Slope	338	1,415	574	343	78	21	2,769
Central Western Slope	247	1,729	915	450	75	11	3,427
South Western Slope	379	2,156	815	392	56	3	3,801
North Central Plain	78	533	347	358	96	24	1,436
Central Plain	50	352	323	352	89	13	1,179
Riverina	252	2,725	872	535	119	17	4,520
Western Division	7	22	17	14	4	1	65
Total, New South Wales	2,082	10,078	4,014	2,489	524	91	19,278

Similar classifications were undertaken for the 1947-48 season (summarised on page 615 of Year Book No. 52), the 1955-56 season (page 967 of Year Book No. 56), and the 1959-60 season (page 901 of Year Book No. 58).

VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since Farrer's work (between 1886 and 1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed in recent years to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the North Western Slope division, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced. Fewer varieties of wheat are now recommended for cultivation, and this has resulted in greater uniformity in the f.a.q. sample, with consequent advantages in marketing.

In 1966, the Department of Agriculture recommended twelve varieties of wheat for production of grain in specified regions of the New South Wales wheat belt. The varieties and their characteristics are listed in the following table. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district.

Table 794. Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1966

Variety	Agricultural Regions for which Recommended*	Characteristics					
		Baking Quality	Straw	Disease Resistance†		Other and General	
				Flag Smut	Stem Rust		
FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER‡							
Bordan	.. W., M.W., S. ..	...	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall dis- tricts only.
Festiguay	.. N., N.W., W., S.W. ..	...	Med. tall	R.	R.	...
Gamenya	.. All Regions ..	...	Short	S.	S.	...
Olympic	.. All except N. and N.W.	...	Med. tall	R.	S.	...	
FOR GRAZING AND GRAIN—VERY EARLY TO EARLY SOWING							
Winglen	.. N., N.W. ..	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.	
Windebri	.. N., N.W. ..	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.	
FOR GRAIN—EARLY TO MID-SEASON SOWING							
Bordan	.. W., M.W., S. ..	Medium- strong	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall dis- tricts only.	
Dural	.. N., N.W. ..	Strong	Tall	R.	M.R.	Suitable macaroni, etc. only.	
Festiguay	.. N., N.W., W., S.W. ..	Strong	Medium- tall.	R.	R.	Escapes frost damage.	
Olympic	.. All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Medium- tall.	R.	S.	...	
Pinnacle	.. Irrig. Areas and S. ..	Soft	Short, stiff.	R.	S.	Late maturing.	
FOR GRAIN—LATE SOWING							
Falcon..	.. M., M.W., and S.W.	Medium- strong.	Medium- strong.	R.	S.	Frost susceptible.	
Gamenya	.. All Regions ..	Strong	Short, strong.	S.	S.	Very adaptable.	
Heron	.. All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Short	R.	S.	Bunt resistant.	
Mendos	.. N., N.W., W., S.W. ..	Strong	Short	R.	R.	Bearded ... heads	
Spica ..	.. N. and N.W. ..	Strong	Short, weak.	M.R.	S.	good quality.

* Agricultural Regions used for regional extension purposes—N = Northern; N.W. = North Western; W. = Western; M.W. = Mid-Western; S. = Southern; S.W. = South-Western.

† R. = Resistant; M.R. = Moderately resistant; S. = Susceptible.

‡ Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early Sowing: Warigo; Mid-season Sowing: Gamenya.

New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years. Only two of the varieties recommended are resistant to prevalent races of this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. All commercial varieties of wheat are susceptible to leaf rust.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 795. Varieties of Wheat Sown

Variety	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Variety	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Acres				Acres		
Bencubbin ..	346,079	244,053	183,608	Koda ..	127,883	78,708	49,205
Bordan ..	104,816	66,200	53,465	Mengavi ..	428,439	562,417	546,821
Dural ..	5,826	4,685	4,021	Olympic ..	481,824	453,785	623,617
Eureka ..	220,112	157,022	132,147	Pinnacle ..	114,419	88,597	103,983
Falcon ..	141,746	378,519	665,311	Sabre ..	135,157	85,380	72,259
Festival ..	214,413	122,729	92,292	Spica ..	121,289	102,595	87,253
Frisco ..	*	*	31,038	Warigo ..	30,469	26,847	26,225
Gabo ..	285,659	185,526	128,675	Winglen and			
Gala ..	*	18,286	*	Windebri ..	133,847	137,780	130,455
Gamenya ..	200,995	397,100	582,786	Other Specified	504,188	352,856	310,838
Glenwari ..	684,496	444,213	348,637	Unspecified ..	192,174	313,679	351,329
Heron ..	475,148	735,828	1,176,773				
Insignia ..	213,580	194,009	228,242	Total Sown			
Javelin and				Area ..	5,241,953	5,150,814	5,928,980
Javelin 48 ..	79,394	*	*				

* Information not compiled.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN WHEAT DISTRICTS

A monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each wheat district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average acreage over a period.

Table 796. Index of Rainfall in N.S.W. Wheat Districts

Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Jan.	90	25	108	206	88	189	28	111	88	165	83	277	186	77	7
Feb.	114	49	116	226	428	227	134	117	262	104	69	74	85	36	9
Mar.	33	167	24	6	113	425	68	144	239	54	151	85	154	81	10
Apr.	75	246	81	96	57	230	69	72	151	66	166	66	81	243	76
May	120	216	140	23	142	250	11	118	40	182	19	158	226	57	65
June	123	136	46	62	92	155	66	51	71	22	70	33	114	106	37
July	102	104	41	40	102	204	125	106	88	133	118	87	104	111	52
Aug.	130	141	141	79	147	90	72	109	28	140	147	122	109	66	123
Sept.	121	85	106	57	103	91	20	131	67	192	38	91	105	188	81
Oct.	84	209	157	181	246	251	35	168	178	75	80	113	106	182	143
Nov.	56	115	126	228	103	47	41	77	94	128	281	58	79	49	100
Dec.	32	96	27	167	76	32	119	128	71	145	162	185	133	62	171

Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre in Season ended March of following Year

Bushels	14.4	21.0	19.0	12.9	19.5	16.4	4.7	20.9	19.1	20.8	17.4	21.8	24.7	26.3	*
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* Not yet available.

The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilizing, temperatures, and winds also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat belt is compared with the average yields of wheat per acre in the sections in the last three years:—

Table 797. Index of Rainfall and Average Yield of Wheat in Various Wheat Districts

Month	1963				1964				1965			
	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total
Index of Rainfall *												
January	176	204	181	186	186	75	56	77	38	6	2	7
February	56	154	63	85	40	10	45	36	29	8	4	9
March	197	163	141	154	136	63	78	81	16	17	6	10
April	89	92	74	81	244	194	265	243	53	59	88	76
May	275	219	219	226	80	67	48	57	17	54	80	65
June	82	112	122	114	73	138	98	106	29	27	43	37
July	40	99	120	104	122	92	116	111	29	54	56	52
August	154	113	98	109	65	74	63	66	72	90	148	123
September	73	100	113	105	174	159	203	188	89	77	80	81
October	80	97	116	106	184	190	178	182	92	190	129	143
November	104	94	68	79	46	64	43	49	57	64	124	100
December	130	154	125	133	40	38	77	62	164	184	168	171
Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre †												
Bushels	27·1	23·4	24·0	24·7	28·8	25·6	25·3	26·3	‡	‡	‡	‡

* Normal rainfall for each month = 100.

† In season ended March of following year.

‡ Not yet available.

WHEAT RESEARCH

In terms of Commonwealth legislation passed in 1957, a tax of 0.25 cents per bushel (0.21 cents per bushel before October, 1965) is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and the proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research. The State Committees must report the expenditure approved to the Wheat Industry Research Council, which comprises a representative of the Department of Primary Industry, two wheat-growers' representatives, one representative from each Department of Agriculture in the mainland States, one representative of the universities, and one representative of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth's contribution should be spent.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan, which provides for the fixing of a home-consumption price for each season, the pooling of the proceeds of local and oversea sales, the guarantee of a minimum price equal to the estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund to which are paid the proceeds of a tax on exports. The plan is authorized by joint Commonwealth and State legislation and is administered by a statutory authority, the Australian Wheat Board.

The first post-war wheat stabilisation plan, which operated between 1948 and 1953, was designed to meet a situation in which export prices considerably exceeded those fixed for domestic consumption. Under this plan, the Commonwealth Government guaranteed to wheatgrowers a minimum price on up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from any one season's crop. The guaranteed price was varied in each season in accordance with movements in an index of costs of production. A tax on exports was levied when export prices exceeded the guaranteed price, and the proceeds were paid into a stabilisation fund which was to be drawn upon when export prices fell below the guaranteed price. Growers received an "average net realisation" price for wheat sold from each season's pool, whether sold on the export market or at the fixed home-consumption price. Owing to the continuing favourable position of the wheat market, the fund had not been drawn on for stabilisation purposes when the scheme came to an end in 1953, and in a series of refunds the balance was returned to contributors.

Plans for a new stabilisation scheme in 1952-53 lapsed for want of the necessary agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments on the domestic price to be fixed. Wheat harvested in that season was sold under an "orderly marketing" scheme authorised by the Wheat Marketing Act, 1953, in which the principles of pooling the returns from all sales and of central disposal through the Wheat Board were retained, but not the stabilisation features provided by the fixed home-consumption price, export tax, guaranteed price, and stabilisation fund.

A new stabilisation plan was introduced in 1954, and operated during the seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58. The main features of the previous scheme were re-introduced, with some changes in detail. The Commonwealth again guaranteed a minimum price on up to 100 million bushels of export wheat, but the rate of export tax was 15 cents a bushel where the export price exceeded the cost of production by this amount or more, and proportionally less at other times. A ceiling of \$40 million was applied to the stabilisation fund, and any money received in excess of this limit was to be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. As before, the guarantee was to be met, in circumstances where export prices fell below the cost of production, first from the balance in the stabilisation fund, and then by the Commonwealth Government. The home-consumption price was to be not less than the cost of production determined for each season; subject to this, it was to be 140 cents a bushel, or the International Wheat Agreement price, whichever was less. The home-consumption price included a small loading above these minima to cover the cost of transporting wheat from mainland States to Tasmania. A premium of 2.5 cents a bushel on export prices was allowed to Western Australian growers in recognition of their natural freight advantage in oversea markets.

The third post-war stabilisation plan operated during the seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63. It followed the lines of the previous plan except that the home-consumption price was related only to the cost of production and the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania. The guaranteed minimum prices for the seasons from 1958-59 to 1962-63 were 145 cents, 148.3 cents, 151.7 cents, 157.5 cents, and 158.3 cents per bushel, respectively. The home-consumption prices in the respective seasons were 146.7 cents, 150 cents, 153.3 cents, 158.3 cents, and 159.6 cents per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. (including, in each season, a loading to cover the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania).

The fourth post-war stabilisation plan was introduced in 1963, in terms of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1963, and is to operate in respect of the five seasons 1963-64 to 1967-68. The main features of the previous plan have been retained, but the guaranteed price is applicable on up to 150 million bushels of export wheat and the ceiling for the stabilisation fund is fixed at \$60 million. The guaranteed minimum price was 144.2 cents per bushel (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) for the 1963-64 season, 145.8 cents per bushel for the 1964-65 season, and 151.7 cents per bushel for the 1965-66 season. The home-consumption prices were 145.8 cents per bushel for 1963-64, 146.7 cents per bushel for the 1964-65 season, and 153 cents per bushel for the 1965-66 season (including, in each season, a loading to cover the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania).

The home-consumption price for each season is fixed under the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts.

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board consists of a chairman, a person engaged in commerce with experience of the wheat trade, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

The Board has control over the receipt and disposal of all wheat and wheat products. It also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. Under the stabilisation plan, the Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat within Australia and for marketing wheat and flour for export from Australia.

BULK HANDLING

The bulk handling system in New South Wales is controlled and operated by the Grain Elevators Board. The Board comprises five members, including two representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The system consists of concrete and steel shipping elevators at Sydney (with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling) and Newcastle (with a capacity of 4,200,000 bushels), and storage units in country districts with an aggregate capacity of 84,441,800 bushels. The capacity of the country storage units consists of 32,151,800 bushels in 197 concrete elevators, 17,360,000 bushels in 123 bulkheads (45 of steel construction and 78 of timber and galvanised iron), 18,430,000 bushels in 32 bulk wheat depots, and 16,500,000 bushels in four sub-terminals located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow wheat from elevator and other storage units during the harvest season. The total storage capacity of the complete system is 94,141,800 bushels.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling, and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. The elevator at Sydney has a receiving capacity of 2,000 tons (approximately 75,000 bushels) per hour, and a shipping capacity of 1,500 tons (approximately 56,000 bushels) per hour. At Newcastle, the receiving capacity is 600 tons per hour and the shipping capacity 1,000 tons per hour.

The country storages are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. Facilities are available for inwards weighing at all plants, the weighbridges at many units being built into the structure, and in most cases out-loading scales are also installed. The capacity of the individual country storages varies from 30,000 bushels to 1,500,000 bushels.

At one time, all of the wheat taken into the storages was transported from the farms in bags, either sewn or fastened by clips, the bags being emptied and returned to the grower for further use. Almost all of the wheat is now delivered in bulk waggons. Special railway trucks are provided for conveyance from the country stations to the terminals, sub-terminals, flour mills, and other destinations.

A certificate showing particulars of the wheat received from a grower is forwarded by the Grain Elevator Board to the Australian Wheat Board. Payment is then made to the grower, in accordance with the Wheat Board's approval, by cheque.

The development of the bulk handling system during the last ten seasons is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 798. Bulk Handling System: Capacity and Wheat Received

Season	Capacity of Storages Available in Country Districts (at one filling)	Wheat Received *			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Storages	Wheat Handled from Bag Stacks, Interstate, etc.
		In Country Storages	In Terminal Elevators from Non-silo Stations	Total		
		Bushels			Per cent	Bushels
1954-55	58,528,000	24,678,012	78,498	24,756,510	65.6	...
1955-56	56,483,000†	38,941,784	21,790	38,963,574	68.2	1,021,978
1956-57	57,033,000†	17,358,498	32,799	17,391,297	61.0	...
1957-58	57,033,000†	2,349,845	17,913	2,367,758	22.3	6,339,132
1958-59	57,113,000†	48,697,250	105,863	48,803,113	73.4	19,465
1959-60	61,096,800†	54,326,904	98,992	54,425,896	72.1	285,858
1960-61	61,604,800†	63,894,823	54,205	63,949,028	75.5	31,804
1961-62	63,439,800†	61,521,038	15,034	61,536,072	78.5	15,096
1962-63	66,961,800	89,696,830	17,675	89,714,505	82.3	...
1963-64	71,891,800	101,331,712	...	101,331,712	82.7	927,305

* Excludes wheat handled through the storage system from bag stacks, interstate, etc. (see last column in table).

† Revised.

Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling of wheat by the Grain Elevators Board are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November, 1942, the basis of payment has been actual working expendi-

ture during the wheat season (November to October), plus an allowance of 5 per cent. of the capital cost (as at the commencement of the season) for capital charges on bulk handling equipment. In addition, since March, 1955, depreciation on assets has been allowed as a working expense. Financial operations in connection with the bulk handling system are shown for the last ten years in the next table:—

Table 799. Grain Elevators Board: Finances

Year ended 31st October	Capital Cost of Bulk Handling System (at beginning of season)	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board		
		For Working Expenses	For Capital Charges	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1955	14,333,288	1,217,168	716,664	1,933,832
1956	14,738,198	1,578,930	736,910	2,315,840
1957	15,111,892	1,404,132	754,912	2,159,044
1958	15,204,102	1,272,410	786,778	2,059,188
1959	15,267,300	1,690,062	825,802	2,515,864
1960	16,541,360	1,977,748	1,051,558	3,029,306
1961	18,913,702	2,622,704	1,205,060*	3,827,764*
1962	21,021,534	2,778,964	1,299,526*	4,078,490*
1963	23,076,204	3,314,116	1,433,134	4,747,250
1964	26,258,784	3,905,038	1,635,626	5,540,664

* Revised.

WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows for the last eleven seasons the quantity of wheat received from growers by the Wheat Board in New South Wales. The figures in the table exclude New South Wales wheat delivered to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 800. Wheat Received by Wheat Board in New South Wales

Season	Bulk (including Grain Elevators)	Bagged	Total	Proportion of Harvest*	Proportion of Receipts	
					In Bulk	In Bags
	Thousand bushels			Per cent.		
1954-55	27,581	4,803	32,384	85.9	85.2	14.8
1955-56	42,241	9,547	51,788	90.7	81.6	18.4
1956-57	19,969	4,045	24,014	84.3	83.2	16.8
1957-58	3,395	1,222	4,617	43.5	73.6	26.4
1958-59	52,464	7,537	60,001	90.3	87.4	12.6
1959-60	58,201	8,872	67,073	89.0	86.8	13.2
1960-61	67,074	5,917	72,991	86.2	91.9	8.1
1961-62	64,183	3,601	67,784	86.5	94.7	5.3
1962-63	92,375	6,301	98,676	90.5	93.6	6.4
1963-64	104,584	6,138	110,722	90.4	94.5	5.5
1964-65	129,549	7,943	137,492	90.8	94.2	5.8

* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from the farm to the railhead before the end of February.

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received and the advances made by the Board in respect of the pools for recent harvests are shown in the following table. Pools No. 18A, 19A, and 19B were for relatively small quantities of inferior grade wheat.

Table 801. Australian Wheat Pools

Pool No.	Harvest	Wheat Received in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund)			
		New South Wales	All States	Total *		Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port	
				New South Wales	All States	Bagged	Bulk †
		Thousand	bushels	\$ thousand		Cents	Cents
17	1953-54	57,844	183,201	70,312	224,748	127.2	120.7
18	1954-55	32,385	148,345	39,096	189,292	126.1	120.0
18A	1954-55	...	4,406			119.9	113.3
19	1955-56	40,016	167,442	62,152	206,806	127.1	120.0
19A	1955-56	10,199	11,647			122.4	114.6
19B	1955-56	1,573	1,673	30,304	152,326	120.2	113.1
20	1956-57	24,014	120,130			131.6	124.5
21	1957-58	4,617	81,326	6,082	106,536	136.8	130.0
22	1958-59	60,001	199,417	79,480	264,868	138.0	131.7
23	1959-60	67,073	179,339	90,758	242,492	140.8	134.5
24	1960-61	72,991	251,481	99,914	345,148	143.4	136.3
25	1961-62	67,784	224,290	98,186	325,220	153.0	144.4
26	1962-63	98,676	285,722	138,088	399,868	147.2	139.4
27	1963-64	110,722	307,837	152,409	423,998	144.3	137.2

* Including freight.

† The following additional amounts per bushel were paid to Western Australian growers:—

Pool No.	Cents	Pool No.	Cents
17	2.19	23	2.26
18	2.14	24	2.31
19	2.29	25	2.32
20	2.08	26	2.33
21	1.47	27	0.80
22	2.29		

Each year, the amount of the first advance to growers is announced before the commencement of the season. The features of the wheat stabilisation plan, which give considerable assurance to the receipts of a pool, make a large first advance possible. The advance is payable by the Wheat Board on receipt of growers' claims. Additional payments are made as sufficient funds become available to the Board from sales realisations.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

Details of the first and second International Wheat Agreements, which operated from 1st August, 1949 to 31st July, 1953, and from 1st August, 1953 to 31st July, 1956, respectively, are given on page 1044 of Year Book No. 55. Details of the third International Wheat Agreement, which operated from 1st August, 1956 to 31st July, 1959, are given on page 844 of Year Book No. 57.

The fourth International Wheat Agreement operated from 1st August, 1959 to 31st July, 1962. Under this Agreement, the participating importing countries undertook to buy each year from the exporting countries a stated percentage of their total commercial import requirements (and not a fixed quota, as before). The participating exporting countries were to compete to supply at prices within a prescribed price range. The United Kingdom participated in the Agreement.

The agreed price range was expressed in terms of Canadian currency per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in bulk in store, Fort William-Port Arthur. The equivalent maximum for f.a.q. Australian wheat f.o.b. was about 170 cents (Australian currency) per bushel. The minimum was about 135 cents per bushel, subject to variations in relative transport costs in moving Australian and Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom.

The Agreement provided for the International Wheat Council to make an annual review of the world wheat situation, including the international implications of national policies in respect of wheat production, stocks, and marketing, and the disposal of wheat surpluses on non-commercial terms.

There was provision for a right of appeal against excessive discounts from the minimum price on the basis of differences in quality between the basic wheat (No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat) and the wheat supplied by the other exporting countries.

The fifth International Wheat Agreement, which came into force on 1st August, 1962, and has been extended to 31st July, 1967, continues the basic arrangements covered by the fourth Agreement. The main objective of the Agreement has been to obtain an element of stability in world wheat marketing by ensuring that a significant proportion of the wheat entering international trade will be bought and sold at prices within a prescribed price range. The agreed price range is, as before, expressed in terms of Canadian currency per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in bulk in store at Fort William-Port Arthur. Without adjustment for the difference in quality between the basic wheat and f.a.q. Australian wheat, the maximum price is equivalent to about 183 cents (Australian currency) per bushel, f.o.b. Australian ports, and the minimum price (which is subject to variations in relative transport costs in moving Australian and Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom) is about 145 cents per bushel.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The movement of wheat and flour overseas from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1965 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, 2,000 lb. of flour being taken as equal to 46.3 bushels (48 bushels before July, 1951) of grain.

The greater portion of the wheat exported from Australia is shipped in specially chartered vessels under the Australian Grain Charter ("Aust-wheat") terms and conditions. The charter rates for bulk wheat for shipment to the United Kingdom were 87s. 6d. (stg.) per long ton at the end of November, 1964, and 102s. 6d. (stg.) at the end of November, 1965.

Table 802. Oversea Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *	Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *
	Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat		Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
1939	13,993	15,808	6,674	1960	34,240	8,335	19,878
1955	6,888	11,980	17,483	1961	53,849	9,987	7,701
1956	12,569	12,275	21,365	1962	41,199	7,794	5,574
1957	142	9,870	8,982	1963	65,262	7,501	10,879
1958	46	979	4,420	1964	78,647	10,815	7,308
1959	12,972	8,540	19,934	1965	81,667	7,363	15,235

* At mills, sidings, ports, and depots.

GRADING OF WHEAT

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of an "f.a.q." (fair average quality) standard. This standard is determined for each season's crop, and varies from State to State.

Samples of wheat are obtained each season from the different wheat districts of a State, and are mixed in the proportions grown in the districts to give a representative sample of the State's whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is determined from the sample by the use of a Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

The determination of the standard has been controlled since the 1958-59 season by an F.A.Q. Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. This Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, the State Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers.

The standards adopted in New South Wales for the last twelve seasons, and the date on which they were fixed, are shown in the next table. Since 1958-59, two f.a.q. standards have been fixed in each season for New South Wales wheat—one for Northern wheat (which is predominantly semi-hard and is exported through Newcastle), and one for Western and Southern wheat (which is predominantly soft and is exported through Sydney).

Table 803. F.A.Q. Standards of N.S.W. Wheat

Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat		Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat	
		N*	W & S*			N*	W & S*
		lb.	lb.			lb.	lb.
1954-55	11th Feb., 1955	61½		1960-61	7th Feb., 1961	64	62
1955-56	3rd Feb., 1956	62½		1961-62	23rd Feb., 1962	63½	61
1956-57	1st Feb., 1957	64½		1962-63	12th Feb., 1963	64½	63½
1957-58	7th Feb., 1958	64½		1963-64	14th Feb., 1964	63½	64½
1958-59	10th Feb., 1959	62	61½	1964-65	25th Feb., 1965	64½	64½
1959-60	9th Feb., 1960	64	64½	1965-66	8th Feb., 1966	†	63

* N = Northern wheat; W & S = Western and Southern wheat.

† Bagged wheat, 61lb.

‡ Because of drought conditions, a standard was not fixed for Northern wheat.

The weights shown in the table are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, and not as a measure of quantity. In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain was pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a second-quality grade was determined.

Normally, wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years. The average quantity used for seed is approximately one bushel per acre.

Prior to the war, the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was estimated to be about 22,700,000 bushels (13,750,000 bushels used as flour, 4,700,000 bushels as seed, and 4,250,000 bushels for other purposes, mainly poultry feed). During recent years, the average annual consumption of wheat has been about 25 per cent. higher than the pre-war level, mainly because of the greater usage of wheat for stock feed; the abnormally high consumption of wheat during 1964-65 was due almost entirely to the record usage of wheat for stock feed.

An indication of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past ten seasons, according to the purpose for which it was used, is shown in the next table:—

Table 804. Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales

Season	Flour (as Wheat)	Breakfast Foods	Stock Feed Wheat Sales	Seed	Other Wheat Retained on Farms*	Total Wheat Consumed
Thousand bushels						
1955-56	13,860	603	6,352	2,571	1,845	25,231
1956-57	15,325	623	9,996	2,611	1,557	30,112
1957-58	13,244	585	5,398	3,062	2,735	25,024
1958-59	14,767	621	4,312	4,131	1,050	24,881
1959-60	15,699	583	5,997	4,260	2,490	29,029
1960-61	14,822	596	6,001	4,522	4,335	30,276
1961-62	15,215	500	3,796	4,498	4,002	28,011
1962-63	15,225	441	3,355	5,008	4,492	28,521
1963-64	16,475	486	5,025	5,151	6,600	33,737
1964-65	17,336	598	17,967	5,929	8,062	49,892

* Includes wheat retained for stock feed.

PRICES OF WHEAT

The trend in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 805. Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat*

Year	Export Price †		Home Price for Human Consumption‡	Year	Export Price †		Home Price for Human Consumption‡
	Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat			Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat	
cents per bushel				cents per bushel			
1945-46	¶		39.4	1955-56	133.7	133.7	134.6
1946-47	140.8		39.4	1956-57	134.7	134.7	137.9
1947-48	193.9		60.2	1957-58	145.0	145.0	174.5
1948-49	156.8		66.7	1958-59	138.3	138.3	146.7
1949-50	154.3	184.8	66.7	1959-60	133.2	133.2	150.0
1950-51	160.8	187.3	78.0	1960-61	135.2	135.2	153.3
1951-52	163.6	207.5	100.0	1961-62	144.4	144.4	158.3
1952-53	165.0	211.6	119.2	1962-63	144.4	144.4	159.6
1953-54	165.8	165.8	141.2	1963-64	152.7	152.7	145.8
1954-55	145.0	145.0	141.2	1964-65	142.3	142.3	146.7

* See text following table.

† Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

‡ Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended November.

¶ Not available.

The export prices shown in the table for the years 1945-46 to 1948-49 are the basic export selling prices (average for bulk and bagged wheat, f.o.r., Sydney) of the Australian Wheat Board. The prices for 1949-50 and later years are the Board's basic selling prices for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. These quotations are more or less nominal, with sales being made above and below the basic price from time to time. Actual selling prices are lower than the basic price particularly where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage.

For 1949-50 and later years, separate export prices are shown for wheat sold under the terms of the International Wheat Agreements and for other wheat. There was no differential between these prices from 1953-54 to 1964-65 (i.e., during the currency of the second and later Agreements), when all Australian export wheat was sold at prices within the range of maximum and minimum prices fixed under the Agreements. The maximum and minimum prices during the fifth Agreement (1962-63 to 1966-67), without adjustment for the difference in quality between the basic Canadian wheat and f.a.q. Australian wheat, are approximately 183c and 156c per bushel (Australian currency).

The home prices shown in the table are the Australian Wheat Board's prices for bulk wheat (f.o.r., Sydney) sold to millers for gristing into flour for consumption in Australia. These prices include the loading (1.2c per bushel from 1953-54 to 1956-57, 1.7c from 1957-58 to 1960-61, 0.8c in 1961-62, 1.2c in 1962-63, 1.7c in 1963-64, and 0.8c in 1964-65) used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania. The price for 1957-58 includes an additional loading (40c per bushel until 18th June, 1958, and 20c for the remainder of the year) to meet the cost of importing wheat from Canada and Western Australia to supplement the poor harvest in New South Wales.

Since 1953-54, the prices charged by the Wheat Board for wheat for stock feed in Australia have been the same as those charged for wheat for human consumption. Before 1953-54, differential rates had been charged in some years.

ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT

The following table shows for a long series of seasons the estimated net return (as at country rail sidings, and allowing for the cost of bags) to New South Wales wheatgrowers. For 1938-39 and earlier seasons, the estimated return represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings. The return to wheatgrowers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

Table 806. Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings)

Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents
1920-21	70.0	1931-32	29.6	1942-43	39.7	1953-54	111.2
1921-22	46.7	1932-33	25.0	1943-44	48.0	1954-55	97.8
1922-23	46.7	1933-34	24.6	1944-45	52.3	1955-56	99.0
1923-24	45.8	1934-35	29.3	1945-46	69.7	1956-57	107.6
1924-25	55.8	1935-36	33.3	1946-47	103.2	1957-58	111.8
1925-26	50.8	1936-37	46.7	1947-48	136.0	1958-59	105.8
1926-27	45.0	1937-38	33.7	1948-49	106.3	1959-60	110.3
1927-28	45.8	1938-39	22.3	1949-50	123.8	1960-61	105.9
1928-29	40.0	1939-40	29.9	1950-51	118.6	1961-62	124.0
1929-30	31.7	1940-41	35.8	1951-52	129.1	1962-63	118.4
1930-31	15.8	1941-42	33.0	1952-53	130.5	1963-64	116.2

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the estimated net return. These were as follows:—

	<i>c per bushel</i>		<i>c per bushel</i>		<i>c per bushel</i>		<i>c per bushel</i>
1931-32	3.6	1935-36	2.3	1941-42	1.2	1945-46	1.4
1932-33	2.6	1938-39	4.4	1942-43	1.3	1946-47	19.2
1933-34	3.2	1939-40	0.8	1943-44	3.4	1947-48	0.2
1934-35	4.6	1940-41	4.8	1944-45	15.9		

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the stabilisation fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT CROPS

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales, although the value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the

nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat. The gross value of production of wheat crops (at place of production) in 1920-21 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

Table 807. Gross Value of Production of Wheat Crops at Place of Production

Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops	Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1920-21	38,938	6,882	45,820	1956-57	30,654	644	31,298
1930-31	10,430	2,372	12,802	1957-58	11,856	3,908	15,764
1936-37	25,978	2,114	28,092	1958-59	70,342	2,310	72,652
1940-41	8,572	1,692	10,264	1959-60	83,118	1,616	84,734
1946-47	16,182	1,792	17,974	1960-61	98,100	2,440	100,540
1947-48	129,516	4,278	133,794	1961-62	97,168	1,700	98,868
1950-51	51,322	1,822	53,144	1962-63	129,110	1,754	130,864
1954-55	36,896	3,312	40,208	1963-64	142,358	1,374	143,732
1955-56	56,602	2,328	58,930	1964-65	171,108	1,652	172,760

The high values of wheat production in each of the last seven seasons reflected the good harvests in those seasons, in each of which the production of wheat for grain exceeded 66,000,000 bushels. In 1964-65, the average yield of wheat (grain) per acre (26.3 bushels), the total production of wheat for grain (151,483,000 bushels), and the value of wheat grain produced (\$172,760,000) were the highest ever recorded.

MAIZE

The area sown with maize has declined considerably since the nineteen-thirties, primarily because the cost of producing maize is appreciably higher than that for alternative grain crops. In the four seasons from 1961-62 to 1964-65, the annual average area under maize for grain was only 46,052 acres, compared with 124,308 acres in the period 1936-37 to 1940-41. The smaller area sown with maize has been offset in part by the higher yields per acre, which have been achieved mainly by the introduction of hybrid varieties of maize. The yield of 48.0 bushels per acre in 1959-60 was the highest on record.

A certification scheme for hybrid maize was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1948. Approximately 90 per cent. of the maize harvested for grain is now of hybrids. For the 1964-65 season, the Department certified 18,274 bushels of hybrid seed (1,742 bushels of early-maturing hybrids, 845 bushels of mid-season, and 15,687 bushels of late-maturing hybrids). Six early-maturing hybrids have been released by a private company.

Mechanical harvesting, bulk handling, and artificial drying methods are being used increasingly, but approximately half the crop (mainly in the coastal divisions) is still harvested by hand.

Table 808. Maize: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown with Maize			Production of Maize (Grain)		Gross Value of Production of Maize (Grain) (at farm)	
	For Grain	For Green Fodder	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres			Bushels		\$	\$
Average—							
1922-1926	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26.9	1,627,820	11.32
1927-1931	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26.5	1,324,920	11.08
1932-1936	114,406	38,014	152,420	3,060,320	26.8	978,660	8.58
1937-1941	124,308	43,579	167,887	3,297,500	26.5	1,282,520	10.32
1942-1946	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26.9	1,503,620	14.72
1947-1951	80,077	26,624	106,701	2,251,885	28.1	1,847,800	23.08
1952-1956	55,943	21,338	77,281	1,779,112	31.8	2,598,020	46.44
1957-1961	54,799	14,557	69,356	2,350,842	42.9	2,932,560	53.52
Season—							
1954-55	50,617	19,070	69,687	1,767,258	34.9	2,385,800	47.13
1955-56	55,678	18,000	73,678	1,867,737	33.5	2,412,500	43.33
1956-57	53,225	16,177	69,402	1,945,392	36.6	2,237,200	42.03
1957-58	57,513	18,144	75,657	2,236,752	38.9	3,690,640	64.17
1958-59	62,249	14,955	77,204	2,859,714	45.9	3,241,020	52.07
1959-60	51,738	11,732	63,470	2,485,344	48.0	2,506,080	48.44
1960-61	49,269	11,779	61,048	2,227,008	45.2	2,987,880	60.64
1961-62	51,434	10,660	62,094	2,349,096	45.7	2,760,180	53.67
1962-63	46,537	9,234	55,771	2,145,078	46.1	2,466,840	53.01
1963-64	44,679	8,947	53,626	2,089,239	46.8	2,872,700	64.29
1964-65	41,660	10,829	52,489	1,878,057	45.1	2,328,790	55.90

Maize for grain is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers and on the Northern Tableland. The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in each division of New South Wales in the last two seasons, compared with the averages in the five preceding seasons:—

Table 809. Maize for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Acres			Bushels					
Coastal—									
North ..	19,190	15,529	15,945	872,933	724,080	754,089	45.5	46.6	47.3
Hunter and Manning ..	10,500	10,788	9,271	579,610	583,458	499,662	55.2	54.1	53.9
Cumberland ..	729	698	719	33,751	30,723	27,090	46.3	44.0	37.6
South ..	5,188	3,170	2,167	324,068	186,576	133,275	62.5	58.9	61.5
Total ..	35,607	30,185	28,102	1,810,362	1,524,837	1,414,116	50.8	50.5	50.3
Tableland—									
Northern ..	9,446	7,052	6,020	283,840	217,863	190,677	30.1	30.9	31.7
Central ..	2,100	2,507	2,949	108,317	146,328	122,163	51.6	58.4	41.4
Southern ..	46	23	9	1,902	591	30	41.3	25.7	33.3
Total ..	11,592	9,582	8,978	394,059	364,782	312,870	34.0	38.1	34.8
Western Slope ..	4,606	4,465	3,932	196,266	185,703	131,571	42.6	41.6	33.5
Rest of N.S.W. ..	442	447	648	12,560	13,917	19,500	31.4	31.1	30.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	52,247	44,679	41,660	2,413,247	2,089,239	1,878,057	46.1	46.8	45.1

The usage of maize grain for livestock feed is increasing, and most of the grain produced in the coastal divisions is now retained on the farm for this purpose. Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairying districts.

OATS

Most of the oats crop in New South Wales is grown as fodder for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested being milled for human consumption. Some of the area sown for grain is customarily grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area of oats sown for each purpose in recent seasons:—

Table 810. Area and Purpose of Oats Crops

Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown
Acres					Acres				
1953-54	506,758	114,302	413,180	1,034,240	1959-60	567,341	58,722	469,456	1,095,519
1954-55	657,292	100,702	490,026	1,248,020	1960-61	917,516	98,059	554,682	1,570,257
1955-56	902,192	102,173	359,146	1,363,511	1961-62	713,331	64,786	578,856	1,356,973
1956-57	420,501	46,079	299,497	766,077	1962-63	707,855	65,096	570,465	1,343,416
1957-58	715,489	105,799	400,755	1,222,043	1963-64	794,069	63,744	657,706	1,515,519
1958-59	1,130,296	117,298	379,714	1,627,308	1964-65	850,147	65,832	718,999	1,634,978

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics, and moderate resistance to smut, Belar had for many years been by far the most popular variety of oats, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts. In recent years, however, some newer varieties—e.g., Avon (a variety with high grain yield and resistance to shattering) and Cooba (a variety noted for prolonged grazing)—have become increasingly popular. Algerian, which is later maturing than Belar and lacks its resistance to smut, is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands. In 1964-65, the latest season for which particulars are available, Belar accounted for 18 per cent., Avon and Cooba for 14 per cent. each, and Algerian for 13 per cent. of the total area under oats.

Table 811. Varieties of Oats Sown

Variety	1961-62	1963-64	1964-65	Variety	1961-62	1963-64	1964-65
Acres				Acres			
Acacia ..	36,012	29,525	29,280	Fulghum ..	95,440	111,691	122,512
Algerian ..	274,412	215,498	219,042	Fulmark ..	80,136	117,647	111,297
Algeribee ..	*	*	11,008	Garry ..	3,897	4,074	4,548
Alpha ..	*	*	1,919	Kent ..	*	8,535	8,444
Avon ..	64,223	223,013	231,863	Klein 69 B ..	*	*	3,861
Ballidu ..	41,683	33,423	29,185	Kurrajong ..	*	*	8,445
Belar ..	445,675	340,223	296,199	Lampton ..	*	*	3,072
Bovah ..	*	*	716	Mulga ..	*	*	4,965
Burke ..	42,483	28,941	26,691	Orient ..	41,445	40,271	41,617
Cooba ..	*	69,774	238,232	Other ..	161,166	237,729	199,295
Dale ..	70,401	55,175	42,787	Total Area Sown ..	1,356,973	1,515,519	1,634,978

* Information not compiled.
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The development of the cultivation of oats for grain is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 812. Oats for Grain: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown	Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
		Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres	Bushels		\$	\$
Average—					
1922-1926	91,022	1,623,610	17·8	551,740	6·07
1927-1931	140,972	2,301,560	16·3	566,880	2·02
1932-1936	207,226	3,562,220	17·2	561,400	2·71
1937-1941	306,516	4,218,626	13·8	817,380	2·67
1942-1946	454,160	6,052,040	13·3	1,531,980	3·38
1947-1951	450,468	6,501,706	14·4	2,562,080	5·69
1952-1956	678,546	10,891,591	16·1	7,079,200	10·43
1957-1961	750,229	14,107,503	18·8	7,868,720	10·48
Season—					
1959-60	567,341	11,124,756	19·6	5,377,040	9·48
1960-61	917,516	21,466,032	23·4	11,269,660	12·28
1961-62	713,331	13,224,966	18·5	6,392,160	8·98
1962-63	707,855	16,035,345	22·7	9,621,200	13·59
1963-64	794,069	19,811,592	24·9	11,061,600	13·93
1964-65	850,147	22,885,074	26·9	12,815,640	15·07

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. The next table shows, for recent seasons, the area and production of oats for grain in each of the six statistical divisions which together account for over 95 per cent. of the State's total production of oats:—

Table 813. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Area for Grain			Production			Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1962-63	1963- 64	1964- 65
	Acres			Bushels					
Riverina ..	244,800	240,374	243,572	5,816,780	6,636,390	7,004,862	23·8	27·6	28·7
S.W. Slope	203,575	225,962	224,704	5,111,278	5,906,067	6,654,816	25·1	26·1	29·6
C.W. Slope..	128,826	116,801	137,418	2,685,937	2,760,189	3,528,468	20·8	23·6	25·7
Central									
Tableland	61,941	54,857	71,164	1,276,685	1,100,376	1,709,469	20·6	20·1	24·1
Central Plain	66,858	73,212	77,368	1,154,371	1,699,554	1,855,947	17·3	23·2	24·0
N.W. Slope..	43,556	39,218	40,571	800,521	833,547	918,486	18·4	21·3	22·6
Rest of N.S.W. ..	57,712	43,645	55,350	1,052,338	875,469	1,213,026	18·2	20·1	21·9
Total, N.S.W.	807,268	794,069	850,147	17,897,910	19,811,592	22,885,074	22·2	24·9	26·9

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 817.

BARLEY

Barley-growing (and particularly the growing of barley for grain) has expanded rapidly during the last ten seasons, but production in New South Wales is still only on a moderate scale. Although there are several districts where the conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slope and Riverina divisions. The areas under the crop in other districts are relatively small.

The following table shows the area and production of barley in 1938-39 and later seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1964-65, 54 per cent. was for malting barley, 33 per cent. for other barley grain, and 13 per cent. for hay or green feed. In 1964-65, both the area (238,983 acres) and the production of barley for grain (6,707,106 bushels) were the highest ever recorded.

Table 814. Barley: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown					Production		
	Barley for Grain		Hay	Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Barley (Grain)		Hay
	Malting Barley	Other Barley				Malting Barley	Other Barley	
	Acres					Bushels		Tons
1938-39	6,961	7,233	2,225	7,737	24,156	111,780	105,900	2,238
1954-55	26,382	10,484	649	13,621	51,136	355,125	145,521	747
1955-56	37,072	17,116	764	10,018	64,970	764,367	356,004	862
1956-57	30,634	13,501	203	7,972	52,310	565,845	214,944	227
1957-58	45,366	23,489	1,096	15,296	85,247	440,844	244,413	833
1958-59	73,407	32,432	1,173	11,329	118,341	2,019,003	902,919	1,802
1959-60	79,477	38,792	640	16,714	135,623	1,733,826	847,044	510
1960-61	119,352	70,071	812	21,036	211,271	2,946,981	1,838,892	1,284
1961-62	125,984	74,771	446	24,946	226,147	2,562,183	1,574,619	470
1962-63	139,705	80,770	1,272	32,000	253,747	3,328,227	2,033,019	1,981
1963-64	126,865	84,692	772	38,203	250,532	3,194,232	2,156,364	883
1964-65	148,239	90,744	723	34,093	273,799	4,040,460	2,666,646	1,037

RICE

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales on a commercial basis was first undertaken in 1924-25 on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Rice growing has since been extended to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943-44), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948-49), the Denimein and Deniboota Irrigation Districts (in 1954-55 and 1955-56), and Coleambally Irrigation Area (in 1960-61). These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively, although rice-growing projects are being developed in the Northern Territory and in Western Australia. The amount of water available, and the fact that the use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent holdings, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Rice research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken.

The progress of rice-growing in New South Wales since 1925-26 is illustrated in the next table. The area and production of rice in 1964-65 were the highest ever recorded; the highest average yield per acre (140.70 bushels) was recorded in 1958-59.

Table 815. Rice-growing

Season	Holdings on which Rice was Grown	Area Sown with Rice	Production of Paddy Rice		Gross Value of Production of Paddy Rice (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Bushels *	Bushels *	\$	\$
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	39.21	24,060	15.46
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	72.00	519,220	26.20
1935-36	304	21,705	2,163,520	99.68	709,240	32.68
1948-49	406	32,689	2,738,970	84.00	1,745,680	53.40
1954-55	574	38,688	5,080,107	131.31	5,562,720	143.78
1955-56	621	41,182	4,725,173	114.74	4,973,300	120.76
1956-57	653	50,477	4,262,240	84.44	4,532,000	89.78
1957-58	742	46,774	5,658,133	120.97	5,850,860	125.09
1958-59	779	47,054	6,618,933	140.70	6,844,400	145.46
1959-60	850	48,950	6,732,053	137.53	5,932,620	121.20
1960-61	783	46,117	6,001,067	130.13	5,375,640	116.57
1961-62	875	50,185	7,045,333	140.39	6,660,660	132.72
1962-63	951	54,929	7,119,413	129.61	6,928,080	126.12
1963-64	1,029	59,398	7,454,827	125.51	7,221,860	121.52
1964-65	1,070	61,617	8,029,600	130.31	8,322,680	135.07

* 42 lb. per bushel.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The average selling price of rice per ton, f.o.r. Leeton, was \$58 in 1961-62 and 1962-63, \$56 in 1963-64, and \$57 in 1964-65.

Particulars of the production and oversea exports of rice in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 816. Production and Oversea Exports of Rice

Year ended 30th June	Rice (Paddy) Produced in N.S.W.*	Rice Exported Oversea from Australia			Total Value
		Quantity			
		Cleaned	Uncleaned	Meal and Flour	
		Tons			\$A f.o.b.
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	370,520
1956	88,597	33,530	8,965	†	5,152,038
1957	79,917	20,432	8,856	†	3,812,254
1958	106,090	21,419	10,566	†	4,101,814
1959	124,105	35,213	9,129	†	5,585,358
1960	126,226	52,792	13,282	†	6,855,164
1961	112,520	43,813	17,972	†	6,457,128
1962	132,100	37,446	14,027	†	5,771,990
1963	133,489	45,279	11,991	†	6,887,914
1964	139,778	49,436	6,427	†	7,251,180
1965	150,555	59,560	4,276	†	7,976,592

* Excludes the very small quantities of rice produced, since 1956-57, elsewhere in Australia.

† Not recorded separately.

The bulk of Australia's exports of cleaned rice is shipped to Papua and New Guinea (31 per cent. in 1964-65), U.S. Pacific Islands (28 per cent.), United Kingdom (14 per cent.), and British Pacific Islands (11 per cent.).

HAY

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay tends to be less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal kinds of hay since 1935-36. Particulars of grass and pasture cut for hay are not available for seasons before 1945-46.

Table 817. Hay: Area and Production

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
AREA (Acres)						
Average—						
1936-1940	338,100	349,161	98,762	2,342	*	788,365†
1941-1945	293,150	276,111	85,138	2,846	*	657,245†
1946-1950	242,965	190,100	87,232	1,122	7,835	529,254
1951-1955	124,890	106,132	110,581	938	44,415	386,956
1956-1960	102,236	86,014	180,068	1,347	172,696	542,361
1961-1965	79,084	71,503	200,123	933	271,339	622,982
Season—						
1959-60	82,429	58,722	166,926	927	173,112	482,116
1960-61	101,002	98,059	207,844	953	342,344	750,202
1961-62	90,490	64,786	231,549	675	206,523	594,023
1962-63	85,360	65,096	208,574	1,391	226,808	587,229
1963-64	57,039	63,744	172,771	836	289,247	583,637
1964-65	61,529	65,832	179,877	812	291,771	599,821
PRODUCTION (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	390,732	399,040	153,017	2,638	*	945,427†
1941-1945	278,491	265,431	138,286	2,753	*	684,961†
1946-1950	281,823	212,865	161,990	1,211	10,612	668,501
1951-1955	147,340	123,733	199,960	1,086	60,596	532,715
1956-1960	116,693	103,743	294,595	1,458	259,637	776,126
1961-1965	115,549	105,261	398,860	1,305	414,186	1,035,161
Season—						
1959-60	115,004	76,577	329,259	835	257,595	779,270
1960-61	153,654	149,489	405,395	1,470	532,921	1,242,929
1961-62	115,660	81,086	436,467	752	288,439	922,404
1962-63	123,163	93,110	403,770	2,147	342,247	964,437
1963-64	89,478	99,666	372,067	987	443,646	1,005,844
1964-65	95,791	102,953	376,602	1,167	463,677	1,040,190
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	1.16	1.14	1.55	1.13	*	1.20†
1941-1945	0.95	0.96	1.62	0.97	*	1.04†
1946-1950	1.16	1.12	1.86	1.08	1.35	1.26
1951-1955	1.18	1.17	1.81	1.16	1.36	1.38
1956-1960	1.14	1.21	1.64	1.08	1.50	1.43
1961-1965	1.46	1.47	1.99	1.40	1.53	1.66
Season—						
1959-60	1.40	1.30	1.97	0.90	1.49	1.62
1960-61	1.52	1.52	1.95	1.54	1.56	1.66
1961-62	1.28	1.25	1.88	1.11	1.40	1.55
1962-63	1.44	1.43	1.94	1.54	1.51	1.64
1963-64	1.56	1.56	2.15	1.18	1.53	1.72
1964-65	1.56	1.56	2.09	1.43	1.59	1.73

* Not available.

† Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions—cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost—are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis.

The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres. The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers. Certain particulars regarding the operations of the sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pyrmont (Sydney) are given in the chapter "Factories".

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in selected seasons since 1915-16 are shown in the following table:—

Table 818. Sugar-cane: Area and Production

Season	Area under Sugar-cane			Production of Cane		Gross Value of Production of Cane (at farm)	
	Cut for Crushing	Not Cut*	Total†	Total	Average Yield per Acre Cut	Total	Average per Acre Cut
	Acres			Tons		\$	\$
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26.16	410,140	68.02
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	795,380	91.55
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21.03	559,400	73.44
1938-39	10,458	10,772	21,230	336,701	32.20	965,040	92.25
1955-56	7,522	8,728	16,250	284,539	37.83	2,161,380	287.34
1959-60	14,248	10,510	24,758	574,527	40.32	4,528,600	317.84
1960-61	13,657	11,385	25,042	480,147	35.16	4,496,500	329.24
1961-62	14,655	11,299	25,954	555,858	37.93	4,546,620	310.24
1962-63	14,109	12,656	26,765	637,310	45.17	5,476,080	388.12
1963-64	15,508	14,204	29,712	617,402	39.81	5,966,940	384.77
1964-65	19,429	17,043	36,472	784,126	40.36	6,138,520	315.95

* Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

† Excludes the small acreages cut for green food and for plants.

The area under sugar-cane has increased steadily during recent seasons, and reached a record (36,472 acres) in 1964-65. The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonable conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated since 1923 in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The current Sugar Agreement, which is to operate from 1st September,

1961 to 31st August, 1967, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the oversea importation of sugar and fixes the wholesale prices of refined sugar on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government determines peak quotas (the quantity of raw sugar the Government undertakes to acquire) for each sugar mill in Queensland on the understanding that mills allot quotas to individual canegrowers, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes refined sugar available in Australia at the stipulated prices, accepts responsibility for losses arising from the export of surplus sugar, meets the cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Queensland Sugar Board, as agent for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and for the local and oversea marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales of sugar, less refining, transport, and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays to the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar acquired in each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent. of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

The following table shows the average net returns from domestic and export sales, the average net realisation prices paid to mills for raw sugar, and the average wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar in 1938 and recent years:—

Table 819. Prices of Australian Sugar

Year ended 31st December	Raw Sugar (94 Net Titre)			Refined Sugar		
	Average Net Return per ton from—		Average Net Realisation Price per ton Paid to Mills	Average Wholesale Price, Australia*	Average Retail Price, Sydney*	
	Domestic Sales	Export Sales				
	\$	\$	\$	\$ per ton	Cents per lb. shop-packed	Cents per 4lb. packet
1938	48.00	16.42	30.39	66.40	3.3	—
1959	112.85	80.62	94.99	164.10	8.4	—
1960	125.05	79.91	98.18	173.67	8.9	—
1961	124.95	75.50	96.43	180.51	9.2	—
1962	125.10	82.10	95.98	180.51	9.2	—
1963	122.00	131.22	127.97	180.51	9.1	—
1964	120.75	83.90	95.78	180.51	—	37.9

* Unweighted average of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

Under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which became effective in 1953 and has been extended to 1973, Australia is permitted to export up to 600,000 tons of raw sugar per annum to British Commonwealth countries at negotiated or preferential prices. If the exports from any country participating in the Agreement fall short of its basic quota in any year, Australia's basic quota of 600,000 tons is increased by a share of the deficiency. The United Kingdom is to take 335,000 tons of Australia's basic quota, at a price negotiated triennially; the price negotiated for 1966 to 1968 is £stg.43.5 per long ton f.o.b. and stowed. The balance of the basic export quota is for sale within the Commonwealth countries at world prices plus tariff preferences.

The 1953 and 1958 International Sugar Agreements had established export quotas for the countries participating in the Agreements, the total quota for the British Commonwealth being allocated between Commonwealth countries in terms of the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. From 1962, the export limitations imposed by the International Agreement became inoperative, and sugar exports from Commonwealth countries have been subject only to the quotas established by the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Negotiations to introduce an International Sugar Agreement containing revised quota provisions have so far been unsuccessful.

The United Kingdom Sugar Act, 1956, provided for the reversion of dealings in sugar in the United Kingdom to a trader basis, as from 1st January, 1957. However, a Sugar Board created under the Act is responsible for the purchase of the negotiated-price sugar which the United Kingdom contracted to take under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia has, until recently, been restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced has represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In recent years, however, there has been a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 97 acres in 1959-60 to 18,897 acres in 1964-65.

The main areas in which cotton is grown in New South Wales are in the North Central Plain division (along the Namoi River) and the irrigation areas of the Riverina division. All cotton grown in the State is cultivated on irrigated holdings, in contrast to the dry-farming methods mainly used in Queensland. Six ginneries have been built in the main cotton-growing areas (five in the Namoi valley and one at Darlington Point).

The development of cotton-growing in New South Wales is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 820. Cotton-growing

Season	Holdings growing 5 or more acres of Cotton	Area Sown with Cotton	Production of Seed Cotton		Gross Value of Production of Seed Cotton (at farm)*	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	lb.	lb.	\$	\$
1959-60	5	97	108,000	1,113	12,600	129.9
1960-61	5	201	112,099	558	13,080	65.1
1961-62	10	1,956	582,000	298	67,880	34.7
1962-63	18	2,359	2,993,643	1,269	349,260	148.1
1963-64	41†	10,947	8,166,567	746	993,000	90.7
1964-65	56	18,897	45,950,942	2,432	5,941,590	314.4

* Includes bounty payments.

† Revised.

Under the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1963-1965, a bounty has been payable, since 1st January, 1964, on raw cotton produced and sold for use in Australia. The rate of bounty is 13.475 cents per lb. for middling white raw

cotton of a staple length of one inch, with premiums and discounts for other grades and staple lengths. The amount of bounty paid in Australia in 1964-65 was \$1,916,000. The Cotton Bounty Act, 1951-1958, which provided for a bounty on seed cotton, expired on 31st December, 1963.

TOBACCO

Tobacco-growing has been encouraged by the Commonwealth and State Governments for many years, but the industry in New South Wales has not progressed greatly.

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are in the North Western Slope and the Northern Tableland divisions. Trends in the cultivation of tobacco leaf since 1921-22 are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 821. Tobacco-growing

Season	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco	Area Planted	Production (Dried leaf)		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	\$	\$
Average—						
1922-1926	135	1,493	12,234	8.19	191,780	128.45
1927-1931	87	688	4,310	6.26	76,260	110.84
1932-1936	180	1,931	12,041	6.24	298,830	154.75
1937-1941	52	759	5,175	6.82	99,020	130.45
1942-1946	39	643	5,064	7.88	117,700	183.05
1947-1951	22	385	2,895	7.57	116,890	303.60
1952-1956	29	581	4,972	8.55	560,050	963.94
1957-1961	73	1,863	14,595	7.83	1,672,660	897.83
Season—						
1959-60	83	2,142	12,837	5.99	1,746,440	815.31
1960-61	119	3,408	31,590	9.27	2,934,280	861.00
1961-62	120	3,078	27,826	9.04	2,429,900	789.44
1962-63	111	3,163	23,304	7.37	2,886,500	912.58
1963-64	113	2,927	23,677	8.09	2,386,220	815.24
1964-65	105	2,546	21,039	8.26	1,791,080	703.49

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and the Department of Agriculture have undertaken scientific and technical research into many fundamental problems associated with tobacco culture, and the Department undertakes extension activities to assist farmers. Most of the expenditure on these services is met from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Commonwealth and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Manufacturers of Australian cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf (50 per cent. since July, 1966).

In 1965, the Commonwealth and the tobacco-producing States introduced a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme provided for the establishment of an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Commonwealth, the producing States, growers, and manufacturers), for an annual quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

GRAPES

The most important viticultural districts in New South Wales are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire (where the area under vines in 1964-65 included 6,621 acres for drying, 545 acres for wine, and 188 acres for table use), the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (5,746 acres for wine and 1,173 acres for table use), the irrigated areas in Wakool Shire (1,204 acres for drying, 173 acres for wine, and 86 acres for table use), and in the Hunter and Manning Division (2,012 acres for wine and 140 acres for table use).

The following table shows the total area under vines in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons, distinguishing the purpose for which the vines were cultivated:—

Table 822. Grapes: Area Under Vines

Season	Bearing Vines				Young Vines (not yet bearing)			Total Area under Vines
	For Table Use	For Drying	For Wine	Total	For Wine	For Other Purposes	Total	
	Acres							
1938-39	3,178	5,011	7,499	15,688	647	644	1,291	16,979
1954-55	2,285	6,586	7,614	16,485	491	1,229	1,720	18,205
1955-56	2,408	6,967	7,251	16,626	422	1,051	1,473	18,099
1956-57	2,315	6,983	7,037	16,335	365	694	1,059	17,394
1957-58	2,344	7,069	6,830	16,243	303	438	741	16,984
1958-59	2,298	7,108	6,780	16,186	348	718	1,066	17,252
1959-60	2,317	7,167	6,494	15,978	402	856	1,258	17,236
1960-61	2,318	6,803	6,436	15,557	588	843	1,431	16,988
1961-62	2,335	6,853	6,621	15,809	903	895	1,798	17,607
1962-63	2,315	6,940	6,698	15,953	950	801	1,751	17,704
1963-64	2,471	7,366	6,870	16,707	1,181	827	2,008	18,715
1964-65	2,532	7,378	7,310	17,220	2,156	1,088	3,244	20,464

The production of table, dried, and wine grapes in 1938-39 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below cannot therefore be related to the acreages given in the previous table.

Table 823. Grapes: Production

Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made	Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.		Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.
1938-39	4,034	6,076	16,613	2,502	1959-60	4,531	8,184	20,690	3,840
1954-55	3,627	8,536	13,544	2,271	1960-61	5,570	11,758	25,535	4,904
1955-56	3,327	5,038	14,371	2,350	1961-62	5,917	13,499	33,538	6,442
1956-57	3,620	9,965	19,427	3,463	1962-63	6,537	9,023	34,028	5,858
1957-58	4,765	11,282	23,496	4,150	1963-64	7,012	13,184	39,080	6,030
1958-59	5,007	11,770	24,159	4,397	1964-65	8,251	13,286	40,833	6,404

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during bloom and post-bloom (in October and November) and from February to April, when the grapes are ripening and picking and drying are in progress.

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas, and lexias—are shown on page 940.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

For many years, the wine export trade was assisted by a Commonwealth bounty, paid under Wine Export Bounty Acts, on all wine shipped oversea. Payment of the bounty was discontinued in 1947. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, \$1,000,000 of the sum available to meet bounty payments was transferred to the Wine Industry Assistance Account. This money was to be used for the assistance of the wine industry, requests for assistance being subject to investigation by the Tariff Board and approval by the Minister for Trade and Customs.

The Australian Wine Research Institute was established in 1955, at Urrbrae (near Adelaide). Under the Wine Research Act, 1955, \$200,000 was paid to the Institute, from the Wine Industry Assistance Account, for capital expenditure on land, buildings, and laboratories, and the balance of the account was invested to provide income for the Institute.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-1963, an Australian Wine Board has been established to organise the export trade in Australian wine and brandy, to ensure the quality of the wine exported, and to promote the sales of Australian wine and brandy both in Australia and oversea. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Commonwealth Government, maintains a Wine Centre in London as a retail outlet for Australian wines and a medium for promoting interest in these products. To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, brandy, or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy for 1964-65 was at the rate of \$1.30 per ton of fresh grapes and \$3.90 per ton of dried grapes.

FRUIT

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated within New South Wales. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passion fruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, and almonds are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to February, and cherries from October to January.

The following table shows the area (bearing and not bearing) and production of the principal kinds of fruit on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons:—

Table 824. Fruit: Area and Production

Fruit	Area under Cultivation			Production		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Acres			Bushels		
Citrus Fruit—						
Oranges: Navel	9,963	10,283	10,790	1,497,257	1,449,264	1,755,084
Valencia	16,843	17,275	17,140	2,984,391	2,956,438	3,372,830
Other	795	637	571	109,818	102,887	84,658
Total	27,601	28,195	28,501	4,591,466	4,508,589	5,212,572
Lemons	2,372	2,422	2,475	485,821	434,982	453,193
Mandarins	2,243	2,408	2,520	192,665	202,935	178,780
Grape Fruit	523	601	645	193,785	177,268	189,019
Other	13	34	31	1,250	3,248	3,432
Total, Citrus Fruit	32,752	33,660	34,172	5,464,987	5,327,022	6,036,996
Other Orchard Fruit—						
Apples	18,193	18,743	19,031	3,245,854	3,328,431	2,988,378
Apricots	2,069	2,074	2,043	396,699	219,781	391,321
Cherries	2,713	2,714	2,816	149,300	200,045	188,101
Figs	65	69	55	11,744	14,763	10,557
Nectarines	431	433	438	50,854	45,661	52,012
Peaches: Canning	4,530	4,246	4,303	768,488	856,423	871,718
Other	3,538	3,661	3,834	385,272	456,601	435,451
Pears: Canning	1,343	1,193	1,108	283,242	261,157	182,169
Other	2,058	2,007	1,917	440,682	465,634	375,240
Plums	1,742	1,903	1,865	122,233	164,335	155,688
Prunes	3,066	3,075	3,099	463,655	391,643	400,798
Quinces	80	74	72	9,927	13,517	13,877
Other	57	54	51	...	...	...
Total, Other Orchard Fruit	39,885	40,246	40,632	...	...	...
Plantation Fruit—						
Bananas	24,191	23,387	20,912	4,023,758	4,497,024	4,113,406
Papaws	16	10	14	2,530	2,179	2,225
Passion Fruit	699	876	937	22,011	35,525	50,635
Pineapples	163	160	159	23,864	24,574	35,123
Total, Plantation Fruit	25,069	24,433	22,022	...	...	...
Berry Fruit	36	34	39	1,374*†	1,085*†	1,425*
Olives	123	121	135	4,178*	3,079*	4,610*
Edible Nuts—						
Almonds	59	66	54	16,946‡	28,146‡	18,820‡
Other	108	110	167	...	...	...
Total, All Fruit	98,032	98,670	97,221	...	...	...

* Cwt.

† Revised.

‡ lb.

CITRUS FRUITS

Particulars of the area and production of citrus fruit in the State are shown in the next table:—

Table 825. Citrus Fruits: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre Bearing	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			Bushels		\$	\$
Average—							
1937-1941	23,569	4,164	27,733	2,731,579	116	1,456,920	61.82
1942-1946	23,500	5,225	28,725	2,682,546	93	3,259,910	113.35
1947-1951	25,146	6,610	31,756	3,638,917	145	3,546,580	141.04
1952-1956	26,348	6,295	32,643	3,701,807	140	6,073,980	230.52
1957-1961	24,206	6,386	30,592	3,889,732	161	6,489,120	268.08
Season—							
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,859	133	1,646,600	70.32
1959-60	23,513	7,009	30,522	4,723,060	201	4,936,860	209.97
1960-61	23,347	7,152	30,499	3,668,051	157	8,335,100	357.02
1961-62	24,066	7,359	31,425	5,261,536	219	7,429,760	308.72
1962-63	24,788	7,964	32,752	5,464,987	220	7,671,820	309.47
1963-64	25,676	7,984	33,660	5,327,022	207	8,387,060	326.65
1964-65	26,294	7,878	34,172	6,036,996	230	9,023,240	343.17

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Wyong, Windsor, Kurrajong, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby, within about 50 miles of Sydney, and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the Riverina division. Of 34,200 acres under citrus fruits in 1964-65, approximately 16,800 acres were in the areas first named and about 7,400 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

The number of citrus fruit trees of bearing age and the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the following table:—

Table 826. Citrus Fruits: Trees and Production

Season	Oranges				Lemons	Mandarins	Other Citrus Fruit	Total, Citrus Fruit
	Navel	Valencia	Other	Total, Oranges				
TREES OF BEARING AGE (Thousands)								
1938-39	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1959-60	630.0	1,279.5	52.8	1,962.3	184.3	129.7	45.3	2,321.6
1960-61	620.2	1,277.2	52.0	1,949.4	185.8	129.0	44.3	2,308.5
1961-62	645.4	1,306.8	60.1	2,012.3	190.7	135.5	43.0	2,381.5
1962-63	670.0	1,345.5	57.8	2,073.3	191.4	148.5	42.2	2,455.4
1963-64	706.2	1,396.3	52.2	2,154.7	196.0	149.7	45.5	2,545.9
1964-65	745.5	1,419.3	45.2	2,210.0	200.4	154.0	44.2	2,608.6
PRODUCTION (Thousand bushels)								
1938-39	1,078.3	1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108.9
1959-60	1,310.6	2,578.4	99.1	3,988.1	364.0	212.2	158.8	4,723.1
1960-61	1,054.5	1,831.5	97.4	2,983.4	361.9	166.5	156.3	3,668.1
1961-62	1,387.9	2,901.0	114.6	4,403.5	478.6	206.9	172.5	5,261.5
1962-63	1,497.3	2,984.4	109.8	4,591.5	485.8	192.7	195.0	5,465.0
1963-64	1,449.3	2,956.4	102.9	4,508.6	435.0	202.9	180.5	5,327.0
1964-65	1,755.1	3,372.8	84.7	5,212.6	453.2	178.8	192.4	6,037.0

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising 64 per cent. and navels 34 per cent. of the orange trees. The number of orange trees of bearing age increased by 35 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1964-65, lemon trees decreased by 3 per cent., and mandarin trees decreased by 54 per cent.

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production. In 1964-65, both the total production and the average yield per acre bearing were the highest ever recorded.

NON-CITRUS ORCHARD FRUIT

The following table shows the area and value of production of non-citrus orchard fruit in New South Wales at intervals since 1936-37:—

Table 827. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit*: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			\$	\$
Average—					
1937-1941	33,927	9,957	43,884	1,865,690	54.99
1942-1946	31,860	6,889	38,749	3,909,730	122.72
1947-1951	32,697	6,936	39,633	5,641,470	172.53
1952-1956	29,696	7,477	37,173	10,746,810	361.89
1957-1961	27,361	9,585	36,946	12,292,940	449.28
Season—					
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	1,798,240	52.83
1959-60	27,416	10,482	37,898	12,997,460	474.08
1960-61	27,248	11,255	38,503	13,538,540	496.87
1961-62	28,330	11,211	39,541	13,777,500	486.32
1962-63	29,947	10,927	40,874	13,971,120	466.52
1963-64	30,708	10,711	41,419	15,008,960	488.77
1964-65	31,366	10,559	41,925	17,767,060	577.19

* Includes Passion Fruit.

Of the total area under these fruits in 1964-65, 13,470 acres were in the Central Tableland, 7,323 acres were in the South Western Slope, and 8,465 acres (mostly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) were in the Riverina division.

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (South Western Slope), Uralla (Northern Tableland), between Camden and Mittagong (South Coast), and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina division).

The number of trees of bearing age and the production of the principal varieties of non-citrus fruit in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 828. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit: Trees and Production

Season	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Plums	Prunes	Cherries
TREES OF BEARING AGE							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1959-60	1,119,851	258,634	435,129	139,541	110,501	241,226	150,660
1960-61	1,118,314	251,091	458,680	137,748	102,831	242,876	153,710
1961-62	1,121,640	251,341	543,933	152,413	114,237	247,333	159,170
1962-63	1,210,212	262,230	611,655	161,083	118,530	239,673	157,955
1963-64	1,245,018	253,124	626,085	164,037	129,939	246,213	165,176
1964-65	1,283,596	237,037	654,840	163,736	131,599	258,850	165,025
PRODUCTION (Bushels)							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1959-60	2,261,115	603,269	865,678	262,368	131,654	330,242	156,472
1960-61	2,385,927	621,047	752,255	258,278	96,134	377,754	127,117
1961-62	2,660,412	732,490	1,188,543	315,312	148,698	300,103	161,160
1962-63	3,245,854	723,924	1,153,760	396,699	122,233	463,655	149,300
1963-64	3,328,431	726,791	1,313,024	219,781	164,335	391,643	200,045
1964-65	2,988,378	557,409	1,307,169	391,321	155,688	400,798	188,101

BANANAS

The development of banana-growing since 1929-30 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 829. Banana-growing

Season	Holdings Cultivating Bananas	Area under Cultivation			Production	Gross Value of Production (at farm)
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Total		
			Acres		Bushels	\$
1929-30	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	215,680
1934-35	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,589,064	612,440
1938-39	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	1,170,540
1948-49	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,926	2,404,200	3,579,780
1954-55	2,694	17,926	3,610	21,536	2,521,741	8,853,900
1955-56	2,703	19,566	2,117	21,683	4,037,187	5,640,180
1956-57	2,516	18,610	2,192	20,802	3,063,235	9,178,440
1957-58	2,488	17,789	3,162	20,951	2,871,406	12,192,920
1958-59	2,997	20,786	4,411	25,197	3,917,640	10,586,280
1959-60	2,910	21,409	3,512	24,921	4,171,022	8,459,640
1960-61	2,726	21,093	2,518	23,611	4,188,297	9,187,580
1961-62	2,513	20,781	2,184	22,965	4,165,596	10,490,560
1962-63	2,469	22,319	1,872	24,191	4,023,758	10,495,320
1963-64	2,330	21,997	1,390	23,387	4,497,024	8,394,420
1964-65	2,149	19,516	1,396	20,912	4,113,406	10,118,980

Banana-growing in New South Wales is almost confined to the North Coast division, where it is extensive in the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts. The industry developed rapidly during the depression years, but with more prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top, it contracted during the later nineteen-thirties. Since the war, the industry has again expanded, and the area under cultivation has generally exceeded 20,000 acres. The production of bananas in 1963-64 was a record.

Bananas consigned to southern markets are handled by the Banana Growers' Federation, a growers' co-operative organisation.

DRIED FRUITS

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas (on the Murray River, near Wentworth) and in the Wakool Irrigation District (on the Edward River). Prunes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Albury and Euston districts.

The following table gives particulars of the production of the principal dried fruits in New South Wales in the last ten years, as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

Table 830. Dried Fruits: Production

Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes	Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes
	Tons					Tons			
1956	725	3,939	374	2,232	1961	981	9,347	1,430	3,662
1957	585	8,223	1,157	1,750	1962	410	11,615	1,474	2,842
1958	674	9,104	1,505	2,104	1963	463	7,322	1,238	4,564*
1959	856	9,425	1,489	2,593	1964	709	11,931	1,632	4,207*
1960	462	6,282	1,439	3,238	1965	618	11,109	1,664	4,497

* Revised.

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board has regulated the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales since 1928, and the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas marketings. Quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each season, and which are uniform for all States, fix the proportion of the production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. The quotas for dried fruits produced in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 831. Quotas for Intrastate Sales of Dried Fruit

Kind of Dried Fruit	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Per cent of Production									
Currants	30	42	21½	35½	49	32	50	56	37	33
Sultanas	23½	20	13½	16½	23	20	15	24	16	15
Lexias	66	78	37½	49	39	48	45	54	46	40
Prunes*	65	...	...	66½	50	50	50	40	45	50

* A quota is not declared each season.

A stabilisation scheme for the Australian dried vine fruits industry was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1964. The principal features of the scheme, which is to operate for the five seasons from 1964 to 1968, are the guarantee by the Commonwealth of a minimum average return on a substantial part of each season's production and the operation of stabilisation funds (one for each variety of fruit) to which growers are required to contribute.

The guaranteed minimum return is fixed at \$10 per ton below the average cost of production (as determined for each season) of each fruit variety (currants, sultanas, and raisins), and is applied on up to 13,500 tons of currants, 75,000 tons of sultanas, and 11,000 tons of raisins received for packing each season. Unless the quantity received for packing is below a fixed minimum (8,000 tons for currants, 50,000 tons for sultanas, and 6,000 tons for raisins), growers contribute to the appropriate stabilisation fund, up to a maximum of \$20 per ton, when the average realised return exceeds the cost of production by more than \$10 per ton. A stabilisation fund is drawn on to raise the average return to the guaranteed minimum, and the Commonwealth makes contributions when the balance in the fund is not sufficient to meet these drawings.

A ceiling has been established for each stabilisation fund (\$1,000,000 for the currant fund and for the raisin fund, and \$2,000,000 for the sultana fund). Moneys received in excess of the ceiling are to be distributed, firstly to reimburse the Commonwealth for any contributions previously made, and then to growers on a first-in, first-out basis. Any balance in a fund at the end of the 1968 season is to be used to reimburse the Commonwealth for contributions not already refunded and, if the scheme is not renewed, the remainder is to be distributed to growers on a first-in, first-out basis.

VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last two seasons:—

Table 832. Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production

Vegetable	Area		Production		
	1963-64	1964-65	Unit of Quantity	1963-64	1964-65
	Acres	Acres			
Potatoes	24,352	20,530	Ton	98,308	75,659
Carrots	2,139	2,300	Ton	19,973	20,717
Onions	682	803	Ton	4,998	6,378
Parsnips	394	419	Ton	3,679	3,616
Beetroot	490	496	Ton	4,198	3,535
Tomatoes	3,629	3,883	Half-case	2,641,441	2,987,135
Beans, French	6,571	6,037	Bushel	1,107,588	955,842
Peas, Green	13,767	12,830	Bushel	964,194	792,073
Cabbages	1,236	1,289	Dozen	452,287	409,727
Cauliflowers	1,854	2,318	Dozen	514,666	505,003
Lettuce	1,203	1,270	Case	581,212	608,720
Asparagus	2,841	3,192	lb.	10,192,124	9,666,772
Other Vegetables	6,887	7,060	...	...	...
Total, All Vegetables	66,045	62,427	...	...	...

All persons growing more than one acre of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940, at a fee of \$2 per annum. The fees collected are expended for the benefit of the industry.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements, and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. Most of the local potatoes are grown in the Coastal and Northern and Central Tableland divisions, as the following table shows.

Table 833. Potatoes: Area and Production

Season	Area					Production				
	Coastal Divisions	Northern Table-land	Central Table-land	All Other Divisions	Total, N.S.W.	Coastal Divisions	Northern Table-land	Central Table-land	All Other Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
	Acres					Tons				
1954-55	4,115	3,451	4,746	1,585	13,897	13,658	10,049	17,627	6,366	47,700
1955-56	3,772	3,593	4,400	1,505	13,270	14,797	8,938	14,828	5,599	44,162
1956-57	5,452	3,438	4,318	1,751	14,959	21,598	12,198	14,491	6,172	54,459
1957-58	6,184	4,136	5,237	1,769	17,326	23,047	15,867	20,566	7,209	66,689
1958-59	5,275	4,114	6,364	1,729	17,482	24,521	16,154	36,226	7,549	84,450
1959-60	5,554	4,339	7,462	1,804	19,159	25,064	12,163	37,176	7,505	81,908
1960-61	5,570	3,845	7,113	1,837	18,365	28,623	13,559	34,970	8,030	85,182
1961-62	6,493	4,004	7,397	2,315	20,209	23,752	16,462	34,015	9,072	83,301
1962-63	8,839	4,984	10,768	2,829	27,420	43,576	20,812	57,983	10,598	132,969
1963-64	8,485	3,319	10,004	2,544	24,352	38,551	11,324	39,913	8,520	98,308
1964-65	8,078	2,434	8,145	1,873	20,530	40,171	7,100	22,134	6,254	75,659

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING

The following table shows the production of canned and bottled fruit and vegetables in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 834. Production of Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables

Year ended 30th June	Fruit, Canned or Bottled		Vegetables, Canned or Bottled		Fruit Juice (natural)	
	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)
	Thous. lb.	\$ thous.	Thous. lb.	\$ thous.	Thous. gals.	\$ thous.
1938-39	28,387	1,014	4,902	340	53	32
1958-59	36,414†	5,136	32,514†	6,898	358	360
1959-60	38,891†	5,518	34,122†	7,468	562	642
1960-61	32,851†	5,012	45,085†	9,592	536	620
1961-62	57,129†	7,851†	57,475†	11,274	743	820
1962-63	60,243	7,496†	57,709†	11,660†	991	995
1963-64	59,833	8,142	62,214	12,146	1,244	1,431

* From 1959-60, includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" or chutney).

† Revised.

Under the Sugar Agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments (see page 930), the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted by the agreements) for the payment of domestic and export sugar rebates. The domestic sugar rebate (\$10 per ton of refined cane sugar since 1st June, 1960) is designed to assist the Australian manufactured fruits industry, and is paid in respect of the cane sugar used in the manufacture of approved fruit products for home consumption or export. The export sugar rebate is paid in respect of approved fruit products exported, to ensure that the manufacturers concerned do not pay higher prices for Australian sugar than the price for which the cheapest imported sugar could be landed duty-free in Australia. Under the current agreement, which is to operate until 31st August, 1967, the Queensland Government contributes \$528,000 annually to the Committee and, in addition, reimburses the Committee for the actual expenditure on the export sugar rebates and the domestic rebates in respect of approved fruit products

ultimately exported. Funds which remain after the payment of rebates and administrative expenses may be used by the Committee to promote the use and sale of Australian manufactured fruit products, for research directed to increasing the yield per acre of fruit required for Australian manufactured fruit products, and for economic research to ascertain information about Australian fresh marketable fruits.

Domestic and export sugar rebates paid in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to \$187,780 (domestic \$110,586, export \$77,194) in 1963-64 and \$313,610 (domestic \$150,286, export \$163,324) in 1964-65.

The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board, under the Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act, 1963.

Most of the canned fruits exported from Australia go to the United Kingdom. The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1965 at 8,476,000 cases of deciduous tree fruits and 2,400,000 cases of canned pineapple products, to be disposed of as follows—United Kingdom, 34 per cent.; other countries of export, 20 per cent.; Australian domestic market, 46 per cent. New South Wales production represented approximately 16 per cent. of the Australian deciduous fruits pack.

MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled by the Council of the City of Sydney. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Municipal Markets are received by road and rail (and occasionally by sea and air) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.) are also sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at a nearby road delivery centre, and from wharves, by Sussex Street merchants. The Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from intrastate and interstate sources, whereas the produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received from interstate sources by sea. The bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by wholesale merchants to secondary wholesalers.

Most fruit is sold in bushel or half-bushel cases or cartons. Pineapples, however, are packed in tropical cases (1.6 bushels), and cherries and figs in $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel cases. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below:—

Table 835. Fruit: Principal Varieties Marketed and Approximate Weight

Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel
	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.
Apples ..	42	Grapes ..	48	Oranges ..	50	Pineapples ..	46
Apricots ..	55	Lemons ..	52	Passion Fruit ..	30	Plums ..	60
Bananas ..	52	Mandarins ..	45	Peaches ..	50	Quinces ..	40
Cherries ..	48	Nectarines ..	50	Pears ..	50	Tomatoes ..	52
Figs ..	48						

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches, and loose, and are generally sold as received.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the markets to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed (as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924-1962), to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect data on the wholesale prices and quantities of produce sold.

Farm Produce Agents Act

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry and honey must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1960. However, co-operative societies which dispose of the agricultural products of their members only do not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station, Real Estate, and Business Agents Act need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and must keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent may charge are fixed by regulation. The current maximum commission which may be charged for fruit, vegetables, and potatoes and other edible roots and tubers is 10 per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 12c per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, 10c per bushel case, 8c per $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, and 5c per $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel case for fruit and tomatoes).

At 1st January, 1965, the number of agents registered was 295, of which 278 were in the metropolitan area, 15 in Newcastle, and 2 in country centres.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries have also arisen, but the pastoral industries remain the greatest of the rural industries, usually contributing between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total value of rural production.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit, and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every division except the coastal. Even in the wheat belt, the value of wool production in recent years has exceeded that of wheat. Beef cattle are raised mainly on the tablelands and in the northern parts of the coastal, slopes, and plains divisions. The distribution of sheep, dairy cattle, and beef cattle throughout the State is indicated in the diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying and wheatgrowing, but not in sufficient numbers to meet local requirements.

LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1951, and at the end of each of the last ten seasons:—

Table 836. Livestock in New South Wales

Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1956	247,139	3,678,634	62,988,000	343,030
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1957	235,505	3,910,827	67,670,000	386,789
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1958	220,684	3,736,300	65,410,000	397,011
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1959	214,445	3,663,476	67,936,000	348,730
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1960	204,011	3,840,565	71,000,000	398,959
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1961	192,254	4,241,860	68,087,000	455,345
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1962	167,868	4,398,678	69,498,000	471,579
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1963	166,280	4,569,143	70,021,000	391,999
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1964	163,240	4,788,976	71,764,000	391,300
1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833	1965	157,928	4,619,067	72,396,000	448,661

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31st March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other Australian States is shown below:—

Table 837. Livestock in Australia, 31st March, 1965

State	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	Thousands			
New South Wales	158	4,619	72,396	449
Victoria	56	3,316	30,437	378
Queensland	201	7,393	24,016	406
South Australia	24	697	17,289	196
Western Australia	37	1,258	22,392	137
Tasmania	7	451	3,793	92
Northern Territory	36	1,068	9	2
Australian Capital Territory	1	14	290	
Total, Australia	520	18,816	170,622	1,660
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W.	30.4	24.5	42.4	27.0

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in the next table. For this purpose, an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1951 and for each of the last ten years.

Table 838. Stock-Sheep Equivalent

Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1861	30,666	1916	67,743	1951	94,424
1870	41,636	1918	81,560	1954	97,980
1875	60,272	1920	70,616	1955	96,388
1877	52,267	1921	78,134	1956	102,246
1881	66,551	1923	77,872	1957	109,133
1884	49,283	1927	90,350	1958	104,980
1891	87,816	1930	80,931	1959	106,715
1895	74,118	1933	90,399	1960	111,446
1899	60,706	1935	93,504	1961	112,428
1901	67,199	1939	82,309	1962	115,163
1902	48,563	1940	87,347	1963	117,375
1905	67,955	1945	82,473	1964	121,286
1910	89,489	1947	76,734	1965	120,166

*At 31st December in 1861 to 1910, at 30th June in 1916 to 1930, and at 31st March in later years.

The substantial increase during the nineteenth century was due mainly to the rapid development of sheep grazing. It has been held that the peak figure of 1891 was the result of overstocking, in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. Unfavourable seasons are reflected in the low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, and 1947. These fluctuations have been much less marked in the last three decades. The increase during the post-war years in the sheep equivalent of livestock grazed reflects the reduction of rabbit infestation by the introduction of myxomatosis, the progress in pasture improvement, and the use of improved farm equipment.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1891. As the statistics since 1922 have been compiled in local government areas, and not in counties as

formerly, there has been considerable alteration in the areas comprising the Western Slope and Central Plains divisions, where large numbers of stock are depastured. The divisional figures for 1891 and 1921 are therefore not strictly comparable with those for later years. The distribution of livestock in New South Wales is also illustrated in a diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book.

Table 839. Livestock, in Divisions

Statistical Divisions	Livestock Numbers (Thousands)					Proportion per cent. of Total				
	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1951‡	1965‡	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1951‡	1965‡
SHEEP										
Coastal	1,483	1,048	1,277	1,166	1,214	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.7
Tableland .. .	7,882	7,524	12,879	12,772	18,596	12.8	19.9	23.2	23.6	25.7
Western Slope ..	10,869	9,743	17,579	17,017	23,377	17.6	25.8	31.6	31.4	32.3
Central Plains and Riverina .. .	25,194	14,370	16,328	16,258	20,794	40.7	38.1	29.4	30.0	28.7
Western .. .	16,403	5,065	7,505	6,898	8,415	26.5	13.4	13.5	12.8	11.6
Total, N.S.W. ..	61,831	37,750	55,568	54,111	72,396	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES ¶										
Coastal	197	754	941	878	823	57.4	80.0	89.2	91.1	90.5
Tableland .. .	67	80	39	31	23	19.5	8.5	3.7	3.2	2.5
Western Slope ..	37	64	61	43	31	10.8	6.8	5.8	4.5	3.4
Central Plains and Riverina .. .	35	42	13	11	32	10.2	4.5	1.2	1.1	3.5
Western .. .	7	2	1	1	1	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	343	942	1,055	964	910	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OTHER CATTLE										
Coastal	640	929	682	931	1,154	35.9	38.2	39.8	34.0	31.1
Tableland .. .	465	572	393	622	892	26.0	23.5	22.9	22.7	24.1
Western Slope ..	247	436	370	662	912	13.8	17.9	21.6	24.2	24.6
Central Plains and Riverina .. .	339	364	208	429	637	19.0	15.0	12.1	15.6	17.2
Western .. .	94	132	61	95	114	5.3	5.4	3.6	3.5	3.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	1,785	2,433	1,714	2,739	3,709	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HORSES										
Coastal	163	203	151	118	44	34.7	30.6	28.4	36.0	27.7
Tableland .. .	92	112	91	64	33	19.6	16.9	17.1	19.5	20.8
Western Slope ..	76	168	150	76	39	16.2	25.4	28.2	23.2	24.5
Central Plains and Riverina .. .	95	152	113	54	31	20.2	22.9	21.2	16.4	19.3
Western .. .	44	28	27	16	12	9.3	4.2	5.1	4.9	7.6
Total, N.S.W. ..	470	663	532	328	158	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

‡ At 31st March.

¶ In 1891, all cows in milk; in 1921 and later years, all dairy cows and heifers (excluding heifer calves).

The table shows that the main increase in sheep in the twentieth century has occurred in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, in which more than half of the State's sheep are now to be found. It also illustrates the predominance in dairying of the Coastal divisions, which have over 90 per cent. of the dairy cows and heifers in commercial dairies.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilization of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SHEEP

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1956 and at the end of each of the last ten seasons, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 840. Sheep Numbers

Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease
	Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.
1861	5,615	...	1911	48,830	2.0	1956	62,988	6.4
1866	11,562	15.5	1916	36,490	—5.6	1957	67,670	7.4
1871	16,278	7.1	1921	37,750	0.7	1958	65,410	—3.3
1876	25,269	9.2	1926	53,860	7.4	1959	67,936	3.9
1881	36,591	7.7	1931	53,366	—0.2	1960	71,000	4.5
1886	39,169	1.4	1936	51,936	—0.5	1961	68,087	—4.1
1891	61,831	9.6	1941	55,568	1.4	1962	69,498	2.1
1896	48,318	—4.8	1946	44,076	—4.1	1963	70,021	0.8
1901	41,857	—2.8	1951	54,111	4.6	1964	71,764	2.5
1906	44,132	1.1	1956	62,988	3.3	1965	72,396	0.9

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1916 to 1931, and at 31st March in later years.

Before 1956, the number of sheep was greatest in 1891. During the thirty years following 1891, the decline in the number of sheep seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionately heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In the nineteen-twenties and later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilizing of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and it remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until 1945, when it fell sharply to 46,662,000. The number further declined to 43,105,000 in 1947, but, with a succession of good seasons and high wool prices, rapid recovery was made. In the five years from 1961 to 1965, the number of sheep averaged 70,353,000; the number in 1965 (72,396,000) was the highest on record, and was about 17 per cent. greater than the peak of 1891.

The numbers of sheep in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1926 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 841. Sheep Numbers, in Divisions

At 31st March	Tableland Divisions			Western Slope Divisions			Central Plains Divisions		River- ina Division	Western Division		Total, including Coastal Divisions
	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.		E.D. *	W.D *	
	Thousands											
1926†	2,784	4,261	3,173	5,039	4,612	6,022	4,500	6,086	7,827	3,852	4,708	53,860
1936	3,095	5,267	3,716	5,621	4,496	6,620	4,018	5,278	6,283	2,909	3,444	51,936
1941	3,105	5,728	4,046	5,355	4,685	7,539	4,244	5,688	6,396	3,570	3,935	55,568
1946	2,763	5,228	3,479	4,958	4,207	5,650	3,847	4,849	4,049	1,665	2,304	44,076
1951	2,889	5,728	4,155	4,980	4,499	7,538	4,026	5,469	6,763	2,931	3,967	54,111
1956	3,456	6,645	4,265	5,853	5,442	8,711	4,813	6,448	7,669	3,601	4,855	62,988
1959	3,840	7,507	4,456	6,241	6,079	9,802	5,099	6,786	8,418	3,629	4,752	67,936
1960	4,170	7,955	4,718	6,345	6,400	10,399	5,248	7,113	8,452	3,650	5,184	71,000
1961	4,081	7,684	4,742	5,938	6,187	9,940	4,945	6,533	8,473	3,627	4,717	68,087
1962	4,131	7,757	4,923	5,744	6,125	10,425	5,027	6,934	8,605	3,812	4,878	69,498
1963	4,533	7,681	4,740	5,642	6,124	10,256	4,895	7,170	8,350	4,032	5,356	70,021
1964	5,138	7,909	4,806	5,912	6,139	10,340	5,062	7,076	8,594	4,225	5,409	71,764
1965	5,472	8,170	4,954	6,088	6,431	10,857	5,015	6,908	8,871	3,676	4,739	72,396

* E.D.—East of Darling; W.D.—West of Darling.

† At 30th June.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep during each of the last eleven seasons:—

Table 842. Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Lambs Marked	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered	Net Exports of Sheep	Approximate Number of Deaths on Holdings (Balance) *	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31st March
	Thousands					
1954-55	13,313	7,536	1,716	4,500	(—) 439	59,200
1955-56	15,770	7,043	880	4,059	(+) 3,788	62,988
1956-57	16,967	6,560	805	4,920	(+) 4,682	67,670
1957-58	14,273	7,512	1,468	7,553	(—) 2,260	65,410
1958-59	16,856	8,447	1,383	4,500	(+) 2,526	67,936
1959-60	19,330	9,958	1,742	4,566	(+) 3,064	71,000
1960-61	17,176	11,457	2,731	5,901	(—) 2,913	68,087
1961-62	19,466	11,707	1,879	4,469	(+) 1,411	69,498
1962-63	19,960	11,777	2,648	5,012	(+) 523	70,021
1963-64	20,881	11,888	2,712	4,538	(+) 1,743	71,764
1964-65	20,477	11,785	2,949	5,111	(+) 632	72,396

* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions—losses by death attributable mainly to floods and to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Apart from temporary set-backs in 1954-55 and 1957-58 (when seasonal conditions were dry) and in 1960-61 (when the fall in sheep numbers was attributable mainly to sharply increased slaughterings and a lower level of lambing), the sheep population has increased steadily during the last

eleven seasons. The record number of sheep in March, 1965 (72,396,000) reflected the high level of lambing in the four seasons 1961-62 to 1964-65, and was 13,000,000 (or 22 per cent.) greater than the number in 1955.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS

The sheep flocks on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1965 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock:—

Table 843. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31st March, 1965

Size of Sheep Flock	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
Under 50	470	456	534	209	12	1,681
50-99	91	370	301	109	14	885
100-199	131	564	475	200	15	1,385
200-299	70	523	476	267	21	1,357
300-399	73	499	561	290	11	1,434
400-499	66	474	557	317	18	1,432
500-999	249	2,268	3,339	2,180	56	8,092
1,000-1,999	216	2,936	4,624	2,919	105	10,800
2,000-4,999	99	2,286	2,987	2,420	909	8,701
5,000-9,999	26	495	462	540	582	2,105
10,000-19,999	7	106	93	141	58	405
20,000-49,999	2	18	12	47	8	87
50,000 or more	...	1	...	2	...	3
Total Holdings	1,500	10,996	14,421	9,641	1,809	38,367

Almost three-quarters of the sheep flocks in the State contained from 500 to 4,999 sheep. The most numerous flocks were those with 1,000 to 1,999 sheep, and they represented 28 per cent. of the total number of flocks. About one-fifth of the total flocks contained less than 500 sheep, and only three flocks had 50,000 or more sheep.

Trends since 1891 in the size of sheep flocks on rural holdings in the State are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 844. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock

Year	Size of Sheep Flock								Total Rural Holdings with Sheep
	Under 500 Sheep	500 to 999 Sheep	1,000 to 1,999 Sheep	2,000 to 4,999 Sheep	5,000 to 9,999 Sheep	10,000 to 19,999 Sheep	20,000 to 49,999 Sheep	50,000 or more Sheep	
1891	5,358	2,248	1,954	1,696	686	495	491	259	13,187
1901	8,838	2,962	2,351	1,722	729	465	344	88	17,499
1911	13,895	3,878	3,510	2,735	847	507	296	59	25,727
1921	15,431	4,474	3,459	2,310	722	349	149	28	26,922
1929	13,061	6,789	5,669	4,271	1,209	518	171	20	31,708
1941	12,517	7,681	6,563	5,326	1,384	471	143	13	34,098
1950	11,111	8,990	7,252	4,815	1,042	280	71	5	33,566
1960	9,060	9,041	11,701	8,201	1,930	387	84	4	40,408
1965	8,174	8,092	10,800	8,701	2,105	405	87	3	38,367

AGE AND SEX OF SHEEP

The following table gives an approximate age and sex distribution of the sheep in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 845. Sheep: Sex and Age

At 31st March	Number of Sheep					Proportion of Total Sheep				
	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers			Rams	Ewes	Wethers		
	Thousands					Per cent.				
1955	782	31,424	15,768	11,226	59,200	1·3	53·1	26·6	19·0	100·0
1956	802	32,645	16,329	13,212	62,988	1·3	51·8	25·9	21·0	100·0
1957	836	34,917	17,505	14,412	67,670	1·2	51·6	25·9	21·3	100·0
1958	854	34,652	18,025	11,879	65,410	1·3	53·0	27·5	18·2	100·0
1959	867	35,556	17,532	13,981	67,936	1·3	52·3	25·8	20·6	100·0
1960	868	36,548	17,844	15,740	71,000	1·2	51·5	25·1	22·2	100·0
1961	894	36,242	17,476	13,475	68,087	1·3	53·2	25·7	19·8	100·0
1962	882	36,322	17,038	15,256	69,498	1·3	52·2	24·5	22·0	100·0
1963	885	36,487	17,294	15,355	70,021	1·3	52·1	24·7	21·9	100·0
1964	879	37,051	17,824	16,010	71,764	1·2	51·6	24·9	22·3	100·0
1965	897	37,422	18,577	15,500	72,396	1·2	51·7	25·7	21·4	100·0

LAMBING

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for spring and early summer lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. It is possible to breed from ewes twice a year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except after severe losses.

Lambing results in quinquennial periods since 1931-32 and in each of the last fifteen seasons were as follows:—

Table 846. Lambing

Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.		Thousands		Per cent.
Average—							
1932-1936	19,877	12,725	64·0	1954-55	19,818	13,313	67·2
1937-1941	20,704	13,270	64·1	1955-56	22,204	15,770	71·0
1942-1946	20,307	12,855	63·3	1956-57	24,012	16,967	70·7
1947-1951	18,893	12,732	67·4	1957-58	23,841	14,273	59·9
1952-1956	20,258	13,669	67·5	1958-59	24,227	16,856	69·6
1957-1961	24,791	16,920	68·3	1959-60	26,656	19,330	72·5
Season—				1960-61	25,217	17,176	68·1
1950-51	19,370	12,507	64·6	1961-62	26,520	19,466	73·4
1951-52	18,904	11,147	59·0	1962-63	26,827	19,960	74·4
1952-53	19,703	13,646	69·3	1963-64	27,548	20,881	75·8
1953-54	20,661	14,469	70·0	1964-65	27,131	20,477	75·5

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the period shown.

During the twenty-five seasons from 1931-32 to 1955-56, the number of ewes mated in the season averaged about 20,000,000, the number of lambs marked averaged 13,050,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated improved from 64.0 per cent. in the first five seasons to 67.5 per cent. in the last five seasons. In the five seasons from 1956-57 to 1960-61, the average number of ewes mated rose to almost 25,000,000, the average number of lambs marked to almost 17,000,000, and the ratio further improved to 68.3 per cent. With particularly favourable seasonal conditions in the four seasons 1961-62 to 1964-65, the average number of ewes mated was about 27,000,000, the average number of lambs marked exceeded 20,000,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated rose to 74.8 per cent. In 1963-64, the ratio (75.8 per cent.), the number of ewes mated (27,548,000), and the number of lambs marked (20,881,000) gave the best lambing results on record.

Particulars of lambing in divisions of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Division (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

Table 847. Lambing, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1963-64			1964-65		
	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.	Thousands		Per cent.
Coastal ..	299	234	78.3	319	240	75.2
Tableland—						
Northern ..	1,317	1,057	80.3	1,521	1,235	81.2
Central ..	2,699	2,209	81.9	2,684	2,174	81.0
Southern ..	1,410	1,065	75.5	1,437	1,101	76.6
Total ..	5,426	4,331	79.8	5,642	4,510	79.9
Western Slope—						
North ..	2,070	1,574	76.0	2,151	1,659	77.1
Central ..	2,861	2,257	78.9	2,872	2,277	79.3
South ..	3,700	2,780	75.1	3,714	2,834	76.3
Total ..	8,631	6,611	76.6	8,737	6,770	77.5
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North ..	2,128	1,597	75.0	2,113	1,605	76.0
Central ..	3,138	2,355	75.0	2,984	2,242	75.1
Riverina ..	4,027	3,047	75.7	4,114	3,188	77.5
Total ..	9,293	6,999	75.3	9,211	7,035	76.4
Western ..	3,899	2,706	69.4	3,222	1,922	59.6
Total, N.S.W. ..	27,548	20,881	75.8	27,131	20,477	75.5

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

BREEDS OF SHEEP

The merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing animal, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is therefore the only suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices have caused the high proportion of merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 20 or more inches per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of merino rams with Lincoln-merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales in 1939 and more recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 848. Breeds of Sheep

Breed	Total Sheep (Rams, Ewes, Wethers, Lambs, and Hoggets)					Rams (1 year and over)
	1939	1956	1959	1962	1965	1965
Merino	40,861,601	49,994,202	52,467,394	54,095,959	56,232,050	590,798
Other Recognised Breeds—						
Corriedale	471,134	2,453,314	3,648,808	3,978,613	3,801,651	52,310
Polwarth	25,089	257,077	513,183	555,071	587,798	8,795
Border Leicester ..	124,774	331,783	1,164,172	1,652,110	2,083,503	127,802
Romney Marsh .. .	45,277	119,843	249,737	304,512	298,764	9,528
Dorset Horn	20,610	276,721	353,327	550,137	586,455	91,509
Southdown	19,033	42,582	50,953	50,340	31,721	6,548
Other	12,701	9,687	56,621	112,400	211,078	9,498
Total, Other Recognised Breeds	718,618	3,491,007	6,036,801	7,203,183	7,600,970	305,990
Merino Comeback ..	2,483,916	3,791,491	3,407,629	1,864,449	1,162,621	68
Crossbred	4,812,528	5,711,300	6,024,176	6,334,409	7,400,359	536
Total, All Breeds	48,876,663	62,988,000	67,936,000	69,498,000	72,396,000	897,392

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent. by 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the fat lamb industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were depastured. With recovery from the drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools, the proportion of merinos increased to 76 per cent. in 1953 and 79 per cent. in 1956. The proportion subsequently contracted to 78 per cent. in 1962 and 1965, with the increase in dual-purpose sheep flocks.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the export of fat lambs. These types represented 10 per cent. of the total sheep in 1939, but rose to 18 per cent. in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion declined to 9 per cent. during the years 1956 to 1962, but rose slightly to 10 per cent. in 1965.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising divisions of New South Wales, flocks bred from merino rams predominate. In the drier areas of the Plains and the Western Division, and in those parts of the Northern and Southern Tableland in which winter feed is light, the merino ram is

used almost exclusively, with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Central Tableland and Western Slope and in the Riverina, fat lambs may be bred, by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English shortwool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Southdown. The lambs mature rapidly, and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common rams used in these flocks are the long-wool English breeds Border Leicester and Romney Marsh, and they are mated with merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as fat lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

STUD SHEEP

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There is a register of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the executives of the various breeding associations.

The number of stud flocks listed with the principal breeding organisations in 1964-65 was: Merino, 707; Poll Merino, 88; Corriedale, 179; Polwarth, 70; British Breeds, 1,300.

Since 1929, the oversea export of stud merino sheep has been prohibited, except with the approval of the Minister.

SHEEP EXPERIMENT WORK

The Department of Agriculture conducts a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station, where there is a wool laboratory and the work is concentrated on merino breeding. At Leeton and Yanco Agricultural Research Stations in the irrigation area, the production and feeding of fat lambs is investigated. Shannon Vale Nutrition Station, at Glen Innes on the Northern Tableland, has made a considerable contribution to improved husbandry and management of sheep in this environment.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing the live sheep. Considerable quantities of wool are, however, obtained by fellmongering, and a small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times, many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The weight of the wool clip is stated as "in the grease", because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent. clean scoured weight. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1886 and for each of the last sixteen seasons, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 849. Quantity and Value of Wool Produced

Average of Seasons	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production * at Principal Market	Season	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production *	
					At Principal Market	At Place of Production
	Thous. lb.	\$ thous.		Thous. lb.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1886-1890	258,956†	17,910	1949-50	515,043	253,896	244,376
1891-1895	362,726†	19,610	1950-51	492,130	577,394	562,792
1896-1900	281,648†	17,194	1951-52	437,837	271,728	259,128
1901-1905	260,517†	18,688	1952-53	556,552	384,248	363,978
1906-1910	369,321†	29,916	1953-54	544,934	361,562	343,802
1911-1915	357,256	30,936	1954-55	540,977	310,670	294,588
1916-1920	328,065	37,014	1955-56	593,712	298,256	280,902
1921-1925	323,635	48,544	1956-57	660,343	434,248	412,560
1926-1930	457,712	61,296	1957-58	557,287	286,674	269,756
1931-1935	488,064	41,358	1958-59	684,184	269,526	250,580
1936-1940	490,929	54,694	1959-60	715,445	336,224	314,462
1941-1945	513,508	56,622	1960-61	664,276	277,762	257,278
1946-1950	452,936	138,798	1961-62	701,168	309,840	287,684
1951-1955	514,486	381,120	1962-63	693,734	332,340	310,958
1956-1960	642,194	384,986	1963-64	731,316	416,832	393,006
1961-1965	699,311	334,690	1964-65	706,061	336,676	314,011

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 965.)

† Excludes wool exported on skins.

Drought conditions were responsible for the reduced sheep flocks and wool production in the seasons from 1944-45 to 1947-48, but subsequent restocking enabled wool production to recover to 515,000,000 lb. in 1949-50. Production fell slightly in 1950-51, and more heavily in 1951-52, when the average cut per head was almost $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. less than in the previous season. In 1952-53, as the result of a high average clip and a marked increase in the numbers shorn, the quantity of wool produced rose to 557,000,000 lb. Although there were further increases in the number of sheep shorn in 1953-54 and in 1954-55, the average cuts in those seasons were lower, and production fell slightly. High average clips, combined with a small increase in the numbers shorn in 1955-56 and a marked increase in 1956-57, resulted in wool production rising sharply to 594,000,000 lb. in 1955-56 and 660,000,000 lb. in 1956-57. In 1957-58, when seasonal conditions were adverse, the number of sheep shorn contracted, the average cut per head was over 1 lb. lighter than in the previous season, and wool production fell sharply to 557,000,000 lb. Seasonal conditions were quite favourable during 1958-59 and 1959-60, when high average clips and the rising number of sheep shorn resulted in substantially greater wool production. In 1959-60, the average cut per head was 8.97 lb. and the total clip reached 715,000,000 lb. With seasonal conditions not as favourable in 1960-61, shearing contracted and wool production fell to 664,000,000 lb., but with quite favourable conditions in the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64, the numbers shorn and the average clip recovered and wool production rose markedly. In 1963-64, the average cut per head (9.05 lb.), the number of sheep shorn (75,000,000), and the total wool clip (731,000,000 lb.) were at record levels. Seasonal conditions were rather less favourable in 1964-65, and the average cut per head and total wool production contracted.

The marked changes in the value of wool produced have been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. For the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46, the value was based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices advanced rapidly during the seasons 1946-47 to 1949-50, and rose sharply to a peak in 1950-51, when the value of wool produced (\$563,000,000) was the highest ever recorded. Prices fell heavily during 1951-52, and the value of wool produced was less than half that of the previous season. The value rose substantially to \$364,000,000 in 1952-53, partly as a result of an increase in prices and partly because of the marked increase in production, but with contracting prices it fell during the next three seasons to \$281,000,000 in 1955-56. A recovery in prices, combined with a sharp increase in wool production, raised the value of wool produced to \$413,000,000 in 1956-57. Prices again contracted during the next two seasons, and the value of wool produced fell heavily to \$251,000,000 in 1958-59. With a significant recovery in prices and higher wool production, the value of wool produced rose to \$314,000,000 in 1959-60, but with lower wool production and slightly lower prices, it contracted to \$257,000,000 in 1960-61. A recovery in prices during the next two seasons, combined with an increase in wool production, raised the value of wool produced to \$310,000,000 in 1962-63. With significantly higher prices and record production in 1963-64, the value of wool produced rose to \$394,000,000, the highest since 1956-57. Prices fell sharply in 1964-65, and with lower wool production, the value of wool produced contracted to \$314,000,000.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced in New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1925-26, and in each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 850. Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced

Season	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Average Clip (greasy) *	Quantity of Wool Produced (as in the grease)				
			Shorn and Crutched	Dead	Fell-mongered	Exported on Skins	Total Production
	Thous.	lb.	Thousand lb.				
Average—							
1926-1930	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712
1931-1935	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064
1936-1940	54,426	8.2	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,736	490,929
1941-1945	56,696	8.2	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,508
1946-1950	48,677	8.4	409,027	776	24,346	18,787	452,936
1951-1955	56,930	8.4	475,379	688	18,094	20,325	514,486
1956-1960	68,874	8.7	596,209	534	18,761	26,690	642,194
1961-1965	73,004	8.8	645,281	384	19,675	33,972	699,311
Season—							
1954-55	59,616	8.4	499,898	488	17,834	22,757	540,977
1955-56	61,321	8.9	550,958	447	18,428	23,879	593,712
1956-57	70,121	8.8	617,875	559	18,255	23,654	660,343
1957-58	67,783	7.6	517,053	669	14,693	24,872	557,287
1958-59	70,855	8.9	633,485	443	21,581	28,675	684,184
1959-60	73,788	9.0	661,675	552	20,848	32,370	715,445
1960-61	70,931	8.6	607,216	492	21,633	34,935	664,276
1961-62	72,248	8.9	646,111	393	21,071	33,593	701,168
1962-63	72,345	8.9	640,509	399	20,866	31,960	693,734
1963-64	74,924	9.0	678,021	352	18,301	34,642	731,316
1964-65	74,570	8.8	654,547	283	16,502	34,729	706,061

* Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHEARING

The main months of shearing in New South Wales are from July to November, few sheep being shorn in the remaining seven months.

The percentage distribution by months in the 1955-56 season, when a special analysis of shearing was undertaken, is shown for each statistical division (except the Coastal divisions) in the following table. The percentages were derived by allocating all the sheep and lambs on each rural holding to the main month of general shearing (the month of lamb shearing, when it differed from that of general shearing, being ignored). The distribution is therefore only approximate.

Table 851. Seasonal Distribution of General Shearing, 1955-56

Statistical Division	Percentage of Sheep and Lambs Shorn on Holdings whose Main Month of General Shearing was *:-												
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	All Mths.
Tableland—													
Northern ..	...	...	...	...	1.1	8.1	51.7	37.2	1.2	0.7	...	...	100
Central ..	0.6	0.5	...	1.8	12.2	28.8	31.6	22.2	1.3	...	0.5	0.5	100
Southern ..	...	...	...	...	4.7	19.1	40.9	31.9	3.2	0.2	...	...	100
Western Slope—													
North ..	1.0	2.1	0.8	6.2	30.6	36.9	10.7	3.0	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	100
Central ..	1.3	2.1	3.4	13.3	32.5	35.5	8.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	100
South ..	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.2	22.0	49.9	19.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	...	0.1	100
Central Plains and Riverina—													
North ..	6.6	6.1	3.7	20.7	25.7	13.8	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.7	4.3	9.9	100
Central ..	5.1	9.0	9.5	25.7	25.7	12.1	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	6.3	100
Riverina ..	0.7	0.8	3.0	22.4	41.0	27.3	3.6	0.4	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	100
Western ..	7.6	4.0	4.7	21.4	24.0	9.2	2.3	2.7	0.7	2.9	8.5	12.0	100
New South Wales ..	2.4	2.5	2.7	12.4	23.9	26.0	14.7	8.0	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.6	100

* See text above table.

Shearing commenced earliest in the hot, dry Western Division and the Central Plain, July and August being the two months in which most of their shearing was done. In the adjacent divisions, Riverina, Central Western Slope, and North Central Plain, the peak of shearing activity was slightly less marked, extending over the three months July to September. In the North and South Western Slopes, it began a month later and extended over the three months August to October. In the three Tableland divisions, where the climate is more rigorous, the peak was a month later again, extending from September to November, with a tendency to be slightly later in the Northern Tableland than in the Central or Southern Tableland. Three divisions, the Western and the North Central and Central Plains, showed a slight tendency towards a minor peak of shearing in March, possibly less marked than in a normal year, as the shearing in this month in 1956 may have been affected by floods and a shearing dispute.

QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL

Details of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia since 1940-41 have been recorded by the Central Wool Committee (covering the seasons 1940-41 to 1945-46), the Australian Wool Realisation Commission (covering the period from 1946-47 to October, 1953), the Australian Wool Bureau (from October, 1953 to April, 1963), and the Australian Wool Board (from May, 1963), and have been analysed in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. The summary which follows covers the analyses relating to greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; sales at Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre) are not included.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by predominant spinning quality counts, of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales in the last eight seasons. The figures under the heading "Spinning Quality Group" indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Table 852. Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Spinning Quality Group	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales							
70's and over	4.7	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.6	5.3
64/70's	22.6	13.5	13.5	15.8	12.1	12.9	10.8	12.1
64's	24.2	18.4	19.5	20.8	17.8	18.2	17.1	18.3
64/60's and 60/64's	27.5	37.5	36.6	33.8	38.5	36.8	39.3	37.5
60's	8.7	12.6	12.6	11.5	13.3	12.5	13.3	12.5
58's	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5
56's	4.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5
50's	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Below 50's	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Oddments	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 55 per cent. in 1944-45 and 40 per cent. in 1945-46, after drought had reduced the number of sheep by over ten million. This downward trend was reversed with the recovery in the number of merinos, and the proportion of 64's or better rose from 47 per cent. in 1946-47 to 58 per cent. in 1951-52. However, the proportion fell sharply to 41 per cent. in 1952-53 and, apart from the rise to 51 per cent. in 1957-58, remained about or below that level in following seasons.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

Table 853. Combing and Carding Group Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding	Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales				Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales		
1955-56	71.1	12.9	16.0	1960-61	70.1	14.8	15.1
1956-57	70.0	13.4	16.6	1961-62	71.3	13.7	15.0
1957-58	63.9	21.5	14.6	1962-63	70.1	15.3	14.6
1958-59	69.7	14.4	15.9	1963-64	72.1	13.6	14.3
1959-60	69.9	14.0	16.1	1964-65	71.5	14.0	14.5

* Excludes sales at Albury.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 854. Vegetable Fault Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Year	Free or Near Free	Light Burr and/or Seed	Medium Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Carbonising	Total
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales					
1955-56	21.6	42.6	17.1	7.0	11.7	100.0
1956-57	23.8	41.7	16.4	6.0	12.1	100.0
1957-58	23.0	45.0	15.1	6.0	10.9	100.0
1958-59	22.8	41.8	16.7	7.0	11.7	100.0
1959-60	22.5	40.6	17.3	7.4	12.2	100.0
1960-61	24.0	42.1	15.6	7.4	10.9	100.0
1961-62	26.5	39.8	16.5	6.7	10.5	100.0
1962-63	25.7	42.2	15.7	6.4	10.0	100.0
1963-64	27.9	40.0	16.4	6.3	9.4	100.0
1964-65	30.4	34.8	17.0	7.9	9.9	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of, or contains light vegetable fault, 25 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 10 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

The three preceding tables relate to wool sold at New South Wales selling centres. Table 855 shows the total Australian sales of wool of New South Wales origin, classified by the predominating spinning quality group of the wool and the statistical division of origin within the State.

Table 855. Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin, Sold at Auction in Australia: Predominating Spinning Quality and Statistical Division of Origin, 1964-65 Season

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Statistical Division	Predominating Spinning Quality Group								Total †
	70's and over	64-70's and 64's	64-60's and 60-64's	60's	60-58's	58's	56's	50's		Below 50's
Bales									
Tableland—									
Northern	27,521	54,272	50,772	11,127	3,803	5,128	6,587	2,380	923
Central	16,705	68,469	69,409	17,360	3,234	15,852	18,224	6,103	1,381
Southern *	20,228	56,175	49,413	9,229	2,327	5,180	4,751	1,862	949
Western Slope—									
North	5,357	53,818	66,593	15,908	3,256	7,234	10,322	3,456	1,470
Central	691	45,227	70,738	24,806	4,314	11,878	16,269	5,283	1,605
South	5,958	62,438	99,525	30,392	5,450	33,758	34,113	10,888	2,587
Central Plains and Riverina—									
North	772	42,789	64,069	15,991	3,670	5,103	7,016	2,367	781
Central	794	58,516	98,836	34,957	8,335	4,565	5,769	2,184	1,179
Riverina	500	27,863	92,887	43,553	11,295	38,119	38,232	10,960	2,504
Western	5,056	71,158	104,010	41,559	18,967	15,045	3,700	1,019	449
Other (Coastal Divisions and Bulk-classed and Dealers' Wool)	1,103	9,949	13,324	3,003	518	1,454	1,904	749	232
Total, New South Wales Wool..	84,685	550,674	779,576	247,885	65,169	143,316	146,887	47,251	14,060
									2,079,503†

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes 13,672 bales of unclassified oddments and 19,883 bales of rough fleece.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Over the last ten seasons, the average clip per head (excluding crutchings) was 9.4 lb. for sheep, 3.2 lb. for lambs, and 8.4 lb. for sheep and lambs combined. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs), in groups of statistical divisions, are shown in the next table:—

Table 856. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep (excluding Lambs), in Divisions

Season	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1955-56	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.9	9.6
1956-57	9.1	9.1	10.0	10.9	9.6
1957-58	7.7	7.8	8.4	9.4	8.2
1958-59	9.2	9.5	9.6	10.3	9.6
1959-60	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.8	9.8
1960-61	8.5	8.8	9.5	10.6	9.2
1961-62	9.0	9.4	10.2	11.2	9.7
1962-63	8.7	9.1	10.1	11.3	9.6
1963-64	9.2	9.4	10.2	11.4	9.8
1964-65	8.9	9.3	9.9	10.2	9.5
Average, 10 seasons ended 1964-65	8.9	9.1	9.8	10.7	9.4

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

Table 857. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep and Lamb

Statistical Division	Sheep					Lambs				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tableland—										
Northern ..	7.94	8.25	8.60	9.25	9.19	2.70	3.13	3.19	3.02	3.07
Central ..	8.67	9.06	8.74	9.18	8.73	2.74	2.75	2.79	2.79	2.77
Southern ..	8.88	9.40	8.81	9.12	8.72	2.00	1.98	1.89	1.96	2.04
Total ..	8.55	8.96	8.72	9.18	8.86	2.57	2.53	2.56	2.57	2.59
Western Slope—										
North ..	8.19	8.84	8.46	8.90	9.05	3.17	3.30	3.18	3.28	3.24
Central ..	9.30	9.60	9.34	10.00	9.57	3.09	3.07	2.99	3.14	3.11
South ..	8.78	9.57	9.40	9.42	9.38	2.92	2.92	2.80	2.83	2.99
Total ..	8.76	9.39	9.15	9.44	9.34	3.02	3.03	2.92	3.01	3.08
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ..	9.07	9.71	9.41	9.45	9.47	4.13	4.04	3.93	3.89	3.79
Central ..	9.61	10.57	10.55	10.60	10.15	3.94	4.01	4.04	4.02	4.10
Riverina ..	9.77	10.08	10.11	10.23	9.94	3.24	3.13	3.05	3.13	3.08
Total ..	9.55	10.15	10.09	10.17	9.90	3.64	3.57	3.55	3.58	3.56
Western ..	10.58	11.16	11.33	11.38	10.25	4.08	4.11	4.45	4.49	4.22
New South Wales (including Coastal Divisions)	9.15	9.71	9.58	9.83	9.48	3.31	3.30	3.34	3.39	3.34

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter, such as dust, burr, and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal sheep regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which the industry is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each sheep district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the number of sheep in the districts.

Table 858. Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts

Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1950 -51	1951 -52	1952 -53	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57	1957 -58	1958 -59	1959 -60	1960 -61	1961 -62	1962 -63	1963 -64	1964 -65
<i>Spring—</i>															
September ..	115	105	68	81	61	98	86	15	143	71	155	37	101	98	195
October ..	339	69	210	139	248	291	207	35	166	174	81	86	110	95	192
November ..	276	53	90	111	187	103	40	32	74	108	137	281	52	91	53
<i>Summer—</i>															
December ..	38	36	89	28	131	73	43	101	129	88	113	148	190	126	53
January ..	120	27	100	149	117	182	36	130	132	133	73	241	187	99	17
February ..	101	84	156	250	405	294	139	107	234	94	87	80	87	49	16
<i>Autumn—</i>															
March ..	50	158	33	7	83	372	68	124	206	52	140	112	171	79	12
April ..	59	200	75	73	104	192	70	79	159	65	158	75	87	207	61
May ..	102	173	155	23	147	237	10	116	46	153	30	131	223	59	46
<i>Winter—</i>															
June ..	137	124	29	67	80	161	64	77	64	27	54	24	102	97	35
July ..	74	107	35	73	100	191	102	81	112	125	114	104	78	109	58
August ..	129	191	148	76	130	66	81	130	24	129	127	132	125	75	104
Year ended August	128	111	99	90	149	188	79	86	124	102	106	121	126	99	70

There is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the sheep districts is shown for the last two years.

Table 859. Index of Rainfall in Various Sheep Districts

Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Year and Month	North- ern*	Cent- ral†	South- ern‡	West- ern¶	Total	Year and Month	North- ern*	Cent- ral†	South- ern‡	West- ern¶	Total
1963-64—						1964-65—					
September	73	115	115	72	98	September	183	164	188	325	195
October	69	99	108	113	95	October	186	207	186	181	192
November	126	86	77	57	91	November	57	57	47	46	53
December	124	147	122	88	126	December	46	36	81	28	53
January	166	74	52	138	99	January	43	8	2	16	17
February	64	47	45	26	49	February	36	10	7	10	16
March	122	66	76	15	79	March	18	14	7	8	12
April	201	176	264	129	207	April	51	53	86	34	61
May	76	61	49	36	59	May	19	45	71	44	46
June	68	144	96	57	97	June	33	29	41	44	35
July	115	93	131	73	109	July	77	52	53	44	58
August	65	76	82	79	75	August	69	81	150	120	104

* Northern Tableland, North Western Slope, and North Central Plain.

† Central Tableland, Central Western Slope, and Central Plain.

‡ Southern Tableland, South Western Slope, and Riverina.

¶ Western Division.

WOOL MARKETING

For many years, the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped overseas before sale nowadays rarely reaches 1 per cent.

WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world, and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are also held regularly in Newcastle and Goulburn and in Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre). At least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. About 95 per cent. of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and only a small quantity of wool is sold privately (to dealers, direct to Australian manufacturers, or exported for sale overseas). Wool auctions were suspended during the seasons from 1939-40 to 1945-46, when wool was acquired under the appraisalment system associated with the United Kingdom Government's purchase of the Australian wool clips. Auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd September, 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, wool is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality is offered in September and June, and fine wool in November, December, and January. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; most wool from early-shearing districts is coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter than that from late-shearing districts.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons are shown in the next table. In 1964-65, 1,000,000 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 453,000 bales in Newcastle, and 145,000 bales in Goulburn.

Table 860. Wool Auction Sales in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Wool Sold			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold						Average Weight per Bale Sold	
	Greasy	Scoured	Amount Realised	Breed		Growth		Condition		Greasy	Scoured †
				Merino	Other than Merino	Fleece, etc.	Lambs	Greasy	Scoured		
Thous. bales		\$ thous.	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		lb.	lb.	
1939‡	1,119	58	31,042	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233
1955	1,342	39	245,998	83	17	94	6	97	3	302	231
1956	1,455	33	231,398	82	18	95	5	98	2	302	230
1957	1,657	31	332,682	84	16	94	6	98	2	294	236
1958	1,400	22	215,386	85	15	95	5	98	2	289	236
1959	1,623	32	201,980	84	16	96	4	98	2	303	232
1960	1,690	26	246,078	84	16	94	6	98	2	297	237
1961	1,554	30	204,190	85	15	95	5	98	2	297	236
1962	1,522	25	217,830	84	16	95	5	98	2	303	233
1963	1,523	22	230,384	83	17	95	5	99	1	301	224
1964	1,599	17	284,984	84	16	95	5	99	1	301	219
1965	1,588	10	232,170	84	16	95	5	99	1	296	226

* Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

† Includes skin wool.

‡ Sydney and Newcastle. Goulburn centre not yet in operation.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or oversea.

In 1964-65, 2,109,000 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. Particulars of the quantity sold in each centre are as follows:—

Table 861. Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin in Australian Auction Centres, 1964-65

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Particulars	Sydney	Newcastle	Goulburn	Albury	Melbourne	Geelong	Brisbane	Adelaide
Bales Sold (thous.)	968	445	143	142	260	6	80	65
Proportion per cent. of Total Sales	45.9	21.1	6.8	6.7	12.3	0.3	3.8	3.1

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores.

The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn for each of the last twelve seasons. Frequently, much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

Table 862. Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at N.S.W. Auction Centres*

At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1954	20,851	1958	40,033	1962	66,565
1955	25,464	1959	57,850	1963	66,676
1956	18,818	1960	81,628	1964	87,341
1957	37,719	1961	57,279	1965	95,285

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

WOOL MARKETING SCHEMES

The Australian wool clips of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 seasons were purchased by the United Kingdom Government in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Details of the purchase arrangements are given on page 418 of Year Book No. 51. The United Kingdom Government also purchased the New Zealand and South African clips of the same seasons.

A Joint Organisation (U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) was set up by the United Kingdom, Australian, New Zealand, and South African Governments in 1945 to dispose of the stocks of Dominion wool accumulated by the United Kingdom Government under the war-time purchase arrangements. A subsidiary of the Joint Organisation, the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, was appointed to control operations in Australia. The accumulated stocks were sold at auction, in conjunction with current clips, under a reserve price scheme. With very favourable marketing conditions in the early post-war years, the stocks were disposed of rapidly and large-scale support of the sale of new clips proved unnecessary. The Joint Organisation went into liquidation in January, 1952, and since then the auction system has operated without any reserve on prices. Details of the operations of the Joint Organisation are given on page 1118 of Year Book No. 55.

Australia's share of the profits arising from the operations of the Joint Organisation amounted to approximately \$186,000,000 (including interest). In terms of the Wool Realisation (Distribution of Profits) Act, 1948-1957, this amount was distributed, by the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, among woolgrowers who had participated in the marketing schemes for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46. The share of the profits received by each grower represented approximately 25 per cent. of the aggregate appraisement value of the wool contributed by him in those seasons. Growers in New South Wales received a total of \$72,630,400, paid in instalments between 1949 and 1959. Moneys unclaimed at 30th June, 1959, when the distribution of profits was regarded as completed, were paid into the Wool Research Trust Fund.

A plan to establish an organisation with similar functions to those of the Joint Organisation and to continue a reserve price scheme after the Joint Organisation ceased operations was rejected at a referendum of Australian woolgrowers in 1951. Details of the plan are given on page 807 of Year Book No. 53.

A later proposal to establish a reserve price scheme within the wool auction system was submitted to a referendum of Australian woolgrowers in 1965. This proposal originated in recommendations made by the Australian Wool Board to the Australian Wool Industry Conference, and was supported by the Commonwealth Government. The scheme was to be administered by a statutory marketing authority, which would set reserve prices (at the beginning of each season) at conservative levels in accordance with certain criteria, would buy-in lots of wool on which commercial bids did not reach the reserve price, and would hold the bought-in wool until market conditions favoured its re-offer at auction. Financial resources for the buying-in of wool were to be obtained by way of a levy on woolgrowers (providing a total of \$60,000,000 over seven years), credit provided by trading banks (up to \$100,000,000), and Government contributions (to meet finance needed in excess of 160,000,000). The proposed scheme was rejected by 53.4 per cent. (by 64.3 per cent. in New South Wales) of the woolgrowers who voted at the referendum.

PRICES OF WOOL

The following table shows the average prices realised for greasy wool in New South Wales in each season since 1930-31. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. The average prices (stated in Australian currency) shown for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46 have been based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

Table 863. Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at N.S.W.* Auctions

Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents
1931	7.2	1941	10.9†	1951	121.1	1961	43.2
1932	6.9	1942	10.9†	1952	63.7	1962	45.5
1933	7.1	1943	12.6†	1953	70.9	1963	49.6
1934	13.2	1944	12.7†	1954	68.2	1964	58.6
1935	8.1	1945	12.6†	1955	58.8	1965	49.0
1936	11.6	1946	12.6†	1956	51.3		
1937	13.7	1947	19.7	1957	67.1		
1938	10.6	1948	31.6	1958	52.3		
1939	8.6	1949	39.0	1959	40.2		
1940	11.2†	1950	51.5	1960	47.8		

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Prices for 1930-31 to 1938-39 are those obtained at Sydney auctions.

† Based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government. Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips.

These figures represent the average price of the wool sold during a season, and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks, and by

variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of the wool, and on the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in Table 864 below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type, and condition from the average monthly price. The aim is to measure the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types, and conditions been approximately the same as the normal annual composition of the entire clip. The series is the weighted average of the prices of selected representative types, numbering seven in the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 inclusive, and thirty-three from the 1946-47 season. Although prices of individual types in the series since 1946-47 are no longer multiplied by weights, the average is still a weighted average in the sense that the selection of types as representative implies weighting. In the price series as constructed since 1946-47, the number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of New South Wales wool sold in a normal year. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price which a whole year's clip would realise if sold at the level of the prices of the month in question.

In order to eliminate the effect of variation in condition, the price of each type selected is taken in the form of the clean equivalent of the actual (greasy) auction price, converted according to the brokers' estimate of the clean yield of each lot of wool of that type sold in the month; but the average price used in the index is expressed in greasy terms, after application of a constant conversion factor. In this way, the average price for a month in the series is independent of any variations in clean yield in wool sold in that month.

In most years, the weighted annual average of the monthly index prices so derived is close to the average Australian greasy price actually realised at auctions. The divergence in some years is evidently due to a departure of the actual clean yield for the season from that implicit in the constant conversion factor used, or a variation of the Australian type composition for the season from the normal New South Wales composition on which the index is based. In addition, it may have been due to the very wide market fluctuations which have occurred in some seasons.

Table 864. Monthly Average Price of N.S.W. Wool Clip*

Month	1928-29	1936-37	1938-39	1946-47	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Cents per lb. greasy												
July ..	(15)	(11)	(9)	...	(65)	(56)	(45)	43	(47)	46	53	53
August ..	15	(11)	(9)	...	95	50	(49)	40	47	43	52	53
September ..	15	11	9	17	98	48	47	40	46	43	53	52
October ..	14	12	9	18	98	48	47	40	44	45	55	51
November ..	14	13	9	20	107	48	47	42	43	46	60	50
December ..	14	14	9	19	107	50	48	41	43	47	59	48
January ..	14	15	9	20	138	51	48	42	43	53	60	46
February ..	14	14	9	21	148	51	46	43	46	52	61	47
March ..	13	15	9	22	159	50	46	44	47	53	61	44
April ..	13	15	8	22	121	52	47	47	47	53	57	(44)
May ..	12	(15)	8	22	107	55	46	47	47	53	52	45
June ..	11	14	9	22	79	(56)	46	47	47	54	53	45
Weighted Average for Season ..	13.9	13.6	8.7	20.3	116.7	50.6	46.9	42.9	45.1	48.6	56.7	48.0
Average Price per lb. greasy realised at Australian Auctions												
Season ..	13.7	13.7	8.7	20.4	120.2	51.2	48.2	43.4	45.1	49.2	58.1	47.8

* See text preceding table. Prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales.

Wool prices rose steeply from 17c per lb. in September, 1946, to 45c in February, 1949. There was a decline just before the currency devaluation in September, 1949, but thereafter the general upward movement was resumed, accelerating rapidly in the 1950-51 season and reaching a record 159c in March, 1951. Although they fell to 51c in March, 1952, prices in the 1952-53 season were again generally rising, and the season closed with the index at 71c. Throughout the 1953-54 season, the index remained slightly below this level. After an initial decline, prices in 1954-55 were steady at a level about 14 per cent. below the average for the previous season. There was a further decline in the early months of 1955-56, but prices began to rise in April, 1956, and the average for the season rose from 50.6c in 1955-56 to 64.9c in 1956-57. Prices were again generally falling throughout 1957-58, and the average for the season was 20 per cent. lower than in 1956-57. The fall in prices continued into 1958-59, and although they recovered in the second half of the season, the average for 1958-59 was 24 per cent. lower than in 1957-58. Prices were comparatively steady throughout 1959-60, and the average for the season was 19 per cent. higher than in 1958-59. During 1960-61, prices at first tended to drift, and although they later recovered, the average for the season (42.9c) was 9 per cent. lower than in 1959-60. Prices fluctuated between 43c and 47c during 1961-62 and the first half of 1962-63, but with a rise in prices in the second half of 1962-63, the average for the whole season was 13 per cent. higher than in 1960-61. The rise in prices continued into 1963-64, and although there was a marked fall after March, 1964, the average for 1963-64 (56.7c) was 17 per cent. higher than in 1962-63 and the highest since 1956-57. Prices fell throughout most of 1964-65, and the average for the season was 15 per cent. lower than in 1963-64.

Price series are given in the next table for wool of two predominant quality groups—64's and 64/70's. These made up 18.3 per cent. and 12.1 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1964-65. The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted, in accordance with brokers' estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

Table 865. Average Monthly Prices in Sydney of 64's and 64/70's Wools

Month	1964-65			1965-66		
	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)
Cents per lb., clean on the selling floor						
July	88	99	93	80	89	84
August	93	102	97	80	90	84
September	90	101	95	82	92	86
October	88	99	93	85	96	90
November	88	99	93	87	97	92
December	85	96	90	85	96	90
January	82	92	87	87	98	92
February	83	94	88	87	98	92
March	78	90	83	91	101	95
April	78	90	83	92	102	96
May	78	89	83	92	103	97
June	77	87	82	92	103	97

WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

AUSTRALIAN WOOL BOARD

An independent Wool Marketing Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1961 to inquire into the marketing and promotion of Australian wool and related matters, recommended that wool promotion, research, and testing should be brought under the control of a single body, which should also act as an advisory authority on wool marketing. This recommendation was implemented under the Wool Industry Act, 1962, which re-established the Australian Wool Board.

The Australian Wool Board, which was constituted in its present form on 1st May, 1963, comprises a chairman, six members representing wool-growers, three members experienced in certain fields (wool marketing and manufacturing, wool research, or finance and commerce), and a representative of the Commonwealth Government. The woolgrower representatives are nominated by the Wool Industry Conference, and the three members with special experiences are appointed by the Minister from a panel of names submitted by the Conference.

The Wool Board has assumed the functions of the Australian Wool Bureau (described on page 895 of Year Book No. 57), the Wool Research Committee (see below), and the Wool Testing Authority. Its functions include the promotion of the use of wool in Australia and overseas, the provision of a testing service for wool and wool products, the preparation of annual programmes of wool research expenditure (which are subject to the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry), the operation of the Wool Statistical Service, and (with the assistance of an ancillary Wool

Marketing Committee appointed by the Board) the continuing investigation of all aspects of wool marketing. The Board's promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has headquarters in London and branches in seventeen countries and is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In preparing programmes of research expenditure, the Board is assisted by two ancillary advisory committees, one dealing with wool production research and the other with wool textile research.

Table 866. Australian Wool Board*: Income and Expenditure

Year	Income				Expenditure		
	Proceeds of Wool Levy	Commonwealth Grant for Wool Promotion	Other	Total Income	International Secretariat	Other	Total Expenditure
\$ thousand							
1959-60	2,056	...	979	3,035	2,795	1,005	3,800
1960-61	2,339	...	780	3,118	3,318	1,208	4,526
1961-62	4,693	...	1,692	6,385	4,040	1,916	5,956
1962-63	4,905	...	1,515	6,420	5,776	1,943	7,719
1963-64	5,328	...	1,849	7,177	7,087	2,605	9,692
1964-65	13,903	8,066	2,021	23,991	15,873	2,797	18,669

* Australian Wool Bureau until 1st May, 1963.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

The Wool Industry Conference was formed by woolgrowers in 1962 to provide an organisation with sufficient authority to speak for the wool-growing industry as a whole. The Conference, which is not a statutory body, comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, five members appointed by the Australian Primary Producers' Union (since 1965), and an independent chairman.

The Conference makes recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance the activities of the Australian Wool Board. Under the Wool Industry Act, it nominates the woolgrowers representatives on the Wool Board and submits the panel of names from which the specialist members are selected.

WOOL LEVY

Levies on woolgrowers were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1936-37 to 1945-46, to provide funds for promotion of the use of wool and (until 1944-45) for research in connection with the production and use of wool. The rate of levy was 5c per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia from 1936-37 to 1944-45, and 20c per bale in 1945-46.

The wool levy was suspended in 1946, and from 1946-47 to 1951-52 contributory charges were imposed on woolgrowers, partly to cover the costs of the Joint Organisation, and partly to provide the 20c per bale which would otherwise be available from the wool levy. The charges were a percentage of the value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. The rates were 5 per cent. for the 1946-47 season, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 1947-48, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 1948-49 and 1949-50, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for 1950-51, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. for 1951-52.

The contributory charges were discontinued after the 1951-52 season, and the wool levy was re-introduced. For the seasons 1952-53 to 1956-57, the levy was imposed at the rate of 40c per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia, and the proceeds of the levy were for wool promotion purposes. For the seasons 1957-58 to 1959-60, woolgrowers were levied at the rate of 60c per bale, of which 40c per bale was for wool promotion and 20c was for wool research. The levy was raised to 70c per bale (50c for wool promotion and 20c for wool research) for the 1960-61 season and to \$1.20 per bale (\$1 for wool promotion and 20c for wool research) for the seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64.

The basis of the wool levy was changed in 1964, from an amount per bale to a percentage of the value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. The rate of levy was fixed at $1\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. for the 1964-65 season and 2 per cent. for the 1965-66 season. Of the total levy, an amount equivalent to 20c per bale was allocated to wool research, and the balance to wool promotion.

The Commonwealth Government has contributed to wool research since 1944-45, on the basis of an amount per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The contribution was 20c per bale from 1944-45 to 1956-57 and 40c per bale in 1957-58 and later seasons. In addition to this contribution to wool research, the Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute to wool promotion, in the three seasons from 1964-65 to 1966-67, an amount equal to the excess of the proceeds of the wool levy over \$1.20 per bale.

WOOL RESEARCH

Since 1945, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has been responsible for scientific and technical research into sheep raising and wool production, as well as wool textile research, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (a division of the Department of Primary Industry) has been responsible for research into the economics of wool-growing and sheep-station management and other economic aspects of the wool industry.

From 1945 to 1957, finance for research purposes was provided from the Wool Research Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund. The revenue of the Trust Account was the Commonwealth Government's contribution to wool research, equivalent to 20c for each bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The Wool Industry Fund was established in 1946 from funds accumulated by the Central Wool Committee; the income from investments of the Fund was available for research purposes.

Under the Wool Research Act, 1957, the Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund were combined to form the Wool Research Trust Fund. The Act also provided for the Commonwealth contribution to wool research to be raised to 40c per bale, and for part of the proceeds of the levy on woolgrowers (amounting to 20c per bale) to be paid into the new Fund.

Until 1963, expenditure from the Wool Research Trust Fund was made on the recommendation of the Wool Research Committee, which comprised representatives of the C.S.I.R.O., the Department of Primary Industry, the universities, and other interested bodies. Since January, 1964, expenditure from the Fund has been made, in terms of the Wool Industry Act, on the recommendation of the Australian Wool Board. Expenditure from the Fund in 1964-65 amounted to \$6,580,000.

CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown on page 945. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in each of the last eleven years is given in the next table:—

Table 867. Cattle: Sex and Age

At 31st March	Bulls (1 year and over)	Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)		Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves (under 1 year)		Total Cattle
		For Commercial Milk, etc.*	Other†		Heifer Calves*	Other†	
1955	65,139	973,615	1,175,745	551,969	130,437	563,787	3,460,692
1956	67,676	992,985	1,284,999	556,098	143,385	633,491	3,678,634
1957	73,351	986,639	1,451,395	564,088	147,398	687,956	3,910,827
1958	73,047	976,496	1,371,681	521,984	141,013	652,079	3,736,300
1959	69,700	968,299	1,360,841	518,351	133,690	612,595	3,663,476
1960	72,633	940,159	1,443,458	471,988	138,389	773,938	3,840,565
1961	82,131	946,036	1,648,071	556,767	139,574	869,281	4,241,860
1962	86,148	938,643	1,747,735	550,968	144,089	931,095	4,398,678
1963	86,697	929,302	1,851,541	525,465	146,249	1,029,889	4,569,143
1964	88,845	933,133	1,953,678	557,674	152,929	1,102,717	4,788,976
1965	86,918	909,963	1,897,645	549,921	145,533	1,029,087	4,619,067

* Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Cattle mainly for meat production.

In 1965, cows and heifers comprised 61 per cent. (those used or intended for the production of milk or cream for sale comprised 20 per cent., and those raised mainly for meat production 41 per cent.), bullocks and steers comprised 12 per cent., calves comprised 25 per cent. (heifer calves 3 per cent., other calves 22 per cent.), and bulls comprised 2 per cent. of the total cattle in New South Wales.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors—natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving are not available, and the figures in the table therefore do not balance from season to season. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

Table 868. Cattle: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Slaughterings *		Deaths of Cattle (Disease, Drought, etc.)	Net Imports of Cattle	Calves Surviving at end of Season	Total Cattle at end of Season
	Calves	Other Cattle				
1954-55	552,721	978,640	118,146	309,266	694,224	3,460,692
1955-56	581,866	975,966	95,871	368,496	776,876	3,678,634
1956-57	602,391	999,954	109,999	317,689	835,354	3,910,827
1957-58	677,799	1,078,403	202,214	191,247	793,092	3,736,300
1958-59	622,115	1,283,612	110,550	211,830	746,285	3,663,476
1959-60	528,132	973,953	97,679	160,238	912,327	3,840,565
1960-61	500,278	772,343	121,381	219,796	1,008,855	4,241,860
1961-62	535,448	1,079,704	114,116	84,319	1,075,184	4,398,678
1962-63	567,709	1,248,067	131,740	128,087	1,326,588	4,569,143
1963-64	561,955	1,373,753	139,348	122,703	1,255,646	4,788,976
1964-65	633,342	1,531,677	158,450	134,516	1,174,620	4,619,067

* Year ended June.

There is, in most seasons, a heavy import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria; the interchange with South Australia is usually small. Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

CATTLE TYPES

The cattle in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of cattle used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale tended to decline during these seasons, and was at an appreciably lower level than in the years before World War II. On the other hand, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production has shown a marked increase, almost all of the increase occurring among cows (including heifers of one year and over) and calves (under one year). Despite a contraction from the record level in 1964, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production was 29 per cent. (31 per cent. for cows and heifers, and 33 per cent. for calves) greater than in 1960. The number of bulls used (or intended) for service rose by 20 per cent. between 1960 and 1965.

Table 869. Cattle, by Type

Classification	At 31st March					
	1960*	1961*	1962*	1963*	1964	1965
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds	72,633	82,131	86,148	86,697	21,606	19,940
Beef Breeds					67,239	66,978
Total Bulls	72,633	82,131	86,148	86,697	88,845	86,918
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	751,115	748,559	749,101	752,099	743,175	718,665
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	189,044	197,477	189,542	177,203	189,958	191,298
Heifer calves (under 1 year) ..	138,389	139,574	144,089	146,249	152,929	145,533
Total	1,078,548	1,085,610	1,082,732	1,075,551	1,086,062	1,055,496
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)†	1,443,458	1,648,071	1,747,735	1,851,541	1,953,678	1,897,645
Calves (under 1 year)	773,938	869,281	931,095	1,029,889	1,102,717	1,029,087
Bullocks, Steers, etc.	471,988	556,767	550,968	525,465	557,674	549,921
Total	2,689,384	3,074,119	3,229,798	3,406,895	3,614,069	3,476,653
Total Cattle	3,840,565	4,241,860	4,398,678	4,569,143	4,788,976	4,619,067

* Because of the introduction in 1964 of improved methods of collection, the figures for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for 1964 and later years.

† Includes house cows and heifers kept for own milk supply (104,690 in 1965).

The next table contains separate particulars of the cattle in commercial dairies and on other rural holdings in each of the last two years, and illustrates the extent to which the raising of cattle for meat production is combined in commercial dairies with the raising of cattle for commercial milk and cream.

Table 870. Cattle in Commercial Dairies and on Other Rural Holdings

Classification	At 31st March					
	1964			1965		
	In Commercial Dairies*	On Other Rural Holdings	Total, All Rural Holdings	In Commercial Dairies*	On Other Rural Holdings	Total, All Rural Holdings
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds	18,366	3,240	21,606	17,505	2,435	19,940
Beef Breeds	5,239	62,000	67,239	5,257	61,721	66,978
Total Bulls	23,605	65,240	88,845	22,762	64,156	86,918
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	743,175	...	743,175	718,665	...	718,665
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	189,958	...	189,958	191,298	...	191,298
Heifer Calves (under 1 year) ..	152,929	...	152,929	145,533	...	145,533
Total	1,086,062	...	1,086,062	1,055,496	...	1,055,496
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)	81,301	1,872,377	1,953,678	75,476	1,822,169	1,897,645
Calves (under 1 year)	61,755	1,040,962	1,102,717	56,862	972,225	1,029,087
Bullocks, Steers, etc.	41,877	515,797	557,674	40,477	509,444	549,921
Total	184,933	3,429,136	3,614,069	172,815	3,303,838	3,476,653
Total Cattle	1,294,600	3,494,376	4,788,976	1,251,073	3,367,994	4,619,067

* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE

Most of the dairy cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales (90 per cent. in 1965) are in the Coastal divisions, principally the North Coast and Hunter and Manning divisions. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairy herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements. The principal dairying regions of the State are indicated in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this volume.

Table 871. Dairy Cattle* in Commercial Dairies†, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal Divisions					Table-land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Total, Coastal Divisions				
1955	520,084	300,814	26,498	151,772	999,168	33,010	51,006	20,868	1,104,052
1956	522,496	315,155	28,425	158,977	1,025,053	33,129	54,060	24,128	1,136,370
1957	510,907	314,443	28,852	164,364	1,018,566	32,731	54,739	28,001	1,134,037
1958	512,693	305,103	27,284	163,550	1,008,630	30,430	51,533	26,916	1,117,509
1959	501,874	307,237	28,656	158,076	995,843	30,035	48,434	27,677	1,101,989
1960	478,333	313,275	29,639	158,421	979,668	28,645	44,428	25,807	1,078,548
1961	472,791	318,634	29,773	163,751	984,949	27,986	43,596	29,079	1,085,610
1962	461,986	319,416	29,896	167,848	979,146	26,718	43,715	33,153	1,082,732
1963	446,841	321,654	30,520	171,439	970,454	26,773	41,272	37,052	1,075,551
1964	435,620	327,683	34,127	178,115	975,545	27,516	41,379	41,622	1,086,062
1965	428,403	314,625	34,740	172,975	950,743	26,729	37,634	40,390	1,055,496

* Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal areas for these cattle are the North Coast division (13 per cent. of the State total in 1965), Hunter and Manning (11 per cent.), Northern Tableland (11 per cent.), North Western Slope (11 per cent.), and South Western Slope division (10 per cent.).

Table 872. Cattle for Meat Production*, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal Divisions			Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Other					
1955	299,535	309,083	88,316	534,945	596,391	384,886	78,345	2,291,501
1956	320,122	329,731	91,147	546,529	649,910	458,237	78,912	2,474,588
1957	315,255	329,240	97,942	613,437	714,353	536,055	97,157	2,703,439
1958	328,311	317,504	100,812	599,112	666,822	447,569	85,614	2,545,744
1959	339,940	304,642	89,390	585,443	644,571	440,832	86,969	2,491,787
1960	381,775	340,862	104,612	631,825	678,824	463,381	88,105	2,689,384
1961	408,207	357,293	121,815	741,835	800,374	547,672	96,923	3,074,119
1962	420,463	359,961	140,608	772,325	845,367	580,320	110,754	3,229,798
1963	438,025	388,475	151,126	834,335	870,061	604,628	120,245	3,406,895
1964	450,697	404,553	168,617	903,919	899,466	652,994	133,823	3,614,069
1965	462,088	373,714	156,217	871,442	884,957	616,348	111,887	3,476,653

* Cattle raised mainly for meat production. Excludes bulls used (or intended) for service and cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

HORSES

The number of horses on rural holdings in New South Wales at decennial intervals since 1861 is shown on page 945. The record number of horses in the State was 764,170 in 1913, but since then, with the mechanization of transport and farming, the number has declined markedly. Particulars of the horses in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 873. Horses in N.S.W.

At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses	At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses
1939	29,282	216,173	531,355	1960	13,052	29,426	204,011
1955	15,054	63,872	258,153	1961	12,317	23,803	192,254
1956	14,682	56,362	247,139	1962	11,126	18,289	167,868
1957	14,609	47,923	235,505	1963	10,950	14,813	166,280
1958	13,820	39,957	220,684	1964	11,664	11,837	163,240
1959	11,933	35,785	214,445	1965	12,147	9,094	157,928

PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1959 and later years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for all stock sold during the month.

Table 874. Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Stock	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Cattle—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bullocks, Medium	145.60	124.90	111.90	118.30	134.90	155.98
Cows, Heavy	117.30	99.90	84.20	85.60	97.30	113.15
Sheep and Lambs—						
Merino Wethers, Prime ..	6.09	5.99	5.67	6.84	7.85	7.10
Merino Ewes, Prime ..	5.47	5.42	5.06	6.18	7.02	6.32
Lambs and Suckers, Prime ..	8.31	8.10	7.36	7.99	9.08	9.76

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline; but with the advent of relief rains, stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions, prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown in the next table:—

Table 875. Monthly Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Bullocks Medium			Merino Wethers, Prime			Lambs and Suckers, Prime		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	117.50	122.70	141.27	5.71	6.86	6.95	7.28	8.10	8.25
February	113.70	121.50	142.43	5.32	7.67	6.10	6.86	8.16	9.65
March	115.70	122.40	143.85	5.02	7.56	5.80	6.64	8.88	8.75
April	120.20	125.90	144.10	5.48	7.74	6.00	7.02	9.59	10.15
May	123.50	138.10	*	6.07	8.62	7.35	8.19	11.08	10.75
June	*	138.40	153.10	7.04	8.72	7.60	9.21	10.92	11.30
July	120.10	142.80	*	7.72	9.06	8.48	9.03	10.03	11.42
August	117.30	141.10	180.35	8.97	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.91	11.60
September	115.70	149.90	*	8.55	4.27	8.35	8.79	8.97	10.90
October	118.10	141.30	168.60	7.73	7.57	7.00	8.09	8.81	8.25
November	119.20	136.40	*	7.12	6.86	6.25	7.82	7.75	7.75
December	120.00	138.80	174.10	7.42	6.48	6.55	8.07	7.79	8.30
Average for year	118.30	134.90	155.98	6.84	7.85	7.10	7.99	9.08	9.76

* No quotes.

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule, sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

Monthly prices of various classes and grades of fat stock are published in the *Statistical Register*. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 898.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1921, and in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 876. Slaughtering of Livestock

Period	Slaughtering Establishments	Stock Slaughtered in Slaughtering Establishments and on Rural Holdings								Pigs
		Sheep			Cattle					
		Sheep	Lambs	Total	Bullocks *	Cows†	Calves	Total		
	No.	Thousands								
Average 5 years ended—										
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296	
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348	
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421	
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488	
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569	
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538	
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	464	
1957 (June)	528	3,839	3,284	7,123	980		556	1,536	542	
1962 (June)	519	5,410	4,758	10,168	561	477	573	1,611	652	
Year ended June—										
1955	511	4,027	3,311	7,338	519	459	553	1,531	622	
1956	491	3,641	3,212	6,853	545	431	582	1,558	583	
1957	568	3,706	3,270	6,976	608	392	602	1,602	547	
1958	554	4,312	3,502	7,814	556	522	678	1,756	644	
1959	514	4,674	4,218	8,892	651	633	622	1,906	609	
1960	513	5,573	5,235	10,808	545	429	528	1,502	589	
1961	515	6,512	5,253	11,765	428	345	500	1,273	660	
1962	497	5,978	5,581	11,559	623	456	536	1,615	760	
1963	452	5,799	5,953	11,752	683	565	568	1,816	692	
1964	410	6,023	5,944	11,967	734	640	562	1,936	640	
1965	410	6,127	5,655	11,782	754	777	633	2,164	677	

* Includes a small number of bulls.

† Includes heifers.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

In the County of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, which comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir, controlled by the Board, is located at Homebush Bay, about 2 miles from the stock saleyards. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

The Newcastle City Council controls slaughtering and inspection within a radius of 14 miles of the Newcastle Post Office, and operates the Newcastle District Abattoir. There are livestock saleyards at Waratah.

Meat inspection at the State Abattoir and at the majority of country abattoirs is carried out by inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture, except in the case of meat for export, which is inspected by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. At other abattoirs, inspection for local consumption is carried out by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

MEAT PRODUCTION

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1930-31 are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 877. Meat Produced

Period	Beef and Veal*†‡	Mutton*†‡	Lamb*†‡	Pig Meals†‡	Bacon and Ham‡§
	Tons				
Average, 5 years ended—					
1934-35	123,968	93,816	27,241	20,872	9,249
1939-40	176,706	73,744	29,714	25,936	10,533
1944-45	145,149	89,196	50,619	35,291	15,705
1949-50	160,415	66,710	47,160	28,375	14,734
1954-55	206,146	66,101	45,757	28,722	12,403
1959-60	236,322	81,814	60,382	28,322	11,196
1964-65	250,218	108,031	89,747	30,459	12,538
Year:					
1954-55	215,462	73,484	49,015	33,031	11,769
1955-56	222,315	70,841	49,774	30,543	11,463
1956-57	235,142	70,414	51,531	28,879	10,355
1957-58	232,533	76,682	51,118	28,683	11,435
1958-59	274,849	88,737	67,283	27,253	11,669
1959-60	216,773	102,396	82,204	26,252	11,060
1960-61	168,045	115,155	81,262	29,048	11,328
1961-62	233,582	107,821	89,023	32,677	11,145
1962-63	259,626	104,301	94,034	30,342	12,739
1963-64	286,417	107,199	94,858	28,717	13,556
1964-65	303,419	105,678	89,558	31,509	13,923

* Bone-in weight basis.

† Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meats later converted into bacon and ham.

‡ Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis in 1951-52 and later years, and on a bone-out weight basis in earlier years.

¶ Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on rural holdings.

§ Production on rural holdings is included in 1963-64 and earlier years, but excluded from 1964-65. In recent years, production on rural holdings has been negligible.

Beef and veal production rose steadily during the post-war years until 1958-59, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the beef industry, generally rising cattle numbers, and assured prices for meat in the United Kingdom. Production fell sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61, mainly because of a contraction in the United Kingdom market. With greatly expanded exports to the United States, a recovery in the United Kingdom market, and developing exports to other overseas markets, the production of beef and veal rose sharply in each of the years 1961-62 to 1964-65, reaching a record level in 1964-65.

The production of mutton and lamb has increased markedly since the mid-fifties, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions, higher sheep numbers, lower wool prices, the rising domestic consumption of lamb, and the higher level of mutton exports to the United States, and (in recent years) to Japan.

MEAT LEVIES AND MEAT RESEARCH

Levies on meat exported overseas were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1935 to 1964, in terms of the Meat Export Charge Act, to provide funds to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board. From 1960 to 1964, funds for research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the beef industry were provided from the proceeds of a levy imposed by the Commonwealth Government on cattle

(over 200 lb. dressed weight) slaughtered for human consumption; the Commonwealth contributed additional funds matching the proceeds of the levy.

From 1st August, 1964, the levy on meat exports and the levy for cattle research were replaced by a single levy on all cattle (over 200 lb. dressed weight), sheep, and lambs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The new levy is imposed under the Livestock Slaughter Levy Act, which prescribes maximum rates of 75c per head for cattle and 7½c per head for sheep and lambs. The actual rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat Board, after consultation with the main industry organisations concerned and with the Australian Meat Research Committee (formerly the Cattle and Beef Research Committee). The current rates of levy are 32c per head for cattle and 3c per head for sheep and lambs (32½c and 1½c, respectively, before August, 1966).

Part of the proceeds of the new levy (equivalent to 20c per head of cattle and, since August, 1966, 1½c per head of sheep and lambs) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the meat industry, and the balance is used to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of a Research Committee. With the scope of the research scheme extended to cover mutton and lamb as well as beef, the former Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee was re-constituted, in March, 1966, as the Australian Meat Research Committee. The Committee now comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat Industry Board, seven members representing meat producers, and one representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the universities concerned with meat research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Department of Primary Industry.

In New South Wales, research sponsored under the meat research scheme is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at agricultural research stations and on several private properties. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture production, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems have been investigated. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is undertaking a survey into the economics of beef production, and the C.S.I.R.O. and the Universities of Sydney and New England are engaged on several scientific and technical research projects concerned with beef production.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The meat export trade began to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated shipping space, and has since expanded considerably. A satisfactory method for transporting meat from Australia in a chilled condition was evolved by 1932. Exports of chilled meat grew rapidly in the following years, but were suspended during the war and have been negligible in post-war years. In recent years, the quantity of boneless beef and mutton exported has exceeded that in carcass form.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen and chilled beef, mutton, and lamb, and of canned meats exported from New South Wales to overseas destinations in 1938-39 and recent years. Ships' stores are excluded from the table; in 1964-65, these were valued at \$852,000 and consisted mainly of frozen or chilled meats (2,189,000 lb. valued at \$842,000). Exports of rabbits and hares are shown in Table 883, and bacon and ham in Table 899:—

Table 878. Oversea Exports of Meats from New South Wales

Year	Frozen or Chilled			Offals	Preserved in Tins, etc.	Value of All Meats Exported *
	Beef and Veal	Mutton	Lamb			
	Thousand lb.					\$A thous.f.o.b.
1938-39	13,292	10,880	34,104	†	2,326	3,429
1955-56	32,365	3,671	4,960	4,778	24,017	17,369
1956-57	31,365	2,349	2,149	5,046	17,086	13,149
1957-58	36,521	6,278	2,509	4,837	15,754	15,509
1958-59	93,212	13,481	10,453	6,522	15,382	35,067
1959-60	70,993	4,358	6,657	5,901	10,396	29,353
1960-61	49,243	10,739	5,290	4,362	8,734	23,599
1961-62	86,296	11,696	1,961	6,889	11,449	32,633
1962-63	105,092	17,922	5,090	8,227	6,324	39,542
1963-64	109,246	21,854	5,060	7,869	5,718	42,134
1964-65	133,758	25,350	6,147	8,586	4,819	51,146

* Includes poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc. Excludes deficiency payments under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom (see page 983).

† Not recorded separately.

Frozen beef (127,000,000 lb. in 1964-65) is the principal meat export from New South Wales, and has dominated the frozen meat export trade since 1952-53.

The high level of overseas meat exports (and particularly of beef exports) between 1952-53 and 1958-59 reflected the guaranteed prices for meat sold in the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement, generally rising livestock numbers, relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the pastoral industries, and lower wool prices. The peak level in 1958-59 reflected also the very satisfactory market for good quality beef in the United Kingdom and the particularly good market for low-grade manufacturing beef in the United States of America. Between 1958-59 and 1962-63, exports of meat to the United Kingdom contracted sharply, but exports (principally of boneless manufacturing beef) to the United States continued to expand. In 1963-64 and 1964-65, the quantity of beef exported to the United Kingdom rose sharply, but the United States remained the principal market for Australian beef. In recent years, an increasing quantity of mutton has been exported to Japan, which is now a major buyer of Australian mutton. The United Kingdom is the principal customer for Australian lamb.

CONTROL OF MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964. Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, meat products, and edible offal may be exported only by the Meat Board or by licensed exporters, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Board. The Board advises the Minister for Primary Industry on the quality standards and grading of meat for export, and is empowered to regulate shipments and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurances.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry, and its shipment is stringently regulated by the Department.

Australian Meat Board

The Australian Meat Board, which was originally set up in 1935, was reconstituted, from 1st July, 1964, under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964.

The Board consists of a chairman, five members representing meat producers, two representatives of meat exporters, and a representative of the Commonwealth Government. All members of the Board are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry. The chairman is appointed after consultation with the Australian Meat Board Selection Committee, a non-statutory body established by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation. The producer representatives are appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Selection Committee, and the exporter representatives from a panel of names submitted by the Australian Meat Exporters' Federal Council.

Under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, the Meat Board is able effectively to control the export of meat and its sale and distribution overseas. The Board is also empowered to encourage and assist the export of meat from Australia, to promote the consumption of meat both in Australia and overseas, to purchase and sell meat (in its own right) for the purposes of developing overseas markets or administering an international undertaking entered into by the Commonwealth Government, and to assist research designed to improve the quality of Australian meat and methods of producing, storing, and transporting it. Finance for the Board's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption (see page 979).

MEAT AGREEMENTS WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Before the outbreak of war in 1939, Australian meat was exported, for sale in the United Kingdom, under free market conditions. In September, 1939, the United Kingdom and Australian Governments agreed to the export of Australian meat for sale to the U.K. Ministry of Food on a bulk contract basis. The initial contract was renewed from time to time until 1952, when the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement (1952-1967) between the two Governments came into operation. The objects of the Agreement were the promotion of meat production in Australia, enabling increased exports to be made to the United Kingdom, and the provision of a satisfactory market in the United Kingdom for that meat. The Agreement, which came into force on 1st July, 1952, applied to mutton, lamb, and beef; canned meats and pig meats were not included. Contract prices for the principal types of meat in the years 1947-48 to 1953-54 are shown on page 1137 of Year Book No. 55.

In September, 1953, the United Kingdom Government announced that bulk-purchase contracts would not be renewed after 1953-54. As a result

of the negotiations which followed this announcement, Australia was left with these rights and obligations under the Fifteen Year Agreement:—

- (1) the unrestricted right of entry for Australian beef, veal, lamb, and mutton into the United Kingdom for the remainder of the fifteen years ;
- (2) the right to receive a deficiency payment from the U.K. Government if the average realised price of each class of Australian meat fell below minimum prices agreed on from time to time ;
- (3) an obligation, until September, 1958 for mutton and lamb and until September, 1961 for beef and veal, to restrict the export of Australian meat to markets other than the United Kingdom and British colonies and dependencies to 3 per cent. of exports to the United Kingdom, or such other quantity as might be agreed on annually ; and
- (4) an obligation on the Australian Government not only to maintain, but to endeavour to increase, the existing volume of exports of meat to the United Kingdom.

A deficiency payment is due to Australia if the weighted average price realised in a year on the open United Kingdom market for a class of Australian meat (beef and veal, mutton, or lamb) is below the weighted average minimum price guaranteed. The amount of the payment is calculated by multiplying the tonnage of the class of meat which arrived in the United Kingdom from Australia during the year by the amount of the difference between the two average prices. The guaranteed minimum prices are subject to review at the request of either Government.

The minimum prices agreed upon for the year ended September, 1955 were 5 per cent. below the 1953-54 contract price for beef and veal, 7 per cent. below for lamb, and from 7 to 25 per cent. below for different types of mutton. Negotiations held at various times since 1954 have resulted in a general reduction in the guaranteed minimum prices, and since October, 1961, there have been no minimum prices in respect of mutton.

The negotiations also resulted in Australia being permitted to export increased quantities of meat to destinations other than the United Kingdom and the colonies and dependencies. Lower grade beef and veal and all grades of lamb and mutton were freed from quota restriction from October, 1958, and all remaining quota restrictions were removed from October, 1961.

The guaranteed minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of beef exported to the United Kingdom under the Agreement are shown in the following table for the thirteen years ending September, 1967:—

Table 879. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Beef Exports to United Kingdom

Description	Oct. 1954 to Sept. 1955		Oct. 1955 to Sept. 1958		Oct. 1958 to Sept. 1961		Oct. 1961 to Sept. 1967	
	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality
Cents (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.								
Ox Hinds	15·34	13·47	15·34	13·47	14·58	12·79	13·57	12·86
Ox Crops	12·29	11·27	12·29	11·27	11·68	10·71	10·38	10·28
Cow Hinds	12·20	11·80	12·20	11·80	11·58	11·21	11·18	11·19
Cow Crops	10·44	10·04	10·44	10·04	9·92	9·54	9·84	9·52

The guaranteed minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of lamb and mutton exported to the United Kingdom under the Agreement are shown for the thirteen years ending September, 1967 in the next table:—

Table 880. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Lamb and Mutton Exports to United Kingdom

Description	Oct. 1954 to Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955 to Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958 to Sept. 1960	Oct. 1960 to Sept. 1961	Oct. 1961 to Sept. 1962	Oct. 1962 to Sept. 1967
	Cents (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.					
Spring Lamb from Victoria, S.A., W.A., and Tas.—						
1st Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	15·52	15·52	14·74	14·74	14·74	14·37
37-42 lb. ..	13·54	13·54	12·87	12·87	12·87	12·54
43-50 lb. ..	12·08	12·08	11·48	11·48	11·48	11·20
2nd Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	14·37	14·37	13·66	13·66	13·66	13·32
37-42 lb. ..	12·08	12·08	11·48	11·48	11·48	11·20
3rd Quality: All weights ..	13·64	13·64	12·97	12·97	12·97	12·64
Summer Lamb, All States, and Spring Lamb, N.S.W., and Qld.—						
1st Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	13·43	13·43	12·76	12·76	12·76	12·44
37-42 lb. ..	11·67	11·67	11·08	11·08	11·08	10·81
43-50 lb. ..	11·25	11·25	10·69	10·69	10·69	10·42
2nd Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	12·18	12·18	11·58	11·58	11·58	11·29
37-42 lb. ..	10·00	10·00	9·50	9·50	9·50	9·27
3rd Quality: All weights ..	9·79	9·79	9·30	9·30	9·30	9·07
Mutton—Wether—						
1st Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	8·23	9·37	7·97	7·37	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	7·92	5·52	4·68	4·33	*	*
2nd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	7·29	7·50	6·37	5·90	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	6·67	5·31	4·52	4·18	*	*
3rd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	6·04	6·87	5·84	5·40	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	5·62	5·00	4·25	3·93	*	*
Mutton—Ewe—						
2nd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	4·89	6·46	5·49	5·08	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	4·48	4·68	3·97	3·67	*	*
3rd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	4·58	6·77	5·76	5·32	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	4·37	4·06	3·45	3·19	*	*

* From October, 1961, there are no guaranteed minimum prices for mutton.

The average prices realised for beef were below the guaranteed minimum prices in each year from the resumption of free trading in 1954 to 1956-57, and above the guaranteed minimum from 1957-58 to 1963-64. The prices realised for lamb were above the guaranteed minimum in each year from 1954 to 1959-60, below the minimum in 1960-61 and 1961-62, and above the minimum in 1962-63 and 1963-64. Average prices realised for mutton exceeded the minimum in each year in which minimum prices were guaranteed. The deficiency payments received by the Australian Meat Board amounted to \$300,000 for 1954-55, \$6,500,000 for 1955-56, and \$11,860,000 for 1956-57 in respect of the beef exports in those years, and \$528,000 for 1960-61 and \$106,000 for 1961-62 in respect of the lamb exports in those years.

In terms of the Meat Agreement (Deficiency Payments) Act, 1955, deficiency payments are passed on by the Meat Board in the form of bounties, through exporters, to the producers. The Meat Export (Additional Charge) Act was passed in 1955 to make provision for the Board to recoup any over-payment.

MEAT AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

In February, 1964, the Australian and United States Governments concluded an agreement to regulate meat exports from Australia to the United States. Under the agreement, Australia undertook to limit its exports of beef, veal, and mutton (in all forms except canned, cured, and cooked meat) to 242,000 tons in 1964, 251,000 tons in 1965, and 260,000 tons in 1966. The limits in subsequent years were to be increased in proportion to the estimated growth in the total United States market for these meats. Australia also undertook to maintain approximately the existing relationship between beef and mutton exports, and to limit exports of the better quality primal cuts of beef and veal. The limits were accepted on the understanding that access to the U.S. market would not be affected by tariff increases.

Subsequently, the U.S. Congress enacted legislation which imposed limits on the total quantity of beef and mutton that could be imported into the United States in 1965 and later years, and which provided for quotas to be imposed on individual supplying countries if total imports in a year were expected to exceed the limit set for the year. The limit set for 1965 (356,000 tons) was about equal to the U.S. imports in 1962; the limit was raised by 22.7 per cent. to 437,000 tons for 1966.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of pastoral production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1901 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of pastoral production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 881. Gross Value of Pastoral Production at Place of Production

Season	Wool *	Sheep		Cattle		Total Value of Pastoral Production¶
		Slaughtered †	Net Exports	Slaughtered ‡	Net Exports	
\$ thousand						
1901	16,850	4,142	...	2,458	...	24,894
1911	28,170	5,622	...	3,378	...	41,172
1920-21	26,046	4,626	...	5,946	...	40,672
1928-29	61,758	5,602	3,152	11,628	(—) 1,166	81,358
1930-31	27,410	3,590	728	5,534	(—) 1,798	35,670
1938-39	34,152	7,074	394	8,990	(—) 1,172	49,788
1954-55	294,588	30,302	7,378	55,278	(—) 19,150	369,008
1955-56	280,902	29,800	4,610	51,942	(—) 22,890	344,942
1956-57	412,560	30,344	5,566	53,918	(—) 18,630	484,492
1957-58	269,756	28,484	5,934	60,294	(—) 11,136	354,138
1958-59	250,580	25,408	4,996	82,180	(—) 15,638	348,174
1959-60	314,462	36,480	5,728	81,144	(—) 14,960	423,626
1960-61	257,278	47,888	8,420	65,370	(—) 20,532	359,152
1961-62	287,684	41,546§	5,924	70,134	(—) 5,954	400,230
1962-63	310,958	44,550§	6,680	86,590§	(—) 9,730	440,102
1963-64	393,006	49,228§	8,762	97,998§	(—) 9,394	540,912
1964-65	314,011	52,567	8,750	127,437	(—) 11,435	492,681

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips. (See note * Table 752.)

† The value of skin wool obtained from sheep is included under "Wool".

‡ Excludes cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves.

¶ Includes the value of stud yearling horses sold, not shown separately.

§ Revised.

(—) denotes excess of imports.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in wool prices. In 1964-65, the value of wool accounted for 64 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production.

The net value of pastoral production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, fertilizer and seed used on pastures, water purchased for irrigation, and dips and sprays) used in the pastoral industry. The value of these materials in 1964-65 was \$41,313,000.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 882. Oversea Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales

Year ended June	Wool	Meat	Livestock	Hides and Skins	Other	Total Pastoral Products	Proportion of Total Exports (Merchandise)
	\$A thousand, f.o.b.						Per cent.
1939	34,442	3,090	134	3,154	1,292	42,112	58.0
1960	264,354	28,724	1,678	17,516	6,014	318,286	59.3
1961	218,412	23,006	702	15,274	4,538	261,932	50.2
1962	232,678	32,118	702	18,112	5,250	288,860	48.9
1963	235,614	38,890	320	18,098	4,736	297,658	51.7
1964	297,420	41,280	1,362	23,664	5,198	368,924	67.2
1965	244,562	50,284	982	21,385	4,244	321,457	41.0

The values of pastoral exports, shown in the above table, should not be related to the values of pastoral production shown in Table 881. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States. Moreover, they relate to year of export and not to year of production, they are valued on an "f.o.b., port of shipment" basis rather than at place of production, and they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo (or so-called native dog) and the fox (which has been introduced from abroad); but graminivorous animals, such as rabbits (which are of a foreign origin), kangaroos and wallabies, are deemed by the settlers to be even more noxious. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border; a small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

RABBITS

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline, which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890, in the capacity of sheep properties to carry stock and resist drought. By the late thirties, through the expenditure of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under

control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants, and wire netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951, when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Organisation that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. The surviving rabbits have shown increased resistance to the disease, possibly owing to a decline in its virulence, and complete eradication is believed to depend on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate, under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers trained in its use, is now being fostered as a method of rabbit control. More rabbit inspectors have been employed by Pastures Protection Boards to carry out rabbit control measures.

Particulars of the export trade in frozen rabbits and hares and rabbit and hare skins are shown in the following table:—

Table 883. Rabbits and Hares: Oversea Exports from New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Quantity		Value		
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Total
	Thous. lb*	Thous. lb	\$A thous., f.o.b.	\$A thous., f.o.b.	\$A thous., f.o.b.
1939	†	1,662	55	395	450
1958	3,483	854	643	519	1,162
1959	3,869	1,162	837	778	1,615
1960	4,162	819	997	677	1,674
1961	5,525	793	1,367	682	2,049
1962	3,306	951	774	749	1,522
1963	1,876	652	481	487	968
1964	2,843	697	717	603	1,320
1965	2,854	580	707	414	1,121

* Excludes a small quantity of furred rabbit and hare carcasses for which weight is not available

† Not available.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act (which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and other noxious animals, and certain other matters), the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

These rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with ten or more head of large stock or 100 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of stock or sheep on the holding. A rebate of 50 per cent. may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences, if the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding year. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent. of their annual revenue to the State Treasury to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

The Boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received, supplemented by grants from the State Government, are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act. The number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 141,000.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 78,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, bluetongue, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout the country, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. These officers investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the Stock Diseases Act are tuberculosis, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax, and swine fever. Swine fever was discovered in New South Wales in 1961, having apparently been introduced from overseas, but its eradication is believed to have been achieved since no clinical case of the disease has been reported since 1962. An official testing scheme aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis is

in operation. The Milk Board requires that raw milk sold in Sydney and other distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercle-free cows.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field. Diagnostic work is also carried out at the District Veterinary Laboratory at Armidale.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, in co-ordination with similar activities in other States and the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep. A modern sheep biology laboratory has been established at Prospect.

CATTLE TICK ERADICATION

The cattle tick is a serious external parasite which attaches to cattle and other livestock. The tick first extended into New South Wales in 1907, and has now invaded some 8,000 square miles of the far north coast.

The cost of the cattle tick eradication scheme is borne equally by the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments. The scheme is administered by a Cattle Tick Control Commission comprising representatives of the two Governments.

CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially tuberculosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951-1957, for cattle condemned as being diseased and for carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by means of a per capita tax on cattle (collected from owners by Pastures Protection Boards) and a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928-1958, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of disease. Funds to meet these payments are raised by means of a stamp duty on the delivery of pigs for slaughter.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, 1923-1957

The Veterinary Surgeons Act provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science. The Act, which is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons, specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons. Since 1952, qualified alien veterinary surgeons have been able to become registered after passing a special examination. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 527 at 30th June, 1965.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurization, and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and, more recently, processed milk products became important items of the export trade.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce.

Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the economic depression of the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of rural activity.

During World War II, labour difficulties and unfavourable seasons proved so detrimental that in 1948 the Commonwealth Government introduced annual dairy industry grants to help promote efficiency on dairy farms. In recent years, increased mechanisation on farms, improved breeding of cattle, the development of improved pastures and better farming practices generally, and the Commonwealth stabilisation plans have assisted the industry.

SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, is designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. It requires all dairymen and milk vendors in the State to register their premises with local authorities, renders the premises subject to inspection, and makes illegal the sale of milk or milk products from unregistered premises.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Milk and cream supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid either on the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream or the computed cheese yield of his milk. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed

by regulations under the Act. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis, and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing, grading, and the manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be undertaken only by persons holding certificates of qualification.

In each of the thirteen dairying districts into which the State has been divided, a dairy officer of the Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy factories and administers the provisions of the *Dairy Industry Act*. He instructs factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of butter produced, and organises herd recording units.

Legislation relating to the supply and distribution of milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in other milk distributing districts supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs".

OVERSEA MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The overseas marketing of Australian dairy produce has been organised and controlled by the Australian Dairy Produce Board (formerly the Australian Dairy Produce Control Board) since 1924. As reconstituted in 1963, the Board comprises three members as representatives of Australian dairy farmers, one member from each State to represent co-operative butter and cheese factories in the State, two members to represent proprietary and privately-owned butter and cheese factories in Australia, one member representing butter and cheese factory employees, and a chairman who represents the Commonwealth Government.

The Board's functions under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act include the purchase and sale of dairy produce intended for export, control of the handling, storage, treatment, transfer, and shipment of the produce purchased, the issue of licences to exporters of dairy produce, and the promotion of the overseas sales of Australian dairy produce. All butter and cheese exported to the United Kingdom is purchased by the Board before shipment from Australia, and is sold in the United Kingdom by approved agents acting under the general direction of the Board.

The Board's activities in the promotion of the sales of dairy produce and in the administration of dairy produce research programmes are described on page 994.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australian" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory, and the net weight; in addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. In 1965-66, 73.6 per cent. of the Australian butter for export was graded as "choicest" quality, 20.7 per cent. as first quality, and 5.7 per cent. as second or lower quality.

STABILISATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

The returns to producers of butter and cheese in Australia are determined through the operation of a marketing scheme with the following features:—

- (a) a fixed home-consumption price;
- (b) pooling of the proceeds of local and oversea sales and payment of an average realisation price;
- (c) payment by the Commonwealth Government of a subsidy to lift the producer's average return, and underwriting by the Commonwealth of a minimum average return.

EQUALISATION

From 1926 to 1934, a voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was in operation to stabilise the price of butter. The scheme provided for a levy on all butter produced in Australia and the payment, from the proceeds of the levy, of a bonus on butter exported. Further details of the scheme are given on page 530 of the Year Book for 1934-35.

In May, 1934, the Paterson Plan, which had applied only to butter, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme authorised by Commonwealth and State legislation. This scheme provided for a fixed home-consumption price for butter and for cheese, the equalisation to producers (by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.) of the proceeds of local and export sales, the determination by State Dairy Products Boards of quotas representing the proportion of local production which may be sold for local consumption, and the determination of corresponding export quotas and the licensing of inter-State trade by the Commonwealth Government. In 1936, the Privy Council held that this type of restriction on interstate trade was beyond the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth.

Since the Privy Council decision, the equalisation scheme has been continued in operation by the voluntary co-operation of producers. The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., which had been formed in 1934, and which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products, enters into agreements with manufacturers throughout Australia to secure to them equal rates of return from all sales of butter and of cheese. Each season, the Committee calculates the average price realised for all sales (local, interstate, and export), and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all manufacturers. The Commonwealth Government subsidy (described on the next page) is distributed by the Committee only to manufacturers participating in the equalisation scheme.

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and oversea sales of butter and cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in recent years are shown on page 993.

Dairy Products Boards, established in each State, determine monthly quotas representing the maximum proportion of local butter and cheese production which may be sold by manufacturers in the State, at the fixed home-consumption price, for local consumption. In practice, however, no restriction is placed upon the quantity of local sales, and the necessary adjustment is achieved through equalisation between manufacturers partici-

pating in the voluntary equalisation scheme. In New South Wales, the Dairy Products Board comprises a government representative (appointed by the Minister for Agriculture) and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union; the Board's administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a levy of 10c per ton of butter and 5c per ton of cheese manufactured in the State.

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES AND STABILISATION PLANS

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts and Dairying Industry Acts (the first of which was passed in 1942), the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk (or cream) supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheese and (since July, 1962) butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent. butter-fat. Subsidies are distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., through factories to milk producers, by payments on butter, cheese, and butter-fat products manufactured.

Details of the Commonwealth subsidies paid in the years 1942-43 to 1956-57 are given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Under the five-year stabilisation plan which operated in respect of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, the Commonwealth Government, at the commencement of each year, determined the ex-factory price of butter and cheese (with the concurrence of the States), guaranteed to dairy farmers a minimum average return (related to costs of efficient production) in respect of that quantity of butter and cheese sold for consumption in Australia and that quantity of exports equivalent to 20 per cent. of home consumption, and determined the total subsidy payment it would provide for the year. In fixing the ex-factory prices and the total amount of subsidy to be provided, it was realised that final returns (including subsidy) in respect of the proportion of production covered by the guarantee might be above or below the guaranteed minimum. Although the Commonwealth guarantee and subsidy were directed to a part of total production, the actual subsidy payments were distributed, under the equalisation arrangement administered by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., in respect of the total production of butter and cheese. The total subsidy payment provided for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 was \$27,000,000.

The cost of efficient production of butter-fat was assessed annually, for purposes of the stabilisation plan, by the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee, an independent body appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

In each of the years 1958-59 to 1961-62, the Commonwealth, in addition to providing the fixed subsidy payment of \$27,000,000, guaranteed to dairy farmers an average return of 33½c per lb. (commercial butter basis) in respect of total production of butter and cheese. Although this guaranteed minimum was exceeded in each year without any further Government assistance, the existence of the guarantee enabled the Equalisation Committee to make higher initial payments to factories (for distribution to farmers) than would otherwise be possible without risk of over-payment.

The current five-year stabilisation plan, which was introduced in terms of the Dairying Industry Act, 1962, is to operate in respect of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. Under the plan, the Commonwealth Government

provides a total subsidy payment of \$27,000,000 per annum, and pays subsidy in respect of the total production of butter, cheese, and butter-fat products (containing not less than 40 per cent. butter-fat) brought under the equalisation scheme administered by the Equalisation Committee. During the period of the plan, the Commonwealth will guarantee an average return to dairy farmers in respect of the butter, cheese, and butter-fat products taken into the equalisation scheme; the guaranteed return will be decided before the commencement of each year of the plan, and was fixed at 33½c per lb. (commercial butter basis) for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. However, the Commonwealth has discontinued its guarantee of a minimum average return, related to costs of efficient production, in respect of a part of total production, and the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee (which assessed costs of efficient production) has accordingly been disbanded.

Under the current stabilisation plan, the determination of the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese is the responsibility of the Australian Dairy Industry Council, which comprises representatives of the Australian Dairy Farmers' Federation, the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., and the Australian Dairy Produce Board.

Since 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government has provided bounties, in terms of the Processed Milk Products Bounty Act, on processed milk products exported overseas. The bounty is payable on the butter-fat content of the products, at a rate equivalent to the final butter subsidy rate for the particular year. If the total bounty payable for a year exceeds the maximum amount of bounty provided for the year by the Commonwealth the bounties payable are reduced proportionately. The maximum total bounty provided was \$700,000 for 1962-63, \$1,000,000 for 1963-64, and is \$800,000 for each of the years 1964-65 to 1966-67.

RETURNS FROM BUTTER AND CHEESE SOLD

The average realisations from the sales of butter and cheese and the average subsidy rates paid in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 884. Returns from Butter and Cheese Sold

Year ended 30th June	Average Proceeds of Sales			Equalisation Rate	Subsidy Rate	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Local	Interstate	Oversea			
	\$ per cwt.					
BUTTER						
1959	46.87	44.86	33.42	41.29	6.49	47.78
1960	46.88	45.33	34.36	41.75	6.35	48.10
1961	48.14	46.27	26.20	39.97	6.89	46.86
1962	47.94	46.67	29.10	39.84	6.26	46.10
1963	47.87	46.49	32.68	41.15	6.15	47.30
1964	47.65	47.03	33.82	41.72	6.10	47.82
CHEESE						
1959	27.90		27.40	27.71	2.97	30.68
1960	27.97		20.49	24.79	2.91	27.70
1961	28.39		21.15	25.61	2.85	28.46
1962	28.39		18.95	24.12	2.43	26.56
1963	28.39		20.29	24.22	2.33	26.56
1964	28.53		21.13	25.51	2.36	27.87

Average prices paid to dairy farmers in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown on page 1002.

DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION FUND

The export prices of butter and cheese in the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 exceeded the estimated farm and factory costs of production, and the excess export proceeds were retained in a Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund established for use in stabilising returns from exports. No payments from export sales have been made to the Fund since 1950-51. During 1951-52, the Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not realise sufficient to meet the guaranteed return to the factory.

From July, 1952 to June, 1957, the Fund was available to the Australian Dairy Produce Board to be used to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. An amendment to the Dairy Industry Act in 1957 authorised the Board to use the Fund for any additional purpose approved by the Minister for Primary Industry, and in 1962-63 and 1963-64 part of the balance in the Fund was used in the establishment of milk processing plants in Asian countries (see below). The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1965, was \$4,258,000.

DAIRY INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND SALES PROMOTION

Under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, the Australian Dairy Produce Board is responsible for the promotion of overseas sales of Australian dairy produce. The Board maintains offices in London and Kobe (Japan), contributes funds to the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, the Butter Information Council, and the Cheese Bureau for promotion activities in the United Kingdom, and carries out advertising campaigns in many other countries. The Board has also provided capital and marketing, promotional, and technical advice for the establishment of milk processing plants in the Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia; these plants, which are operated in association with overseas interests, are designed to produce condensed and evaporated milk from Australian butteroil and skim milk powder. The cost of the Board's overseas promotional activities is met partly from the proceeds of a levy on dairy products (see below) and partly from the proceeds of the sale of Australian dairy products in the United Kingdom.

Under the Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act, 1958-1964, the Dairy Produce Board is responsible for the promotion of the sales of dairy produce in Australia and for the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems. In respect of research, the Board is advised by the Dairy Produce Research Committee, which comprises certain members of the Board and a representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Department of Primary Industry, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. Funds for the research and Australian sales promotion programmes are obtained from the proceeds of a levy on dairy products (see below).

Experimental and educational work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at State agricultural research stations, Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

The breeds of stud cattle kept at research stations include Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Polled Jersey at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar and Yanco, and Jersey at Wagga Wagga; Friesian cattle are kept at Hawkesbury College.

The McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) and the Dairy Husbandry Research Foundation Laboratories (conducted by the University of Sydney at Camden) are also active in investigations into dairy industry problems.

LEVIES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

Levies on overseas exports of dairy products were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1924 to 1965, in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Charges Act, to finance the overseas promotional activities and administrative expenses of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. From 1958 to 1965, funds for the sales promotion of dairy products within Australia and for research into dairy industry problems were provided from the proceeds of levies imposed by the Commonwealth, in terms of the Dairy Produce Levy Act, on dairy products manufactured in Australia. The Commonwealth Government contributed additional funds for research, matching the proceeds of the levy allocated to research. Details of these levies are given on pages 982 and 987 of Year Book No. 58.

From 1st July, 1965, the levies on dairy exports and on dairy products manufactured in Australia were replaced by a single levy on the butter-fat content of all butter, cheese, and related products manufactured in Australia directly from milk or cream. The new levy is imposed under the Butter-fat Levy Act, 1965, which prescribes a maximum rate of levy of 60c per cwt. of butter-fat. The Act also provides for part of the proceeds of the levy (up to a maximum of 24c per cwt. of butter-fat) to be allocated to overseas market development and the Australian Dairy Produce Board's administrative expenses, for part (up to 24c per cwt.) to be allocated to sales promotion within Australia, and for part (up to 12c per cwt.) to be allocated for research into dairy industry problems. The actual rate of levy (and allocation of the proceeds) is determined on the recommendation of the Dairy Produce Board. The rate of levy operative for 1966-67 is 52c per cwt. of butter-fat (20c for overseas marketing and administration, 22c for local sales promotion, and 10c for research). The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on approved research projects.

The proceeds of the levies imposed by the Commonwealth Government on dairy products in recent years, and their allocation for promotion and research purposes, are summarised below:—

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Overseas Marketing and Administration	167	205	437	527	675	776
Local Sales Promotion	466	520	527	528	543	779
Research	233	260	264	264	263	310
Total Proceeds	866	985	1,228	1,319	1,481	1,865

DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION GRANT

During the fifteen years from 1948-49 to 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government made an annual grant of \$500,000 to be expended by the State Governments in promoting efficiency on dairy farms. This assistance was extended for a further period of five years from 1963-64, the annual grant being increased to \$700,000. The amounts allocated to New South Wales (including \$130,000 in each year from 1954-55 to 1962-63 and \$178,000 in 1963-64 and later years) have enabled the appointment of additional advisory officers, the extended organisation of schools, field days, and demonstrations on farms, more extensive publicity, and assistance to farmers in dairy herd recording.

HERD RECORDING

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher grade, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions—one for registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required, and one for grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the State herd production improvement scheme in recent years was as follows:—

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Pure Bred Cows (Official Certificate) ..	5,345	6,224	6,629	6,878
Other Cows	68,477	71,294	70,405	87,241
Total Cows Recorded	<u>73,822</u>	<u>77,518</u>	<u>77,034</u>	<u>94,119</u>

The Commonwealth Government has subsidised the cost of approved grade herd recording projects since 1945. In each year since 1953, the Commonwealth has met 25 per cent. of the cost, up to a limit of 40 per cent. of the State's allocation under the Dairy Industry Extension Grant. The dairy farmer meets about one-third of the cost of recording.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF CATTLE

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle is becoming accepted in Australia as a means of controlling disease and accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd.

Commercial artificial breeding centres have been established at Berry (on the South Coast) and at Aberdeen (in the Upper Hunter area). By 1965, 17 permanent and 15 seasonal sub-centres (for storage, sales, and inseminations) had been established in country towns in the principal dairying districts of the State. These centres and sub-centres are under the control of the N.S.W. Milk Board, although the Department of Agriculture is responsible for scientific and technical aspects of artificial breeding.

The Milk Board provides an initial breeding service for a fee and, if necessary, two free repeat services within three months of the first service. The Board also sells semen to private inseminators in areas under its control and to organisations and institutions in other areas.

Table 885. Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle, N.S.W.

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Bulls at Breeding Centres—					
Friesians	17	19	18	16	20
Jerseys	18	21	22	22	19
A.I. Shorthorns	12	13	13	13	15
Other Breeds	14	17	18	20	19
Total	61	70	71	71	73
Inseminations Carried Out by Milk Board—					
First Service	50,657	59,433	66,907	78,147	78,926
Free Returns	26,787	31,231	31,586	40,534	42,501
Total	77,444	90,664	98,493	118,681	121,427
Conception Rate*	59%	61%	64%	61%	61%
Semen Sold by Milk Board .. Units	77,585	65,458	57,490	60,009	32,598

* Estimate, in respect of Milk Board inseminations, based on non-returns within 90-120 days of first service.

DAIRY CATTLE

Particulars of the dairy cattle in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State the Jersey and Australian Illawarra Shorthorn predominate. The latter breed had its origin in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales; its evolution is attributed to the foresight of the early settlers in this part of the State, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts. The popularity of other dairying breeds (Ayrshire, Guernsey, and Friesian) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands. Since World War II, there has been an increased demand for the supply of whole milk for human consumption, and, as a result, the heavier milking breeds (particularly the Friesian) have increased in popularity.

MILK

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means, the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

The supply and distribution of milk and cream in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in fifteen other proclaimed distributing districts (Erina, Hunter, Upper Hunter, Hastings, Manning, Armidale, Tamworth, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Illawarra, Southern, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) are controlled by the Milk Board. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor,

comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of consumers. It has power to regulate the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, to grade milk for sale, to inspect dairy premises and milk stores, to fix prices of milk and cream, and to determine the quantities of milk and cream to be supplied by producing districts to the Board and to butter factories.

The marketing and consumption of milk and milk products are described in the chapter "Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs". Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF WHOLE MILK

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout a year. Close estimates of milk production may, however, be obtained by converting milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales, and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes, in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 886. Production and Utilisation of Whole Milk, N.S.W.

Season	Total Milk Produced	Milk Used for—				
		Butter*	Cheese†	Other Milk Products‡	Distribution by Milk Board¶	Other Purposes§
		Thousand gallons				
1938-39	311,384	225,565	7,715	9,645	26,457	42,002
1954-55	315,719	187,960	5,762	16,896	65,606	39,495
1955-56	333,942	198,306	7,405	19,082	68,228	40,921
1956-57	306,298	165,284	8,953	19,452	70,843	41,766
1957-58	288,565	147,750	8,944	19,154	73,201	39,516
1958-59	327,679	182,705	10,746	19,061	75,491	39,676
1959-60	348,389	199,349	9,134	20,276	77,566	42,064
1960-61	319,410	165,321	11,259	21,553	80,759	40,518
1961-62	344,724	182,209	12,628	23,411	82,465	44,011
1962-63	324,113	169,114	10,541	21,858	83,170	39,430
1963-64	322,547	165,483	10,541	22,077	85,367	39,079
1964-65	291,930	128,148	8,177	22,531	89,154	43,921

* Milk and milk-equivalent of cream used in New South Wales for butter production in factories and (before 1964-65) on farms.

† Factory production now accounts for virtually all the cheese produced in New South Wales. The figures for 1959-60 and earlier seasons include estimates of the quantity of milk used for making cheese on farms.

‡ Includes sweet cream, ice cream, concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk, etc.

¶ Distributing districts under the Board's control were extended during the seasons covered by the table.

§ Includes milk and milk-equivalent of cream supplied to factories outside New South Wales, and (from 1964-65) estimates of the quantity of milk used for making butter on farms.

Fluctuations in the quantity of milk produced are mainly the result of varying seasonal conditions. With the marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of condensed, concentrated, and powdered milk, etc., the proportion of milk production used for butter-making has been much lower in recent years than before the war.

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW

Estimates of the productivity, in terms of commercial butter, of cows in commercial dairies in New South Wales are shown for 1929-30 and later seasons in the following table. For the purpose of these estimates, the mean of the number of cows (both in milk and dry) at the beginning and end of a season has been taken to represent the average number kept for milking during that season, and estimates have been made (on the basis of butter-fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which could be obtained from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows (excluding heifers) in commercial dairies during the season, shown in the column B of the table, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the season concerned. The estimated production per cow, shown in column F, is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the quantity of commercial butter produced or producible from the milk of cows in commercial dairies in the respective seasons (column E). This average production therefore relates to all milking cows in commercial dairies, irrespective of periods of lactation and including heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 887. Productivity of Cows in Commercial Dairies*

Season	Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies at end of Season	Estimated Number of Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies during Season	Butter Produced in Factories from Milk Produced in New South Wales	Estimated Commercial Butter Producing from Milk (of Cows in Commercial Dairies) Used for Other Purposes	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producing from Milk of Cows in Commercial Dairies	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
			Thousand lb			lb
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	24,808	125,411	161.4
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	28,375	174,218	183.1
1938-39	886,911	896,212	105,537	32,305	137,842	153.8
1954-55	770,032	774,435	88,041	49,715	137,756	177.9
1955-56	798,588	784,310	93,348	52,673	146,021	186.2
1956-57	795,163	796,875	78,128	54,573	132,701	166.5
1957-58	774,841	785,002	69,283	54,989	124,272	158.3
1958-59	761,332	768,086	86,533	56,571	143,104	186.3
1959-60	751,115	756,224	94,619	57,421	152,040	201.1
1960-61	748,559	749,837	77,917	60,186	138,103	184.2
1961-62	749,101	748,830	90,824	61,679	152,503	203.7
1962-63	752,099	750,600	83,813	60,143	143,956	191.8
1963-64	743,175	747,637	82,796	60,484	143,280	191.6
1964-65	718,665	730,920	65,073	63,925	128,998	176.5

* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts given in Tables 888 and 889. The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in commercial dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was the lowest on record (132.9 lb.) in 1944-45, and the highest on record (203.7 lb.) in 1961-62.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN DAIRYING DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions of the State are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal dairying regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which dairy farming is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fourteen years in the following table. For each dairying district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the average milk production in the districts over a period.

Table 888. Index of Rainfall in Coastal Dairying Districts

Normal Rainfall for each month=100

Month	1951 -52	1952 -53	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57	1957 -58	1958 -59	1959 -60	1960 -61	1961 -62	1962 -63	1963 -64	1964 -65
July	21	98	37	193	47	34	129	15	139	54	66	255	34	26
August	54	356	98	120	13	59	233	246	97	41	131	114	135	68
September	63	47	35	233	82	41	14	84	176	53	100	84	103	49
October	58	176	90	211	123	87	72	71	243	98	164	66	96	77
November	22	54	45	124	64	26	33	44	253	87	218	70	151	88
December	41	63	35	70	244	107	46	151	119	90	161	239	145	50
January	28	178	86	120	132	64	87	199	93	96	217	131	59	45
February	124	270	384	158	398	142	111	157	115	164	83	75	133	46
March	105	121	45	151	174	73	89	200	89	97	103	246	150	12
April	120	32	62	145	58	27	172	56	46	62	213	247	141	74
May	68	129	118	154	150	6	21	43	62	79	141	284	55	39
June	154	7	52	63	160	36	209	92	87	98	15	160	104	125
Year ended June	72	128	91	145	137	59	101	113	127	85	134	164	109	58

Protracted dry periods, in any season, are detrimental to good pastures. This fact is of special significance in the spring and summer, when production normally moves from low winter levels to a seasonal peak. The seasonal effect of rainfall upon production can be seen in Table 891.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern (North Coast division), central (Hunter and Manning and Cumberland divisions), and southern (South Coast division) sections of the coastal dairying districts is shown for the last three years:—

Table 889. Index of Rainfall in Various Coastal Dairying Districts

Normal Rainfall for each month=100

Month	1962-63			1963-64			1964-65		
	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern
July	363	98	48	9	49	120	30	20	20
Aug.	133	70	110	110	159	206	44	74	172
Sept.	60	74	222	79	141	143	56	37	44
Oct.	46	110	74	93	116	73	62	88	123
Nov.	80	51	62	161	142	120	104	46	95
Dec.	257	205	216	138	115	241	55	33	64
Jan.	128	139	128	59	76	27	52	41	21
Feb.	75	61	98	172	81	50	54	40	23
Mar.	201	381	193	187	108	56	16	7	4
Apr.	223	310	234	122	106	299	76	64	81
May	309	240	252	63	46	36	38	35	47
June	131	208	204	43	179	245	153	90	62
Year	167	162	153	103	110	134	62	48	63

BUTTER

The following table shows the total production of butter in New South Wales, and in each of the principal butter-producing statistical divisions of the State, in quinquennial periods from 1925-26 and in each of the last eleven years. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 5,323,000 lb. in 1964-65.

Table 890. Butter Production*

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Western Slope Divisions	Riverina Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
Thousand lb.							
Annual Average—							
1926-30	57,664	23,070	9,088	5,813	1,192	4,449	101,276
1931-35	69,005	30,636	13,026	11,390	1,376	6,958	132,391
1936-40	65,179	26,570	11,014	9,599	973	4,968	118,303
1941-45	55,632	19,165	6,545	7,363	755	3,468	92,928
1946-50	48,917	11,838	6,599	6,185	1,115	3,052	77,706
1951-55	47,071	12,998	7,380	5,359	1,428	2,699	76,935
1956-60	47,690	19,023	9,640	5,122	2,154	2,004	85,633
1961-65	40,831	20,940	9,687	3,330	3,475	1,253	79,516
Year—							
1955	53,267	19,332	7,920	5,215	1,714	2,438	89,886
1956	52,678	21,357	10,567	6,319	1,864	2,567	95,352
1957	42,305	17,330	9,496	5,344	2,205	2,390	79,070
1958	43,563	11,462	7,352	3,840	2,159	1,947	70,323
1959	48,718	20,483	9,601	4,628	2,219	1,997	87,646
1960	51,189	24,482	11,183	4,570	2,320	2,032	95,776
1961	39,783	21,080	10,345	4,030	2,180	1,834	79,252
1962	48,054	22,758	10,442	3,747	2,058	1,316	88,375
1963	40,872	23,261	10,215	3,352	2,289	1,349	81,338
1964	40,807	22,679	9,729	2,975	4,195	1,147	81,532
1965	34,641	14,921	7,705	2,537	6,651	626	67,081

* Production on farms is included in 1963-64 and earlier years, but excluded from 1964-65. The quantity of butter produced on farms has been declining for many years, and in 1963-64 amounted to only 652,000 lb.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. The highest level of butter production was reached in the bountiful seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35, partly because of farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production and partly because of a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years from 1960-61 to 1964-65, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 33 per cent. less than in the five years ending with 1939-40.

Approximately half of the butter produced in New South Wales is made in the North Coast division. The other major butter-producing divisions are the Hunter and Manning (22 per cent. of the total production in 1964-65), the South Coast (11 per cent.), and the Riverina (10 per cent.). The quantity of butter produced on farms has been declining for many years, and factory production now accounts for virtually all the butter produced in the State.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. Production increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during

the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July. The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933-34 (the year of greatest production) and more recent years:—

Table 891. Monthly Production of Butter in Factories

Month	1933-34	1938-39	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Thousand lb.							
July.	5,929	4,437	3,809	2,629	3,291	2,762	2,824	3,149
Aug.	6,306	4,887	4,962	4,133	4,136	4,225	3,932	4,110
Sept.	8,102	6,915	7,351	5,650	6,332	5,632	5,973	5,954
Oct.	13,046	10,842	10,435	7,484	9,855	8,853	8,627	8,860
Nov.	15,607	12,589	12,229	8,587	11,325	9,197	10,638	9,474
Dec.	17,606	11,423	12,931	9,262	12,569	9,670	11,470	9,482
Jan.	18,293	9,707	11,499	9,353	12,712	11,485	10,901	8,159
Feb.	14,950	10,826	9,312	7,419	9,275	9,359	8,156	6,434
Mar.	15,480	12,137	7,530	8,011	7,287	7,505	7,011	5,013
Apr.	12,064	11,880	5,652	5,591	4,887	5,743	4,875	2,631
May	9,135	10,456	4,052	4,759	3,264	3,586	3,633	2,123
June	6,690	7,742	2,914	3,274	2,412	2,551	2,840	1,692
Total	143,208	113,841	92,676	76,152	87,345	80,568	80,880	67,081

Further particulars of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk factories are given in the chapter "Factories".

PRICES OF BUTTER

Trends since 1938-39 in the export and wholesale prices for New South Wales butter and in the net return to dairy farmers in New South Wales are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 892. Butter: Export and Wholesale Prices and Return to Farmer*

Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer	Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer
	Cents per lb.				Cents per lb.		
1939	11·0	14·2	10·8	1957	27·2	41·7	35·9
1949	26·1	19·2	21·6	1958	22·1	41·7	36·4
1950	28·0	19·2	23·7	1959	27·4	43·3	37·0
1951	30·3	19·2	26·8	1960	34·1	43·3	38·8
1952	32·6	26·0	35·1	1961	25·1	44·8	37·4
1953	35·0	37·3	39·5	1962	26·2	45·2	36·4
1954	36·4	37·3	39·6	1963	30·1	45·2	37·5
1955	35·0	37·3	38·7	1964	32·3	45·2	38·1
1956	34·7	40·2	37·4	1965	33·2	46·7	38·4

*See text following table. Prices quoted to nearest decimal.

The export prices shown in the table are for choicest grade butter, and are expressed in Australian currency. The price for 1938-39 is the Sydney parity of the average top price, London, weighted by monthly N.S.W. exports. The prices for 1948-49 to 1954-55 are the f.o.b. contract prices for butter sold to the United Kingdom Government. The prices from 1955-56 are the weighted average prices, f.o.b., Australia, of butter sold in the United Kingdom.

The wholesale prices shown in the table are also for choicest grade butter. Except between 1939 and 1948, when prices were controlled by the Commonwealth Government, the wholesale price of butter for consumption in New South Wales has been determined, under the equalisation scheme (see page 991), by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. For purposes of the dairy stabilisation plan (see page 992), the ex-factory price of butter has been fixed by the Commonwealth Government (from 1951-52 to 1961-62) or the Australian Dairy Industry Council (from 1962-63), and the Equalisation Committee has determined the wholesale price by adding wholesaler's commission to the ex-factory price.

The net return to farmer, as shown in the table, is the weighted average price, per lb. of commercial butter, paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales. It includes the Commonwealth subsidy which has been paid in each year since 1942-43.

The initial payment to the dairy farmer for cream supplied to a butter factory is based on a price which is estimated to be slightly below the final price he will receive. Further payments are made as amounts become available from the proceeds of butter sales and from Commonwealth subsidy payments. The final payment is made, after the end of the season, when the final proceeds of butter sales and the final subsidy payments are distributed to butter factories by the Equalisation Committee.

CHEESE

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. The following table shows the total production of cheese in the principal cheese-making divisions and in the whole of New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 893. Cheese Production

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Western Slope Divisions	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
Thousand lb.						
1939	1,170	784	5,497	...	35	7,486
1955	1,979	159	3,062	372	46	5,618
1956	2,384	300	4,304	570	12	7,570
1957	3,493	758	4,278	397	78	9,004
1958	3,528	1,008	3,975	455	88	9,054
1959	3,725	1,874	4,929	596	175	11,299
1960	2,661	1,104	5,117	581	277	9,740
1961	3,014	1,094	6,378	579	798	11,863
1962	3,797	1,426	6,471	710	932	13,336
1963	2,136	993	6,422	757	1,573	11,881
1964	2,587	1,001	6,868	532	539	11,527
1965	2,039	333	6,213	576	84	9,244

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the South Coast (67 per cent. of total production in 1964-65) and North Coast (22 per cent.) divisions, and most is of cheddar variety. Production is subject to a marked seasonal pattern, and usually attains a maximum between September and January. The quantities of cheese made on farms have been negligible in recent years.

PIGS

Pig breeding in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with other types of farming activity which provide feed for pigs. Before World War II, pig breeding was usually undertaken in association with dairy farming, but during the war, it expanded considerably as a mixed farming activity and steps were taken to encourage increased production from the industry. As explained in the chapter "Pastoral Industry", pig meats were included in the war-time meat contracts between the Australian and United Kingdom Governments, but were excluded from the Fifteen-year Meat Agreement (1952-1967) between the two Governments.

Under the influence of war-time demands, the number of pigs on rural holdings in New South Wales rose to a record of 561,924 in 1944. The number then declined almost continuously to 292,829 in 1952, but it has since risen markedly. In the five years 1961 to 1965, the number of pigs on rural holdings averaged 432,000.

Pig slaughtering was at peak levels during World War II, but decreased sharply during the early post-war years. The number of pigs slaughtered has increased markedly in recent years, and in 1961-62 was the highest ever recorded.

The number of pigs in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 945. The next table shows the number of pigs and the number of pig slaughtering in 1926 and later years:—

Table 894. Pig Numbers and Pig Slaughtering, N.S.W.

Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of period	Pigs Slaughtered (annual average)	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year
1926 (June)	382,674	348,461	1939	377,344	552,939	1958	397,011	644,072†
1931 (June)	334,331	420,747	1951	316,833	460,215*	1959	348,730	609,303†
1936 (Mar.)	436,944	488,016	1952	292,829	483,222*	1960	398,959	588,956†
1941 (Mar.)	507,738	568,596	1953	298,690	469,454*	1961	455,345	660,229†
1946 (Mar.)	432,612	591,965*	1954	371,608	498,962†	1962	471,579	759,824†
1951 (Mar.)	316,833	461,165*	1955	375,019	622,432†	1963	391,999	692,132†
1956 (Mar.)	336,235	531,429	1956	343,030	583,077†	1964	391,300	639,894†
1961 (Mar.)	397,367	609,841†	1957	386,789	546,645†	1965	448,661	676,523†

* Year ended previous 31st December.

† Year ended 30th June.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each of the last twelve years are as follows:—

Table 895. Breeding and Other Pigs

At 31st March	Boars	Breeding Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs	At 31st March	Boars	Breeding Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs
1954	10,117	55,326	306,165	371,608	1960	10,077	59,821	329,061	398,959
1955	10,020	51,405	313,594	375,019	1961	11,131	69,322	374,892	455,345
1956	9,615	48,462	284,953	343,030	1962	11,002	68,610	391,967	471,579
1957	10,423	57,197	319,169	386,789	1963	9,420	57,344	325,235	391,999
1958	9,830	51,615	335,566	397,011	1964	9,405	59,660	322,235	391,300
1959	8,884	48,352	291,494	348,730	1965	10,086	67,952	370,623	448,661

The following table shows the number of pigs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1945 and more recent years:—

Table 896. Pigs, in Divisions

Statistical Division	At 31st March					
	1945	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
North Coast	198,793	146,037	132,104	115,128	115,298	135,560
Hunter and Manning ..	57,840	24,396	23,104	20,507	20,321	24,579
Cumberland	30,013	13,043	12,974	12,662	17,914	28,293
South Coast	26,262	22,314	19,785	16,373	16,796	18,067
Total, Coastal Divisions ..	312,908	205,790	187,967	164,670	170,329	206,499
Tableland	36,844	33,809	36,507	30,212	29,192	30,846
Western Slope	117,678	143,805	162,895	131,568	128,690	141,703
Other Divisions	56,487	71,941	84,210	65,549	63,089	69,613
Total, N.S.W.	523,917	455,345	471,579	391,999	391,300	448,661

In 1965, 30 per cent. of the pigs in the State were in the North Coast division, 16 per cent. were in the other Coastal divisions, and 32 per cent. were in the Western Slope divisions.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF PIG HERDS

The rural holdings with pigs in New South Wales in 1960 are classified in the following table according to the size of the pig herd:—

Table 897. Rural Holdings with Pigs, Classified by Size of Pig Herd, 31st March, 1960

Statistical Division	Size of Herd								Total Rural Holdings with Pigs
	1 to 4 pigs	5 to 9 pigs	10 to 14 pigs	15 to 19 pigs	20 to 29 pigs	30 to 49 pigs	50 to 99 pigs	100 or more pigs	
Coastal—									
North Coast	344	466	609	499	861	1,215	625	93	4,712
Hunter and Manning ..	494	276	241	115	190	108	61	19	1,504
Cumberland	72	39	24	15	20	24	20	43	257
South Coast	109	106	84	76	129	113	77	21	715
Total Holdings	1,019	887	958	705	1,200	1,460	783	176	7,188
Tableland	486	172	123	97	131	130	110	47	1,296
Western Slope	659	469	352	272	498	578	444	212	3,484
Central Plains and Riverina	442	269	183	129	242	295	272	96	1,928
Western	50	14	12	5	5	5	4	6	101
New South Wales—									
Number	2,656	1,811	1,628	1,208	2,076	2,468	1,613	537	13,997
Per cent.	19.0	12.9	11.6	8.6	14.9	17.7	11.5	3.8	100.0

Herds with less than 10 pigs represented 27 per cent. of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 38 per cent. of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal divisions, herds with from 10 to 49 pigs represented 60 per cent. of the total herds and those with 50 or more represented 13 per cent.; the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 45 and 17 per cent.

PRICES OF PIGS

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in each month of the last five years are shown in the next table:—

Table 898. Average Prices of Pigs, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	33.46	26.25	36.01	35.57	34.08	22.19	17.31	23.67	22.39	21.75
February	29.88	24.50	32.72	33.35	33.10	20.14	15.81	21.04	18.91	20.13
March	30.77	25.50	31.62	34.71	33.37	20.01	15.69	20.15	21.16	19.69
April	27.71	26.83	33.66	36.70	37.04	18.75	15.55	21.23	20.30	22.05
May	28.18	24.97	31.65	38.88	35.79	18.45	14.25	21.12	23.37	20.92
June	25.42	28.00	31.39	44.80	37.89	17.87	19.93	21.11	23.95	21.65
July	24.12	32.90	32.64	43.22	37.92	13.10	19.32	20.02	24.22	22.14
August	26.15	37.33	37.47	42.43	39.20	17.75	21.63	21.46	24.54	22.55
September	25.38	37.70	38.21	41.48	39.50	16.59	22.21	21.50	24.52	23.07
October	24.21	38.58	37.03	42.62	37.87	16.17	21.12	21.73	23.80	22.56
November	23.46	34.29	37.73	34.31	36.37	17.27	26.65	21.02	21.87	21.88
December	28.00	34.95	36.62	35.71	34.85	17.74	21.58	22.92	23.13	22.98
Average for year	27.22	30.98	34.72	38.65	36.41	18.00	18.75	21.42	22.68	21.78

PIG RESEARCH

The Department of Agriculture conducts research in pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast, and maintains stud pig herds at Grafton Agricultural Research Station and the Hawkesbury and Wagga Wagga Agricultural Colleges.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported overseas from New South Wales ports in 1938-39 and later years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in some years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

Table 899. Oversea Exports* of Dairy Products

Year ended 30th June	Butter		Cheese		Preserved Milk†		Bacon and Ham (Cured)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	24,391	2,766	294	24	2,979	496	464	57
1955	2,704	1,013	359	113	30,764	5,296	439	198
1956	2,907	1,044	218	76	33,679	6,068	247	119
1957	3,675	1,080	231	82	31,153	6,850	133	80
1958	3,724	999	260	80	22,131	5,694	89	52
1959	1,465	474	303	95	38,956	7,520	61	34
1960	4,842	1,508	794	222	33,655	7,547	58	37
1961	1,116	371	557	192	23,511	6,292	47	26
1962	4,544	1,148	455	159	24,681	6,013	59	25
1963	6,287	1,742	415	127	27,465	5,306	...	...
1964	4,028	1,275	945	347	17,430	2,968	3	3
1965	1,981	779	759	369	13,263	2,504	44	29

* Includes ships. stores, except for bacon and ham in 1960-61 and later years.

† Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming in New South Wales was formerly conducted mainly in conjunction with other rural pursuits, but it is now a distinct and highly specialised industry. In recent years, there has been a marked development in the growing of poultry for meat; considerable progress has been made in breeding special strains of meat-producing birds which have a fast growth and a high feed-meat conversion rate.

Research on poultry nutrition, breeding, and husbandry is undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills, and research on poultry disease problems is conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming areas of the Central Coast and wheat-growing districts of the State, and a free diagnostic service is provided at the Glenfield Research Station. Tests are conducted at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges to measure the improvement being made by selective breeding and the quality of strains offered by breeders and hatcherymen to commercial producers.

Under the Stock Diseases Act, poultry used for breeding must be free of pullorum disease and official accreditation is given to poultry breeders whose flocks are free of the disease.

The numbers of fowls and chickens, in 1935 and later years, on rural holdings (holdings of 1 acre or more) which had at least 150 head of poultry and from which poultry products were marketed, were as follows:—

1935	2,321,000	1955	4,483,000	1962	6,105,000
1940	2,647,000	1959	4,470,000	1963	5,904,000
1945	6,897,000	1960	5,190,000	1964	7,806,000
1950	5,426,000	1961	6,082,000	1965	9,039,000

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many holdings of less than 1 acre) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available.

Statistics of chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in New South Wales were first collected for the year 1964-65. The statistics are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the hatchings and slaughterings of meat-strain chicks and of the hatchings of egg-strain chicks in commercial hatcheries (hatcheries making sales of day-old chicks). They do not purport to cover all chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in the State, as poultry farmers hatching egg-strain chicks for replenishing their own flocks and the very many small producers are excluded from the collection.

The number of chicks hatched (excluding chicks destroyed) in commercial hatcheries in New South Wales during 1964-65 was as follows:—

Chicks Hatched and Intended to be Raised for—						
Chicken Meat	..	..	..	..	..	22,242,000
Egg Production	..	..	..	..	..	6,010,000
Breeding	..	..	..	..	..	1,811,000
Total Chicks Hatched	..	..	..	..	..	<u>30,063,000</u>

Details of poultry slaughterings in New South Wales during 1964-65 were:—

	Number Slaughtered Thousands	Dressed Weight of Poultry Slaughtered* Thous. lb
Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)	18,572	43,748
Hens and Stags	1,980	6,314
Ducks and Drakes	302	1,109
Turkeys	222	2,462

* Estimated dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets.

EGG MARKETING BOARD

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which was first constituted in 1928, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Under marketing arrangements introduced in 1956, sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from the disposal of eggs consigned to the Board are pooled by the Board and distributed to producers on an average realised price basis. Both consignors and producer-agents contribute to the marketing pool at a rate (in 1964-65) of 7.5c per dozen eggs produced. Consignors also pay a handling and selling charge (3.75c per dozen eggs in 1964-65) and producer agents make a contribution (1.875c per dozen on private sales) to cover the Board's administrative expenses. Since 1st July, 1959, all producers have contributed towards the cost of building operations at the rate of approximately 0.2c per dozen eggs produced.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

Table 900. Operations of Egg Marketing Board

Pool Year	Eggs under Control of Board			Payments to Consignors			Liquid Egg Pulp Produced
	Consigned to Board for Disposal	Sold by Producer- agents	Total	Total Payments	Average Realised Price	Average Net Return*	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	\$ thous.	c per doz.	c per doz.	Thous. lb.
1954-55	40,907	14,150	55,057	17,972	43.9	34.8	17,057
1955-56	36,134	15,501	51,635	16,760	46.4	38.2	14,649
1956-57	40,248	12,087	52,335	19,722	49.0	39.1	18,755
1957-58	40,820	8,348	49,168	18,880	46.2	37.0	13,198
1958-59	35,895	9,326	45,221	17,960	50.0	40.7	10,466
1959-60	43,282	10,216	53,498	21,500	49.7	38.4	19,577
1960-61	50,972	11,185	62,157	25,040	49.1	36.2	26,697
1961-62	50,366	11,290	61,656	21,356	42.4	29.7	24,644
1962-63	42,438	12,171	54,609	18,526	43.7	34.4	14,314
1963-64	43,066	13,647	56,713	19,812	46.0	36.2	13,656
1964-65	49,438	13,480	62,918	21,712	43.9	33.0	23,075

* Average realised price less contributions to the marketing pool, towards the Board's administrative expenses, and (from 1959-60) towards the cost of building operations.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. The estimated total production of eggs, based upon the Board's records and including allowances for eggs produced in areas and from flocks not controlled by the Board and for production by poultry-keepers who evaded the Board's control, was 75.2 million dozen in 1957-58, 84.7 million dozen in 1963-64, and 90.1 million dozen in 1964-65.

OVERSEA MARKETING OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the Egg Export Control Act, 1947-1954, by the Australian Egg Board. The Board, which was established in its present form in 1954, comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales has conducted its own overseas sales of eggs since June, 1954. From July, 1957 to June, 1959, the Board participated in the Australian Board's pooling arrangements for egg pulp, but it has otherwise also conducted its own overseas sales of pulp.

Particulars of the overseas exports of poultry products from New South Wales in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 901. Oversea Exports of Poultry Products

Year ended 30th June	Eggs			Frozen Poultry		Total Value
	In Shell	Other	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. lb.	SA thous. f.o.b.	lb.	SA thous. f.o.b.	SA thous. f.o.b.
1956	8,692	11,367	5,935	707,247	351	6,286
1957	3,714	12,634	4,749	397,369	163	4,911
1958	4,376	8,815	3,275	195,703	90	3,365
1959	1,937	6,427	1,919	110,612	58	1,977
1960	1,024	12,280	3,364	82,038	41	3,404
1961	2,742	19,156	5,430	107,939	56	5,485
1962	2,713	19,975	5,641	81,744	41	5,682
1963	2,094	9,402	2,988	37,808	20	3,007
1964	1,576	7,144	2,390	69,092	34	2,424
1965	1,302	12,060	3,548	353 326	141	3,689

The sharp fall in recent years in exports of eggs in shell has reflected the contraction in the United Kingdom market, which had been the leading export outlet. Exports of egg products (mainly pulp) have fluctuated markedly, with the United Kingdom the principal market.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF EGGS

The following table shows the average monthly and yearly prices of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1946 and more recent years. The monthly prices are unweighted averages of daily quotations; the yearly prices are unweighted averages of the monthly average prices.

Table 902. Wholesale Prices of Eggs, Sydney

Month	1946	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	cents per dozen									
January	17.4	54.9	56.3	54.2	54.2	54.2	47.4	50.0	52.4	54.0
February	19.9	59.2	59.2	56.7	58.2	58.7	48.3	50.0	55.0	55.0
March	20.0	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.1	52.4	55.0	55.0
April	20.0	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.8	55.0	55.0	55.2
May	20.0	57.0	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.8	55.0	55.0	57.5
June	20.0	49.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.8	55.0	55.0	57.5
July	20.0	49.2	59.2	59.2	56.7	57.5*	47.0	55.0	53.9	55.3
August	17.4	44.7	51.7	53.7	49.2	53.3	45.8	55.0	50.0	47.5
September	15.8	44.2	44.2	49.2	49.2	53.3	45.8	53.6*	45.9	47.5
October	15.8	44.2	47.6	49.2	49.2	47.6	45.8	50.0	45.0	47.5
November	15.8	45.3	52.9	49.2	49.2	43.3	45.8	50.0	45.7	50.3
December	15.8	53.4	54.2	54.2	53.9	43.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.2
Year	18.2	51.6	55.2	55.2	54.7	54.0	48.2	52.6	51.4	53.0

* From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from 1½ oz. to 2 oz. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, normally producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export overseas. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, with mobile equipment, but some sideline beefarmers occupy fixed holdings. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 903. Bee Hives and Honey and Beeswax Production

Season	Bee Hives			Honey Produced	Yield of Honey per Productive Hive	Beeswax Produced
	From which Honey was taken	From which No Honey was taken	Total			
				lb.	lb.	lb.
1938-39	60,346	25,895	86,241	2,723,719	45.1	43,780
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184.8	295,892
1956-57	125,486	56,720	182,206	14,945,957	119.1	187,750
1957-58	119,704	50,159	169,863	13,028,751	108.8	164,848
1958-59	116,196	71,279	187,475	10,583,214	91.1	136,852
1959-60	142,905	50,613	193,518	18,681,499	130.7	256,720
1960-61	134,044	56,023	190,067	15,285,973	114.0	197,228
1961-62	137,278	56,575	193,853	15,325,758	111.6	208,193
1962-63	120,608	71,037	191,645	14,086,369	116.8	176,644
1963-64	132,144	56,120	188,264	15,134,710	114.5	193,845
1965-65	119,869	64,550	184,419	13,700,908	114.3	184,584

Although subject to marked fluctuation according to seasonal variation in the flow of nectar from flora, the yield of honey per productive hive is usually at a high level in New South Wales. Conditions were particularly favourable in 1948-49, and the total production of honey and the average yield for hive in that season were by far the highest ever recorded.

Oversea exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1964-65 to 910,000 lb., valued at \$124,000.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1962-63, in terms of the Honey Levy Act, 1962. The rate of levy has been 0.4c per lb. of honey since February, 1966. The proceeds of the levy are used to finance the regulation of oversea exports of honey and associated promotional and research activities.

VALUE OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of dairy, farmyard, and bee production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of dairy, farmyard, and bee production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

The net value of dairying, farmyard, and bee production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, etc.) used in the dairying and farmyard industries. The value of these materials in 1964-65 was \$43,456,000.

Table 904. Gross Value* of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Production at Place of Production

Season	Dairying						Poultry	Bees	Total	
	Milk (or Cream) Used for—				Stock Slaughtered or Exported					Total, Dairying
	Butter	Cheese	Human Consumption†	Other Purposes	Cattle‡	Pigs				
\$ thousand										
1938-39	12,978	446	5,898	456	2,448	2,700	24,926	7,706	86	32,718
1954-55	35,034	1,302	38,146	2,548	12,924	11,314	101,268	36,142	1,472	138,882
1955-56	35,894	1,732	39,390	3,558	12,050	13,918	106,542	39,000	1,542	147,084
1956-57	28,892	1,644	39,832	3,524	10,356	13,944	98,192	40,884	1,810	140,886
1957-58	26,072	1,828	41,858	3,644	12,908	13,586	99,896	38,316	1,528	139,740
1958-59	32,858	2,528	42,476	3,594	21,272	13,238	115,966	38,858	1,236	156,060
1959-60	37,662	2,110	44,072	4,256	18,480	15,026	121,606	42,064	2,060	165,730
1960-61	29,988	2,476	44,316	4,012	15,552	14,864	111,208	46,504	1,446	159,158
1961-62	33,178	2,486	44,832	4,020	13,908	13,084	111,508	40,118	1,180	152,806
1962-63	31,470	2,284	44,500	3,558	17,976	16,738	116,526	42,308	1,268	160,102
1963-64¶	31,678	2,338	46,556	3,436	20,560	15,988	120,556	46,554	1,834	168,944
1964-65	25,276	1,929	48,290	4,210	33,804	16,423	129,932	47,045	1,714	178,691

* Values for milk products include the Commonwealth subsidy paid (see page 992). The subsidy amounted to \$3,812,000 in 1964-65.

† Consumption as milk or cream.

‡ Cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves.

¶ Revised.

PRICES OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTS

The average wholesale prices, at the Sydney markets, for the principal dairy, farmyard, and bee products are shown for recent years in the following table. The average quoted for a year is the mean of the prices ruling in each month, no account being taken of the quantity of the product sold during the month.

Table 905. Wholesale Prices of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
		Cents						
Milk,*	Gal.	59·6	59·6	59·6	59·6	60·5	62·4	62·4
Butter †	lb.	44·6	45·4	46·3	46·7	46·7	47·4	48·1
Cheese ‡	lb.	26·5	26·7	27·0	27·3	27·3	27·8	29·7
Ham (uncooked) ..	lb.	58·7	66·2	62·2	56·9	64·6	61·8	68·3
Bacon (sides) ..	lb.	47·6	55·0	52·4	46·6	52·5	53·8	56·7
Eggs ¶	Doz.	55·2	54·6	54·0	46·7	52·3	51·5	53·0
Fowls (Cockerels) ..	Pair	261	278	246	243	246	237	243
Drakes (Muscovy) ..	Pair	373	393	363	381	340	378	363
Ducks (Muscovy) ..	Pair	223	233	203	202	189	197	199
Turkey (Gobblers) ..	Pair	977	1,055	999	1,197	980	898	1,010
Honey §	lb.	12·5	11·7	9·6	9·2	12·1	13·3	13·1
Beeswax	lb.	55·0	53·3	48·3	47·5	47·5	47·5	47·5

* Milk Board's agent to milk-round vendor, bottled in 1-pint bottles.

† Choicest quality; in prints in 54 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box).

‡ Average, loaf and large; delivered.

¶ New-laid first-quality hen eggs. From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from 1½ oz to 2 oz. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed to 24 oz per dozen eggs.

§ First grade, in 60 lb. tins.

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

Over a wide area of New South Wales, where the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for rural purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission

Control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission (which comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor), the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service are controlled by the Minister for Conservation. The N.S.W. Conservation Authority co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The operations of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission include the construction and control of water conservation works, the control of State irrigation areas, the establishment, operation, and maintenance of works in irrigation districts (set up for domestic and stock water supply and irrigation), in flood control and irrigation districts, and in sub-soil or surface drainage districts, the control of private irrigation and of the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters, and the provision of assistance under the farm water supplies scheme.

Under the Water Act, 1912-1955, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales is vested in the Commission, for the benefit of the Crown. The Commission may issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, irrigation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Public Works Department (construction authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (construction authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

River Murray Waters Agreement

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. The Commission comprises a representative from each of the States and from the Commonwealth.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of at least 1,254,000 acre feet of water per annum. The flow of the Murray at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray waters are allocated between the States in the proportions of 1,000 to New South Wales, 1,000 to Victoria, and 603 to South Australia.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the River Murray Waters Act, 1915, provided for the construction of works—the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre feet), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River—designed to regulate the flow of the Murray River.

Subsequent amendments of the Agreement provided for the construction of additional works. An amendment in 1954, designed to control the additional water diverted to the Murray under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, provided for the enlargement of the Hume Reservoir (from its existing capacity of 1,382,000 acre feet to a capacity of 2,500,000 acre feet) and for the construction of regulators and other works between Tocomwal and Echuca. Amendments in 1963 provided for the construction of a storage (with a capacity of 4,750,000 acre feet) at Chowilla in South Australia, and for any water in excess of 390,000 acre feet in the Menindee Lakes Storage during the period 1963 to 1969 to be shared between the States.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales.

The Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, will be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of about 4,000,000kW. When fully discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation.

Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water will be gained from regulation (whereby storages will be available for summer irrigation), and the remainder will be gained as a result of diversions.

The Scheme is described in more detail in the chapter "Factories".

New South Wales—Queensland Border Rivers Agreement

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement provides for the construction of a storage dam on the Dumaresq River, up to 12 weirs in the border rivers, and 4 regulators in effluent streams. The costs of constructing, maintaining, and operating these works are to be borne by the States in equal shares. Water discharged from the storage dam will also be shared equally, and will be used principally for irrigation purposes during the relatively dry period from April to October.

Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank is authorised to make advances of up to 90 per cent. of the cost of the approved works, for terms up to fifteen years.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The extent of irrigation in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which shows the area of land irrigated during recent years under the various irrigation and water supply schemes. Fluctuations from year to year in the area actually irrigated reflect varying seasonal conditions.

Table 906. Area of Land* Irrigated, N.S.W.

System	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Acres						
Irrigation Areas	172,366	211,751	198,311	235,199	263,684	285,582	339,013
Irrigation Districts	396,562	508,307	457,772	535,219	564,872	538,505	585,453
Irrigation Trusts†	2,643	2,610	2,588	2,548	2,615	2,631	2,834
Licensed Diversions	69,977	166,773	178,520	191,782	205,675	233,761	271,104
Total Area Irrigated	641,548	889,441	837,191	964,748	1,036,846	1,060,479	1,198,404

* Excludes flood control and irrigation districts.

† Excludes a small area, particulars of which are not available.

IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are essentially closer settlement schemes designed for intensive irrigation. The land to be included in an irrigation area is resumed by the Crown and divided into farms of "home maintenance" standards. The farms are occupied, in general, under perpetual lease tenure. All the areas are administered by the Water Conservation Commission, which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water supply works.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 451,263 acres, served with water through a channel system stemming from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembeld Weir, the Coleambally Irrigation Area (127,235 acres, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (34,672 acres, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (10,393 acres, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (6,850 acres, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (18,006 acres, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (8,693 acres) and Mallee Cliffs (1,900 acres) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray.

The principal source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Burrinjuck storage (capacity 837,000 acre feet), on the Murrumbidgee River to the north-west of Canberra. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water, which is supplemented west of the dam by the flow from the Tumut River (including waters diverted to the Upper Tumut under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme), passes along the river channel to Berembid Weir (240 miles to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an off-take capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second, has been completed to beyond Griffith, 96½ miles from the off-take. The Areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 797 miles) and drainage channels (855 miles). In addition, there are approximately 450 miles of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Areas.

The nature of irrigated culture in the State Irrigation Areas is illustrated in the following table. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of sheep (particularly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas) accompanying the growth of fat lamb raising on improved pasture under irrigation. Rice is the principal crop grown in the Areas.

Table 907. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1964-65

Culture	Murrumbidgee*	Coleambally	Hay*	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
Acres							
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	30,233	11,273	...	1,022	...	...	42,528
Other	38,843	26,989	...	115	...	...	65,947
Vineyards	6,213	50	...	...	4,848	689	11,800
Orchards—							
Citrus	11,951	35	...	...	1,746	1,824	15,556
Deciduous ..	11,575	11	...	...	55	87	11,728
Vegetables	3,747	195	...	...	...	...	3,942
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	6,777	287	160	75	...	...	7,299
Other	1,272	220	635	210	3	80	2,420
Pastures—							
Sown	94,456	11,194	1,784	6,960	...	...	114,394
Natural	3,515	155	136	...	...	...	3,806
Other	29,638	29,815	...	140	...	...	59,593
Total Area Irrigated	238,220	80,224	2,715	8,522	6,652	2,680	339,013

* Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are established by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for domestic and stock water supply and for irrigation purposes. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from Irrigation Areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed and water is supplied in limited quantities for the partial irrigation of existing holdings. They differ from water trusts (described later) in that landholders are required to pay annual water charges to cover maintenance and operation costs and part of the interest on capital cost, but are not required to repay the cost of the works.

Within irrigation districts, water is supplied for fodder crops and sown pastures, and not generally for intensive cultivation. Water rights are allotted to holdings on the basis that only a portion of each holding (one acre in three, five, or ten, according to the district) will be irrigated. A water right is the right to one acre foot of water annually.

The Wakool District (comprising 503,322 acres), Berriquin Provisional District (803,737 acres), Deniboota Provisional District (338,054 acres), Denimein Provisional District (147,005 acres), and the uncompleted Jernargo (4,325 acres) and Barramein (89,080 acres) Provisional Districts have been established along the Murray River to utilise the New South Wales share of the waters conserved in the Hume Reservoir. The Benerem-bah District (112,818 acres), Tabbita District (32,330 acres), Wah Wah District (575,716 acres), and Gumly District (353 acres) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. The adjacent Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Districts (224,556 acres) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The nature of irrigated culture in the Irrigation Districts is illustrated in the following table. Fat lamb raising has expanded considerably in recent years.

Table 908. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1964-65

Culture	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrum- bidgee Districts *	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
Acres							
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice .. ..	...	7,187	6,431	5,162	309	...	19,089
Other	23,112	8,404	9,583	14,915	6,862	3,801	66,677
Orchards .. ..	...	12	12	...	20	...	32
Vegetables	187	...	10	155	41	...	393
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	17,286	1,845	2,882	2,140	2,013	9,436	35,602
Other	2,658	1,924	822	390	740	537	7,071
Pastures—							
Sown	240,270	70,942	57,656	37,687	10,742	14,996	432,293
Natural	1,205	...	250	330	150	460	2,395
Other	5,072	4,095	1,895	8,256	2,553	30	21,901
Total Area Irrigated	289,790	94,397	79,541	69,035	23,430	29,260	585,453

* Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 75 miles and has an off-take capacity of 5,000 acre feet per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 1,903 miles. Works in Irrigation Districts do not incorporate an extensive surface drainage system.

FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders deemed to be benefited by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (399,707 acres), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide flood irrigation to 101,185 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted later in 1945. It embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek, about 40 miles north-west of Moree, and provides for the flood irrigation of 56,180 acres.

WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Conservation Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1965, there were 6 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 13,534 acres), 13 trusts (2,827,484 acres) for domestic and stock water supplies, 1 trust (117 acres) for town water supplies, and 1 trust (2,190 acres) for flood prevention.

LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

The number of licensed diversions for irrigation purposes has increased substantially during recent years. Many new diversions have been constructed in the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan river valleys as well as along the coastal streams in sub-humid districts of the State.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 9,035 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 555,588 acres. The area actually irrigated during 1964-65 was 271,104 acres.

WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The main dams and storages conserving water principally for rural purposes in New South Wales (with their storage capacity, in acre feet, shown in parentheses) are:—

Murray System. Half share of Hume Reservoir (1,250,000) and of Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs (111,420); Stevens Weir on Edward River (7,165).

Murrumbidgee System. Burrinjuck Dam (837,000); Berembed Weir (10,000); Redbank Weir (7,360); Maude Weir (6,740); Gogeldrie Weir.

Darling System. Menindee Lakes Storage (2,000,000).

Namoi System. Keepit Dam (345,000).

Lachlan System. Wyangala Dam (temporarily reduced to 245,000); Lake Brewster (123,900); Lake Cargelligo (29,435); Jemalong Weir (2,200).

Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (293,000).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Water from the Hume Reservoir and associated storages is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Deni-mein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts. The Reservoir is situated just above Albury.

The flow of water from Burrinjuck Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River, which joins the Murrumbidgee a few miles upstream from Gundagai. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from the Dam for that purpose.

Further particulars of the Murray and Murrumbidgee systems are given earlier in the chapter.

The Menindee Lakes Storage, about seventy miles from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Levees, channels joining the lakes, and regulators to control the flow of water were largely completed by 1960, but damage to the levees during 1962 temporarily reduced the maximum storage capacity. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The Keepit Dam, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The Wyangala Dam, which is currently being reconstructed to raise the storage capacity from 304,000 acre feet to 1,000,000 acre feet, is situated thirty miles upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam, supplemented by the unregulated flow of the Belubula River, is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and licensed private irrigation diversions. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is the first of eight dams proposed for the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme. The Dam's storage capacity comprises 185,000 acre feet for irrigation storage and 108,000 acre feet for flood mitigation storage.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

Darling River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of 35 to 40 weirs along the course of the Darling. When completed, the weirs will "back up" the waters of the River into an unbroken chain of pools stretching from the Queensland to the Victorian border. Water will be available for stock and domestic use and for irrigation of limited areas.

Tumut River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of Blowering Dam (storage capacity 1,300,000 acre feet) on the Tumut River, to store water passed through the Upper Tumut power stations of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme during the winter peak period. Water from the Dam will be released during the summer irrigation season to augment the flow of the Murrumbidgee west of Burrinjuck Dam. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority is to construct the Dam as agent for the N.S.W. Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Macquarie River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of Burrendong Dam (a storage capacity of 1,361,000 acre feet) near Wellington on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River. Flood-mitigation requirements will account for 397,000 acre feet of the total storage capacity of the Dam. Water from the Dam will be used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

UNDERGROUND WATER

The portion of the Great Australian Artesian Basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles in the northern and western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of artesian water has increased the carrying capacity of the land and has made practicable some closer pastoral settlement.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water, to preserve the efficiency of the bores and prevent waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains for the benefit of landholders, and may authorise the installation of bores by private owners.

At 30th June, 1965, the number of artesian bores giving a flowing or pumping supply of water was 1,137. The estimated total daily flow from the 664 flowing bores was 50,000,000 gallons; 515 of the flowing bores are privately-owned and 149 are government-owned. The deepest bores are in the Moree district; one at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and daily outflow (984,000 gallons).

By 1965, 87 Bore Water Trusts and 12 Artesian Wells Districts had been constituted for the supply of artesian water principally for stock purposes. These Trusts and Districts cover over 5,600,000 acres, the water being

delivered to holdings by means of 3,672 miles of open earth drains. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as Water Trusts, but in Artesian Wells Districts the settlers themselves maintain the drains.

Most of the other artesian bores are also used for stock-watering, but a few provide the water supply for country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing, mainly because of the multiplicity of bores. Control headgear is being used to limit the discharge of water from bores, and thereby to prolong their existence.

The Water Conservation Commission assists settlers in shallow boring operations, for which repayments are required over a period. The number of shallow bores sunk by the Commission to 30th June, 1965, was 5,819, and their average depth was 300 feet.

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission, is 23,981,200 acres. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 6,808,600 acres of State (including National) Forests, 1,230,500 acres of timber reserves, and 15,942,100 acres of forest on vacant Crown lands, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 777 State Forests, covering 6,808,600 acres, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 66 declared National Forests, embracing 1,383,800 acres. Alienation of dedicated State Forests may be accomplished by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but declared National Forests can be alienated only by Act of Parliament.

The timber reserves, amounting to 1,230,500 acres, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value for forestry purposes. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State Forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

Types of Forest Timber

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash, and mountain gum), Murray red gum, and "mahoganies" (red and white), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, brown barrel, tallow-wood, and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to white ants. The cutting of this timber is subject to a quota system, which was introduced as a means of conserving the dwindling resources. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are coachwood (a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers

of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white and negrohead beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood, and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar and hoop pine (a valuable native softwood), both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring) occurs as a scattered tree among brushwoods and eucalypts.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

State Forests

The 6,808,600 acres of State (including National) Forests supply over half of the New South Wales timber requirements. About 25 per cent. of the State forest area is under cypress pine, and 4 per cent. is under Murray red gum. Areas accounting for a further 26 per cent. of the State forest are suitable for intensive management; these areas include 113,000 acres under plantation softwoods (mainly radiata pine, slash pine, and native hoop pine). Areas which have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment, and which are suitable for extensive management, account for 25 per cent. of the State forest. A further 16 per cent. of the State forest area is required wholly or mainly for protection—watersheds, catchment areas, etc.—and the remaining 4 per cent. is unclassified.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration, and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary.

The area of softwood plantations (mainly of radiata pine and other exotic coniferous species) has been increased steadily during recent years, and a large supply of case timber has been obtained by thinning from the plantations. Hardwood plantations comprise a much smaller area.

Table 909. Area* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W.

At 30th Sep- tember	Government			Private		Total, N.S.W.		
	Softwood		Hardwood	Softwood		Softwood	Hardwood	Total
	Radiata Pine	Other Species		Radiata Pine	Other Species			
	Acres							
1960	64,372	18,646	1,180	11,630		94,648	1,180	95,828
1961	68,343	19,198	1,180	12,495		100,036	1,180	101,216
1962	73,556	19,399	1,180	12,500†		105,455†	1,180	106,635†
1963	79,458	20,091	1,180	5,000+	15,000+	119,549+	1,180	120,729+
1964	86,842	20,850	1,180	5,000+	15,000+	127,692+	1,180	128,872+
1965	91,818	21,184	1,180	5,000	15,000	133,002	1,180	134,182

* Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

† Revised.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire

protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES

Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-1965, under the control of the Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the State Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

Up to 20 university traineeships in forestry are offered each year. The trainees follow a five-year course which includes two years' study of prescribed science subjects at the University of Sydney, one year of practical training in forests, and two years of training in forestry at the Australian National University. Trainees who complete the course are appointed to the staff of the Commission as foresters.

The principal financial operations of the Forestry Commission in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 910. Forestry Commission: Receipts and Payments

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Timber Royalties and Sales	5,120	4,685	7,016	5,302	5,517
Other Receipts	234	245	242	280	336
Total Receipts	5,354	4,931	7,258	5,582	5,853
PAYMENTS					
Administration	2,756	2,989	3,149	3,422	3,409
Reforestation—					
Acquisition of Land	147	224	149	174	165
Plantations — Establishment and Treatment	376	360	405	463	504
Indigenous Forests—Regeneration and Treatment	411	428	433	437	468
Nurseries—Working and Maintenance	96	94	85	105	118
Research and Experiment	63	62	66	80	70
Protection from Fire, Disease, etc.	685	539	518	573	1,038
Forest Works—					
Surveys	143	167	163	211	214
Construction and Maintenance of roads and buildings, etc.	1,365	1 327	1,377	1,671	1,470
Supervision of Licensed Operations	339	358	350	378	416
Total Payments	6,382	6,548	6,696	7,517	7,872

Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau

The Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau conducts silvicultural and other forest research work and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on matters relating to the supply, production, oversea trade, and distribution of Australian timber. The Australian Forestry School, which provided professional training in forestry and was conducted by the Forestry and Timber Bureau, was absorbed in 1965 by the Australian National University.

Australian Forestry Council

The Australian Forestry Council, established in July, 1964, comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States together with appropriate Commonwealth Ministers. The Council is concerned with the co-ordination of Commonwealth and State policies in the development of the forestry and forest product industries.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of native timber in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, as estimated from these returns, is shown in the following table:—

Table 911. Estimated Production of Native Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Logs for Sawing, Slicing, or Peeling				Hewn (including Mining Timber)	Poles and Piles	Pulpwood	Total (excluding Firewood) †
	Forest Hard- woods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Pines					
			Indigenous	Exotic				
Thousand super feet hoppus (log equivalent)								
1939	174,152	27,527	69,414	369	147,287	19,797	†	438,546
1955	427,375	31,272	94,903	29,251	151,518	19,303	28,680	782,302
1956	432,695	38,023	84,167	36,517	191,758	25,995	40,350	849,505
1957	447,290	39,547	82,468	27,748	171,697	30,294	40,759	839,803
1958	414,534	39,073	77,530	32,479	192,517	21,885	52,026	830,044
1959	430,899	45,985	76,540	37,910	169,569	23,673	48,604	833,180
1960	462,122	42,482	82,509	42,291	154,607	26,613	61,511	872,135
1961	468,715	43,968	79,446	40,192	160,611	30,470	58,228	881,630
1962	414,338	35,961	71,831	46,419	168,557	20,584	40,362	798,053
1963	435,188	42,398	71,668	49,063	140,811	20,246	41,306	800,680
1964	483,694	40,623	72,356	48,203	148,034	24,996	44,076	861,982
1965	512,453	45,420	77,951	55,994	117,150	28,374	49,023	886,365

* The estimated production of firewood in this period fluctuated between 74 million super feet hoppus (in 1964-65) and 223 million super feet hoppus (in 1940-41).

† Not available.

The next table shows the quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments, in 1938-39 and later years, from native and imported logs.

Table 912. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced						
	Native	Im- ported	Total	From Native Logs				From Im- ported Logs	Total	
				Hardwoods	Brush- woods and Scrub- woods	Soft- woods	Total			
Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet							
1939	22,914	9,817*	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819*	281,169	
1958	47,703	1,929	49,632	270,182	23,246	66,309	359,737	15,489	375,226	
1959	49,910	2,048	51,958	280,936	32,778	65,798	379,512	25,429	404,941	
1960	52,700	2,788	55,488	300,152	26,760	71,916	398,828	23,994	422,822	
1961	52,035	2,714	54,749	297,725	23,299	72,551	393,575	24,238	417,813	
1962	48,300	1,583	49,883	274,131	22,307	68,077	364,515	13,690	378,205	
1963	49,323†	2,017	51,340†	279,330	22,558	76,200	378,088	18,237	396,325	
1964	52,525	2,048	54,573	306,711	22,241	76,203	405,155	17,669	422,824	

* Includes interstate imports.

† Not available.

‡ Revised.

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1963-64 was 50 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the imports of softwoods (which were subject to import restriction for much of the post-war period). Sawn timber produced from imported logs was only 18 million super feet in 1963-64, compared with 102 million super feet in 1938-39.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given in the chapter "Factories".

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945-1952, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY

The number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in statistical divisions of New South Wales at 30th June, 1961, and the total number in the State recorded at earlier census and quasi-census enumerations, are shown in the following table:—

Table 913. Persons Engaged in Forestry, N.S.W.

Date	Persons	Statistical Division	Persons at 30th June 1961
1933: June	6,484	North Coast	891
1939: June	8,200	Hunter and Manning	908
1943: June	5,418	South Coast	508
1945: June	6,088	Northern, Central, and Southern Tableland	496
1947: June	6,307	North, Central, and South Western Slope	478
1954: June	4,575	Other	562
1961: June	3,843	Total, New South Wales	3,843

VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of forestry production (at place of production) in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the value of forest products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 914. Gross Value of Forestry Production at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value
	\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1939	4,522	1946	7,490	1953	27,384	1960	30,338
1940	4,694	1947	9,016	1954	25,810	1961	30,600
1941	5,152	1948	11,482	1955	27,372	1962	28,862
1942	6,318	1949	13,122	1956	30,686	1963	27,976
1943	6,310	1950	14,370	1957	33,516	1964	29,618
1944	6,570	1951	17,932	1958	30,682	1965	31,586
1945	6,642	1952	24,922	1959	31,148		

OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER

The overseas imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table. Most of the imports are in the form of undressed timber and are mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand, while the hardwoods come mainly from Malaya and Borneo. The exports consist largely of undressed hardwood timber, mostly consigned to New Zealand.

Table 915. Oversea Trade in Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Imports				Exports (Australian Produce)			
	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Value		Quantity	Value	Value	
	Thous. sup. feet	\$A thousand			Thous. sup. feet	\$A thousand		
1939	199,196	1,761	131	1,891	27,251	765	78	843
1955	194,517	15,912	1,408	17,320	19,682	1,879	105	1,984
1956	165,975	15,210	1,183	16,392	17,866	1,924	265	2,189
1957	169,986	15,442	1,078	16,520	23,553	2,868	203	3,071
1958	173,215	14,825	1,200	16,025	22,964	2,978	154	3,132
1959	179,249	14,273	1,066	15,338	15,703	1,968	278	2,246
1960	223,940	20,691	1,334	22,025	13,776	1,743	165	1,908
1961	216,735	21,034	1,575	22,609	13,387	1,716	139	1,854
1962	181,455	15,077	1,612	16,689	14,989	1,629	137	1,766
1963	185,853	16,450	1,522	17,972	7,184	927	134	1,061
1964	206,194	19,184	1,702	20,885	8,823	1,058	174	1,233
1965	218,219	21,168	2,396	23,564	8,332	1,054	225	1,289

* Includes logs and railway sleepers.

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value. The estuarine fisheries (those in coastal lakes and estuaries and on coastal beaches) and the demersal fisheries (those offshore for fish which live close to the sea floor) have frequently been overfished, with a consequent diminution of stocks. On the other hand, the pelagic species of fish (those which inhabit the upper water layers) have not been fully exploited. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland rivers.

Fisheries in New South Wales within the three-mile territorial limit are regulated by the Chief Secretary's Department in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1963. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees.

The Commonwealth Fisheries Office, a division of the Department of Primary Industry, is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in extra-territorial waters, in terms of the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, 1952-1959, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1960, gives effect to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and governs operations in extra-territorial waters by ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Particulars of the professional fishermen licensed and of the boats and other equipment used in the fisheries during recent years are shown in the next table. Professional fishermen fishing beyond territorial waters must be licensed under the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, and those fishing within territorial waters must be licensed under the State Fisheries Act; many fishermen are licensed under both Acts. All boats used for professional fishing must be licensed under the State Act.

Table 916. Fisheries: Fisherman Licensed and Boats Engaged

At 30th June	Fishermen Licensed			Boats Engaged*		Value of Boats and Equipment	
	Extra- territorial	Territorial		General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries	General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries
		Tidal	Inland				
1960	832	2,210	195	2,485	1,164	\$ thous. 5,028	\$ thous. 334
1961	661	2,149	178	2,359	1,398	5,713	373
1962	727	2,288	159	2,389	1,302	5,525	465
1963	988	2,304	141	2,419	1,256	6,131	450
1964	902	2,298	141	2,463	1,366	6,030	425
1965	1,072	2,428	136	2,724	1,379	6,652	473

* Includes trawlers (251 motor trawlers in 1965), punts and launches.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, the areas available for oyster culture are classified as special, average, or inferior areas according to their productive capacity. The areas are leased by the State Government, the tenure being 15 years for special and average areas and 10 years for inferior areas. Inferior areas may not be exploited during the first year of the lease, and may be re-classified in the last year of the lease. Leases of special areas are offered by public auction or public tender; the rental for other leases is fixed by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferment right to apply for renewal of the lease.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 917. Oyster Leases

At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases	At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases
		Yards	Acres			Yards	Acres
1939	4,493	913,571	3,439	1962	4,983	897,440	6,710
1959	4,725	851,354	5,508	1963	5,149	908,071	7,342
1960	4,668	844,181	5,537	1964	5,073	894,689	7,068
1961	4,859	903,917	6,051	1965	5,028	884,456	7,050

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and may be opened to the public for the taking of oysters for immediate personal consumption.

Suitable streams (almost all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. The close season for trout is generally from 1st May to 31st August.

An angler's licence must be held by any person, other than an aborigine or a child under 16 years of age, who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Marketing of Fish

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Authority, under the general supervision of the Chief Secretary's Department. The Authority, which was established in 1964, comprises three members nominated by fishermen's co-operative societies and two members nominated by the State Government.

The Fish Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries and in certain instances (subject to the approval of the Chief Secretary) to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 19 centres, arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle.

Fisheries Research

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in scientifically investigating the marine resources of Australian waters.

The Chief Secretary's Department conducts a marine laboratory in Sydney, and has established an extensive fisheries research station at Narrandera for the study of the inland fisheries of the State.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

Table 918. Fish: Recorded Production by Species

Common Name	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Freshwater Species—					
Golden Perch	352,395	266,795	248,161	140,542	240,904
Murray Cod	147,570	98,915	77,036	42,210	57,775
Other	205,636	151,679	134,008	93,213	155,049
Total	705,601	517,389	459,205	275,965	453,728
Marine Species—					
Australian Salmon ..	1,538,321	1,383,598	1,564,297	2,900,717	2,010,071
Bream	596,783	521,045	711,661	450,644	563,226
Flathead	3,025,508	3,940,004	4,755,845	3,680,969	5,052,243
Garfish	189,763	250,383	328,541	290,370	261,187
Gurnard	282,427	370,048	388,597	275,133	260,480
John Dory	629,909	608,513	754,049	711,932	714,620
Latchet	278,171	242,363	318,377	205,671	262,557
Leatherjacket	1,217,181	1,059,775	946,721	533,246	647,264
Luderick	1,046,514	864,970	1,129,637	1,056,211	1,192,088
Mackerel	223,950	188,452	322,041	239,012	210,097
Morwong	1,827,167	2,368,190	4,663,598	4,015,700	2,775,226
Mullet	5,936,734	5,880,198	6,446,368	6,028,533	6,145,379
Redfish	88,145	93,824	244,867	196,849	243,851
Shark	952,373	1,050,010	1,271,004	1,134,720	1,243,692
Snapper	1,807,879	1,712,928	1,656,129	1,553,820	1,571,417
Tailor	407,156	259,425	221,903	427,245	510,846
Tuna	4,727,307	3,130,843	2,769,441	5,688,450	5,182,826
Whiting	292,816	415,526	437,884	487,487	678,001
Yellowtail-Kingfish ..	386,386	451,835	797,130	463,207	616,676
Other	2,099,615	1,761,510	1,411,027	2,203,382	3,063,238
Total	27,554,105	26,553,440	31,139,117	32,543,298	33,204,985
Total Fish Production ..	28,259,706	27,070,829	31,598,322	32,819,263	33,658,713

About two-fifths of the State's catch is taken by the trawl fishery. The principal fish captured by trawling are tuna (2,582,000 lb. in 1964-65), flathead (3,847,000 lb.), and morwong (2,099,000 lb.).

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

Table 919. Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds

Grounds	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Thousand lb.				
North Coast—Q'land. Border to Macleay R.	5,056	4,301	4,660	4,004	4,364
Hunter-Manning—Hastings R. to Tuggerah L.	3,872	4,133	4,571	4,511	5,302
Metropolitan—Terra gal to P. Hacking	1,335	1,426	1,771	1,538	2,044
South Coast—Wollongong to Vic. Border	5,834	5,301	6,099	9,259	8,569
Trawled Fish	11,457	11,393	14,039	13,231	12,925
Inland Waters	706	517	458	276	454
Total Fish Production	28,260	27,071	31,598	32,819	33,659

The total recorded production of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen in 1939 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 920. Production of Fish, Molluscs, and Crustaceans

Year ended 30th June	Fish*			Oysters	Abalone	Prawns	Crabs and Crayfish
	Trawled	Other	Total				
	Thousand lb.*						
1939†	13,341	17,502	30,843	6,509	...	1,069	432
1955	10,744	14,008	24,752	10,198	...	4,603	783
1956	8,135	13,293	21,427	9,197	...	3,672	646
1957	11,669	15,658	27,327	9,695	...	2,386	603
1958	10,385	15,928	26,314	10,253	...	1,520	679
1959	9,932	18,094	28,025	12,389	...	3,148	735
1960	10,667	17,213	27,880	12,164	...	3,624	839
1961	11,457	16,803	28,260	13,296	...	2,915	621
1962	11,392	15,678	27,071	12,204	...	4,678	588
1963	14,039	17,560	31,598	12,604	...	6,623	726
1964	13,231	19,588	32,819	12,462	35	6,107	503
1965	12,940	20,718	33,659	14,298	56	4,501	580

* Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans.

† Calendar year.

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value (at place of production) of the recorded fisheries and whaling production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the values of the products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they include fish condemned.

Table 921. Gross Value of Fisheries and Whaling Production, at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total	Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other *	Total
\$ thousand					\$ thousand				
1939	774	162	80	1,016	1959	3,390	1,490	1,014	5,894
1953	2,858	692	916	4,466	1960	3,572	1,458	1,172	6,202
1954	3,242	962	1,080	5,284	1961	3,888	1,592	1,118	6,598
1955	2,996	1,234	1,248	5,478	1962	3,334	1,850	1,396	6,580
1956	3,290	1,106	972	5,368	1963	3,602	2,016	1,982	7,600
1957	3,752	1,166	960	5,878	1964	3,776	2,148	1,932	7,856
1958	3,524	1,234	826	5,584	1965	3,826	2,464	1,973	8,263

* Comprises whaling (separate details of which are not available for publication), molluscs other than oysters, and crustaceans.

OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH

Oversea imports of fish normally provide a considerable proportion of the State's supply. Apart from re-exports of fish imported from overseas, there is a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the overseas trade in fish and fish products in 1938-39 and recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 922. Oversea Trade in Fish and Fish Products, N.S.W.

Year ended June	Imports		Exports					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity			Value		
			Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total
	lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	19,444,703	1,466	42,743	585,893	628,636	3	48	51
1960	29,140,168	7,222	259,323	188,906	448,229	142	56	198
1961	33,281,334	9,478	536,407	63,165	599,572	352	23	375
1962	29,273,001	7,861	321,329	67,011	388,340	222	28	249
1963	28,937,722	8,334	205,228	174,322	379,550	114	58	171
1964	34,453,662	10,538	401,945	111,226	513,171	244	42	286
1965	32,887,436	11,352	906,134	120,713	1,026,847	599	54	653

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1964-65, the imports included 17.1 million lb. of fresh or frozen fish (52 per cent. of the total fish imported), 13.4 million lb. of canned fish (41 per cent.), and 2.4 million lb. of smoked or dried fish (7 per cent.). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, New Zealand, Japan, and Denmark. Salmon from Japan, herrings from the United Kingdom, and sardines from Canada and Norway were the principal varieties of canned fish.

FISH PRESERVING

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The administration of Crown lands in the Eastern and Central land divisions is conducted by the Lands Department, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western land division have been administered separately since 1901, first by a Board, and since 1934 by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Minister for Lands.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, which comprises the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and Forestry Commission, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

Land Divisions

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 60,661,926 acres, covers the Coastal and Tableland statistical divisions and about half the area of the North and South Western Slope statistical divisions. The Central Division (57,055,846 acres) embraces the remainder of the Western Slope statistical divisions, the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and a small part of the Western statistical division. The Western Division (80,319,348 acres) almost coincides with the Western statistical division. The total area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 195,068,040 acres, or about 304,793 square miles.

Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each. These Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts, with a District Surveyor in each. There are also

special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, a Local Land Board, comprising an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) and two local members, determines many matters under the Lands and other Acts. There are also two special Land Boards, with the powers and duties of a Local Land Board, for war service land settlement matters.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Western Lands Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner and a local member.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgments, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

CLASSES OF LAND TENURE—HISTORICAL SURVEY

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. Nearly all tenures of land carrying rights of alienation have been granted and made transferable subject to a condition of residence by the holder, and many of the tenures require substantial improvements to be effected within a prescribed period. These provisions have as their objects the promotion of settlement and prevention of the aggregation of large areas under private ownership.

ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

Progress in the alienation of Crown lands within New South Wales since 1861 is illustrated in the following table. The area which had been alienated by 30th June, 1965 (66,193,000 acres) comprised 42,301,000 acres sold by conditional purchase, 7,147,000 acres granted or sold before 1862, 11,598,000 acres sold by auction or under deferred payments since

1862, and 5,147,000 acres disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43.

Table 923. Area of Alienated Lands

At 31st December	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area which had been Alienated	Area Resumed or Reverted to Crown	Area Remaining Alienated
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thousand acres		
1861	7,147	1911	36,234	1961	61,939	6,172	55,767
1871	8,631	1921	39,680	1962	63,095	6,295	56,800
1881	19,615	1931	44,075	1963	64,379	6,204	58,175
1891	23,683	1941	50,283	1964	65,116	6,266	58,850
1901	26,407	1951	51,126	1965	66,193	6,296	59,897

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1965:—

Table 924. Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1965

Nature of Tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alienated	63,770,601	2,042,136	{ 59,896,834 5,915,903 1,712,641 23,963,654 1,356,260
In process of alienation			
Virtually alienated			
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual) ..			
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation ..			
Total of foregoing tenures	90,652,241	2,193,051	92,845,292
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation	4,425,030	70,496,694	74,921,724
Other long-term leases		6,552,664	6,552,664
Short leases and temporary tenures	2,511,151	326,191	2,837,342
Forest leases and permits within State Forests ..	1,268,418	82,064	1,350,482
Mining leases and permits	202,056	20,346	222,402
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.)	18,658,876	648,338	19,307,214
Total Area	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120

* Perpetual.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 99,058,896 acres under occupation in 1965, and of that area 89,426,861 acres (or 90 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 4,513,902 acres were held as conditional purchase, 846,007 acres as settlement purchases, 124,136 acres as soldiers' group purchases, and 248,133 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division in recent years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 112,917,169 acres at 30th June, 1965. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

Table 925. Leases, etc., of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1965

Nature and Name of Tenure	Area	Nature and Name of Tenure	Area
	Acres		Acres
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection .. and		Closer Settlement Lease ..	3,184,242
Homestead Grant ..	1,712,641	Group Purchase Lease ..	221,804
<i>Alienable (Long-term and Perpetual)—</i>		Settlement Purchase Lease ..	1,016,241
Homestead Farm ..	5,125,558	Special Lease ..	2,743
Suburban Holding ..	83,802	Western Lands Lease ..	70,496,694
Settlement Lease* ..	2,508,401	Total	74,921,724
Crown Lease* ..	6,683,284	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Conditional Purchase Lease* ..	90,813	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	6,552,664
Conditional Lease* ..	9,219,225	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding ..	10,790	Annual Lease ..	233,752
Week-end Lease ..	405	Occupation Licence ..	419,881
Town Lands Lease ..	25	Preferential Occupation Licence ..	77,191
On Irrigation Areas—		Permissive Occupancy ..	1,852,797
Irrigation Farm Lease ..	225,036	Irrigation Lease ..	253,721
Non-irrigable Lease ..	16,103	Total .. .	2,837,342
Town Lands Lease ..	212	<i>Forest Lease and Occupation Permit .. .</i>	<i>1,350,482</i>
Total .. .	23,963,654	<i>Mining Lease and Permit ..</i>	<i>222,402</i>
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Total Area of Leases, etc. ..	112,917,169
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual) ..	130,880		
Prickly-pear Lease ..	76,564		
Residential Lease ..	1,344		
Special Lease ..	1,147,472		
Total .. .	1,356,260		

* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30th June, 1965, there were 15,283 acres alienated (including 8,250 acres alienated as Irrigation Farms), 248,133 acres in process of alienation (including 231,296 acres as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 241,351 acres held under long-term alienable leases, and 253,721 acres in other leases (including 162,100 acres outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

The following summary of reserved areas excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and therefore does not show the total area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

Table 926. Reserves, 30th June, 1965

Classification	Area	Classification	Area
	Acres		Acres
Travelling Stock	4,965,002	Recreation and Parks	719,702
Water and Camping	763,772	From Conditional Purchase in Goldfields	606,642
Mining	1,036,700	Other	6,176,269
Forest	1,539,131	Total Reserved Areas	15,943,397
Temporary Common	136,179		

CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of the 1942-43 edition.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations. A new closer settlement scheme was introduced in 1960 for land-seekers generally.

SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

1914-1918 WAR

Conditions under which ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War acquired their holdings, and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years, are outlined in the 1942-43 and earlier issues of the Year Book. Operations under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

1939-1945 WAR

Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book for 1942-43), an Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 was ratified by the New South Wales Parliament by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. The Agreement provided for the settlement on the land of eligible ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Ex-servicemen from the Korea and Malaya operations became eligible to participate in the scheme in 1954. The Agreement expired on 30th June, 1960, and activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers.

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was responsible for finding, subdividing, and improving and developing the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers, half the cost of any losses in providing and developing the land being borne by the Commonwealth Government. The State dealt with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever was the later. Selected applicants, who were chosen by the State, were trained and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bore half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and shared any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers were required to pay to the State the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"), during which they received a living allowance (not repayable) and were relieved of practically all commitments.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice; and purchase prices which would enable success in the long run.

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949, one for areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and one for areas within Irrigation Districts.

Classification of Applicants

All applicants for participation in the War Service Land Settlement Scheme appeared before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and, if considered eligible and suitable, were granted a qualification certificate. Up to 30th June, 1960, 28,937 applications for certificates had been received and 19,362 certificates had been granted for purposes as follows: pastoral,

5,919; pastoral and farming, 9,618; farming, 377; dairying, 2,180; orchards, 850; poultry, 194; other purposes, 224. The holder of a qualifying certificate was entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions described below.

Acquisition of Land

The Agreement provided that the State should acquire, compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan for settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the Department of Lands were "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands were allotted by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

"Ballot" Method

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot was carried out, under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, on the recommendation of Closer Settlement Advisory Boards. The Boards reported to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement and made recommendations for the acquisition of properties. Upon selection, such lands were safeguarded against dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then followed a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determined whether a detailed investigation by the State was warranted. The latter included a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, an erosion survey, and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee (which is a voluntary advisory body, composed of representatives of local organisations). On these reports, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives conferred as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate could be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth was then obtained, and the Board negotiated with the owner to decide the value of the property. Before December, 1948, a property could not be valued at more than its value at 10th February, 1942 (plus the value of improvements since then), but under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value. From 1950-51, however, the State Government authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. The Board finally recommended to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the New South Wales Parliament was necessary before acquisition was completed.

"Promotion" Method

"Promotion" cases were dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943-1947. This Act provided that one or more ex-servicemen who held a qualification certificate and who

desired to acquire any private lands from the one owner could, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board valued the land, subject to the same conditions as to maximum price as those described above in connection with the "ballot" method. After agreement was reached as to price, detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method was undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board believed the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition was sought. Unless Commonwealth approval was obtained, no further action was taken. Final approval to purchase was given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent was not required.

Tenure of Farms

Under the "ballot" or acquisition method of settlement, the State subdivided the land into farms of adequate size, advertised the farms as available for application, and allotted them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot conducted by the War Service Land Settlement Board. Under the "promotion" method, the State purchased the property, subdivided the land into farms where necessary, and vested the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods was a lease in perpetuity. The lease provided, *inter alia*, for (a) an annual lease rental equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value of the farm (including the cost of clearing and timber treatment), (b) the cost of improvements on the holding to be repaid over an extended period, (c) lessees to reside on the holding for at least five years, (d) lessees to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking, (e) lessees to have Ministerial consent to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage, or otherwise deal with the lease, and (f) the lease not to be transferable until at least ten years after its commencement (reduced to five years from December, 1961), except to another qualified ex-serviceman or, in the event of the lessee's death, to his widow or children.

Development of Farms

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was to develop and improve the land acquired for settlement to a stage where it could be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials and labour made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases, the settlers secured tenders to effect improvements, or carried them out themselves, after obtaining approval of their plans. The plan of development of every farm was a matter for discussion and agreement between Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement.

The cost of structural improvements undertaken on a farm by the State before its allocation to a settler was to be repayable over an extended period. Principal was repayable in 25 or 35 annual instalments (depending on the capital value of the improvements), the first instalment being due after five years' occupancy, and interest being at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Minimum "developmental" improvements authorised under the Agreement for each farm included fencing of the external boundary, the provision of essential water supply, and the erection of a dwelling (up to \$4,000), utility shed, and (for a dairy farm) dairy, bails, and yard. The cost of these improvements, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of a farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation) was repayable on the same terms as the cost of structural improvements.

The cost of pasture improvement on a farm, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of the farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation, and as a condition of the lease) was repayable over an extended period, with interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands was empowered to make such advances as he deemed necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances were made for working capital, for effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment. They were repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, with the interest at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

Living Allowances Granted to Settlers

A living allowance could be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commenced to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances were determined by the Commonwealth, and varied according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. The allowances, which amounted to \$2,020,000 to 30th June, 1965, were paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth.

Summary of Operations

Particulars of the land made available and the farms allotted under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme are shown in the next table. Details of financial assistance given to ex-servicemen settlers are shown on page 892.

Table 927. War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme: Land Made Available and Farms Allotted to 30th June, 1960

Particulars	Eastern and Central Land Divisions		Western Land Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Irrigation Areas	Other		
Estates Acquired by Purchase—				
Number	2	805	...	807
Area Acres	52,442	2,977,690	...	3,030,132
Purchase Price \$ thous.	568	39,636	...	40,204
Crown Land Made Available Acres	3,558	...	6,060,331	6,063,889
Total Land Made Available Acres	56,000	2,977,690	6,060,331	9,094,021
Farms Allotted—				
By Ballot	189	1,283	212	1,684
By Promotion	10	1,363	...	1,373
Total	199	2,646	212	3,057

Since the expiry of the Commonwealth-State Agreement in June, 1960, activities under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme have been restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers. Any of the holdings which revert to the Crown are re-allotted to ex-servicemen under War Service Land Settlement conditions. Preference is given to ex-servicemen in respect of some of the holdings made available under the "ballot" provisions of the new general closer settlement scheme described below.

GENERAL CLOSER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme are similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances are not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent. of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent. per annum) are higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme.

The new scheme provides for farms of a home-maintenance area to be made available under both the "ballot" and "promotion" methods. The "promotion" provisions have been extended to enable an existing holder of less than a home-maintenance area to apply for additional land so as to bring his holding up to a full home-maintenance area.

An applicant for a farm must satisfy the Local Land Board that he has sufficient capital, as well as the necessary experience and fitness, to occupy and develop the area to be made available.

By 30th June, 1965, 46 estates, comprising 254,301 acres, had been acquired for a total purchase price of \$7,204,000. From these areas, 161 farms had been made available under the "ballot" provisions and 35 farms or additional areas under the "promotion" provisions of the scheme.

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

PUBLICATIONS

The publications listed below are obtainable from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Bank House, 315 George Street, Sydney. In addition to these publications, the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician issues a number of mimeographed publications, particulars of which may be obtained on application.

The *Official Year Book of New South Wales* presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of the State, and describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State. The Year Book is prepared in Parts (which may bear different numbers from year to year), each of which is issued separately as printed; the Volume is issued when all Parts have appeared.

More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various parts of the *Statistical Register*, and the more recent statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* and the quarterly *Statistical Bulletin* and in the mimeographed publications issued by the Bureau. The *Pocket Year Book* contains a wide range of statistical and other material in compact form and is useful as a handy reference book.

Publication	Latest Issue	Month of Issue	Price	
			Excluding Postage	Including Postage
Official Year Book of New South Wales:—				
Volume	No. 59, 1966	June, 1967	\$ 1.70	\$ 2.00
Parts—				
I. Geography, History, and Government	No. 59, 1966	June, 1966	0.20	0.24
II. Population and Vital Statistics	No. 59, 1966	June, 1966	0.20	0.24
III. Food, Prices, Retail Trade, and Labour	No. 59, 1966	Nov., 1966	0.20	0.24
IV. Social Condition	No. 59, 1966	Feb., 1967	0.20	0.28
V. Finance and Local Government	No. 59, 1966	Apr., 1967	0.20	0.28
VI. Trade, Transport, and Communication	No. 59, 1966	May, 1967	0.20	0.24
VII. Factories and Mines	No. 59, 1966	June, 1967	0.20	0.24
VIII. Rural Industries and Settlement	No. 59, 1966	June, 1967	0.20	0.28
Statistical Register of New South Wales:—				
Building	1964-65	Oct., 1966	0.90	0.97
Factories	1962-63	Feb., 1966	1.25	1.35
Finance	1963-64	Feb., 1966	0.90	0.97
Local Government	1962	Dec., 1966	0.90	0.97
Mining	1964	July, 1966	0.40	0.44
Population and Vital Statistics	1964	Feb., 1967	1.25	1.35
Rural Industries and Settlement and Meteorology	1963-64	Oct., 1966	1.25	1.35
Social Condition	1963 and 1964	Feb., 1967	1.25	1.35
Trade, Transport, and Communication	1962-63	Feb., 1966	0.90	0.97
Pocket Year Book of New South Wales	1967	Mar., 1967	0.20	0.24
Statistical Bulletin (Quarterly)	No. 342 Dec., Qr., 1966	May, 1967	0.25*	0.29*
Monthly Summary of Business Statistics	No. 404 Apr., 1967	June, 1967	0.15†	0.19†

* Annual subscription, \$1.16 (including postage).

† Annual subscription, \$2.28 (including postage).